

**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**4. Extent of Influence**

**Continued**

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

PETER B. OLSON RENOMINATED AS REPRESENTATIVE  
FOR THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT

The delegates for the senatorial convention for the Eleventh District met last Saturday in Schoenhofen's hall. Police Judge Olaf Severson was elected chairman. As representatives of the District the following were nominated: Peter B. Olson, of Ward 15; etc. The representatives were under mandate to work for the re-election of Senator Cullom as United States Senator from Illinois.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1897.

RIGHT OR -- ?

Of the Scandinavian police officers Chief Kipley has fired, about two-thirds are Norwegian, and the rest Danes and Swedes.

Out of the sixty-one reinstated, only four were Swedes and two Norwegians.

There are two Norwegian aldermen on the City Council. What have they done, if anything, to reinstate the rest of the suspended Scandinavians? Or, is it true that they cannot or will not do anything?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 21, 1897

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

Shall the civil service law stand and be enforced in good faith, or is it ~~to~~ be unmade and the results that it has attained, utterly destroyed?

This is the one vital, dominating issue of the present mayoralty campaign in Chicago. On other relevant questions involved in the campaign, the statements of the platforms submitted to the voters differ only in their wording. But in regard to civil service reform, there is a radical difference between the Democratic position on the one side and the Republican position, and those of the two independent candidates on the other. Mr. Harrison stands upon a platform expressing hostility to the civil service law now in force. He frankly admits that, if elected, he will undo all that has been done. His appeals to democratic support are based mainly upon this ground, and these appeals never fail to bring down the house. He is the **avowed spokesman** of the "spoils" democracy; his one aim and that of his followers is to get at the offices. If they are placed in power, the merit system will go down before their wild rush like a fence of straw before a herd of cattle on a stampede.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 21, 1897.

In the face of this great danger, the forces that want the civil service law preserved and strengthened are split into three competing factions! It is as plain as day-light that the division of forces may carry victory to the enemies of the merit system: the three candidates opposed to Mr. Harrison know this, and the managers of their respective campaigns know it. They all know that Mr. Harrison represents a minority of the people and that but for a division of the majority vote, he could not possibly be elected. And yet we have the split, and some very good people are doing their very best to widen the chasms still more.

Are we fools? Have the gods struck us mad that they may destroy us? Or is our talk about reform nothing but hypocrisy, since we have adopted the only course promising victory for the enemy and defeat for ourselves?



This thing must stop. The division of the reform forces into three camps, all engaged in weakening one another and all meanwhile playing into the hands of the enemy, is the height of folly and rank madness. Two of the three



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candidates must retire. It matters little who retires; they are all good men in whose hands the merit system would be safe. But they cannot all remain in the field. The triple candidacy is plainly a crime against the cause of reform.

Steps should be taken instantly to put an end to this intolerable absurdity. Our Scandinavian group must protest, and loudly; they have helped win issues before, so let them come to the front again. There is no dearth of good, honest, strong men in Chicago who place the welfare of the city above the personal fortunes of a candidate. Let them take action for the purpose of securing the withdrawal of two of the candidates pledged to support the merit system, leaving a clear field and an assured victory for the third. It is their duty to act and to act at once.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 5, 1896.

### THE MAYOR IS INCONSISTENT

(Editorial in English)

The mayor's suggestion that the jurisdiction of the civil service commission be extended so as to include all employees of the school board, other than teachers, met with general public approval, as it should. The people have come to demand that merit, and merit only, shall be the test of appointment and promotion in all branches of the public service.

But why did the mayor, in the same breath, violate the very principle which he advocated? If clerks, janitors, floor sweepers, etc., are to be put under civil service regulations, the membership of the board ought to be made up with an eye to the good of the service. Good men ought to be reappointed as long as they are willing to serve, whether they happen to be personae gratae or not, and personal whims or dislikes ought not to



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 5, 1896.

influence these very important appointments in the least.

It is impossible to reconcile the mayor's civil service professions with the failure to reappoint Mr. H. A. Haugan to succeed himself as a member of the school board. When he was named to fill a vacancy without soliciting the honor, his appointment was generally commended as the best that could have been made. His work on the board has been of a very high order and has been performed at very large personal sacrifice, which he has cheerfully given. He probably does not regret that he has been relieved of duties which are onerous to any man who, like Mr. Haugan, throws himself heart and soul into the work. But the people and their children and the schools can ill afford to lose the services of such a man.

The school board should not serve as a stepping stone for personal ambition. Selfish politicians should be excluded from this board. What the people





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 5, 1896.

want is men and women who are willing and able to devote a liberal share of their time and energies to our schools and their work. Mr. Haugan is such a man to a great degree. He was one of the strongest members of the board, and his absence from the board will be felt as a distinct loss to our public schools.

In order to put our schools in the closest possible touch with their many-tongued constituents it has been thought best to have the leading elements of the population of the city represented on the school board--the Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, Poles, etc. The results obtained are the best justification of the wisdom of this policy. The representative character of the board has brought the schools nearer to the people and has drawn the people nearer to the schools. But the mayor has seen fit to disregard this well-established practice, in so far as Scandinavians are concerned, and thus for the first time in a quarter of a century the large Scandinavian



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element of the population of Chicago is without representation on the school board and without any direct voice in the management of the schools.

It is not known how the mayor will justify the blunder he has made. He has deprived the school board of an exceptionally capable and able man, and he has weakened his party by administering a wanton insult to an element which in the past has been steadfast in its support of Republican principles and always may be relied upon to uphold the cause of good government.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1896.

## SNUBBING GOOD CITIZENS

(Editorial in English)

The mayor has made his new appointments for the Board of Education. In place of Mr. Helge A. Haugan we find the name of George E. Adams, a very honorable gentleman, no doubt. But by this appointment the present mayor has broken a long-established principle, viz: to have a representative of the Scandinavian nationalities as a member of the board. We confess that we fail to see any good reason for thus deviating from an old tradition, if not a rule.

A few months ago, when Mr. Haugan was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Robert Lindblom who had just resigned, Mayor Swift's new choice was greeted with the unanimous applause of the whole Scandinavian press, Swedish papers as well as Norwegian and Danish declaring in no uncertain terms that a better man could not have been selected.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1896.

We do not think that any mayor would have asked a gentleman of Mr. Haugan's standing to serve for a few months of an unexpired term, if it had not been well understood that he would be reappointed. Now, therefore, we may well ask: What is up? Has not Mr. Haugan shown himself to be an efficient member of the board? Is there a vote or an action of his open to blame or suspicion? Or, has he shown too much independence of character to suit the mayor?

Mr. Haugan is not the kind of man to solicit an appointment for himself, and our people did not for a minute entertain any idea that the mayor intended to drop him after a few month's honorable and faithful service and thus violate a long-established rule, one which he has himself lately affirmed in public, in the case of Mr. Strong, viz: that it would be an insult to a gentleman to appoint him for a short term, and then fail to reappoint him. Hence no delegation called on the mayor in the usual way. But we are told that some one, having heard of the mayor's contemplated action, made the suggestion that it might not be the right thing thus to

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1896.

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slight both a very prominent member of the community and a great number of the voters, foreign-born, but nevertheless good and true American citizens, whose representative Mr. Haugan was. To this the mayor answered: "Ah, well, these people will vote the Republican ticket anyway."

By such an answer the mayor gave a full measure of himself as a politician. We have not much more to say but that he undoubtedly was correct in his statement. "These people" will vote the Republican ticket anyway, and in so doing they feel satisfied that they will never again be called upon to vote for the present mayor.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 21, 1896.

## SCANDINAVIANS

(Editorial)

Awake from your long political sleep and be up and doing!

An appeal to Scandinavians is in perfect order. They ought to be represented in the leading county as well as State offices. I believe the Scandinavians are the chief supporters of the Republican party of the State, but thus far, they have been satisfied with voting the ticket, leaving it to others to manage the party and hold public offices. This shows a certain lack of public spirit and a deplorable absence of proper political ambition.

Last fall, an effort was made to establish a Scandinavian Republican league. An organization was perfected, officers elected, and a set of bylaws adopted and published. The membership was largely Swedish, few Norwegians and no Danes being represented. This was regrettable, since the opportunity to join was open to all.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 21, 1896.

There seems to be a lack of interest among our Norwegian people. One of the causes may be found in the fact that interest in education among the Norwegians has been somewhat slack. The older and wealthy settlers have invested their time and money in commercial enterprises and in farms, have accumulated wealth, and have started their children in some business instead of sending them to school. This is, of course, all right, if other duties are not neglected. A few that have been fortunate enough to climb the ladder of political honor have become so thoroughly Americanized that they have forgotten their own nationality, instead of becoming leaders and centers of political activity and interest among their people.

But we can do something if we try. We now have a Scandinavian organization. Let the Norwegians of the State turn out. We will have a good time, and we will also do something for ourselves and our fellowmen. Let us hear from all of you.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 7, 1891.

### POLITICS

At the last election, many Scandinavians were elected on both the Republican and the Democratic tickets. Scandinavians are becoming interested in politics; probably that will mean better government.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 27, 1890.

#### DIFFERENT NATIONS

In the Police Department, there are one thousand Americans, six hundred Irish, one hundred seventy-four Germans, thirty-three Swedes, twenty-seven Norwegians, and fourteen Danes.

It seems that the Scandinavians are not much interested in the Police Department as a career. Nor do we find very many in the Fire Department. There is a total of twenty there.



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I F 4 (Danish)

NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Aug. 3, 1880.

### POLITICS

In the past four years, more Danes and Norwegians have held political offices than ever before. The following offices were filled by Scandinavians: Sheriff, County Commissioner, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Park Commissioner. Scandinavians are also to be found on the School Board and in the legislature at Springfield.



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NORWEGIAN

Chicago Tribune, Nov. 1, 1877.

4PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AN INDIGNANT NORWEGIAN

To the Editor of the Tribune: Chicago, Oct. 31. Sir: I do not think that it can be true that the Democratic Committee has taken our countryman, Mr. Riechel, off of the Democratic ticket and put on a person by the name of Kavanaugh, to satisfy a lot of working men who have no votes. Mr. Riechel is the only representative of the great Scandinavian element who has been put upon any ticket. We think that, after he was fairly nominated, he should remain where he was, and not be interfered with.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

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I V

I F 5 (Swedish)

I F 5 (Danish)

IV (Swedish)

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

NORWEGIAN

#### CHICAGO POLITICS AND THE SCANDINAVIANS

In the really old days, here in Chicago, the Norwegians were quite well represented in Chicago politics. One of the first to gain real political prestige was Iver Lawson from Voss, in Norway; he was Victor F. Lawson's father. Iver Lawson filled the offices of city marshal, alderman, and member of the Illinois legislature; in the legislature he was the leader of the group of men that began to build Chicago's beautiful parks and boulevards. This was in the sixties.

In the eighties we had Canute B. Matson, who was very active in politics. Then for some years no great Norwegian politician came to the front.

But now the Danes come forward with Henry L. Hertz and Niels Juul. Hertz became State treasurer of Illinois and Juul congressman.

Then came the Swedes with Fred Lundin, who made himself a name in the

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NORWEGIAN

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I F 5 (Swedish)

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

I F 5 (Danish)

IV (Swedish)

politics of Chicago. No Irishman could ever compete

IV (Danish)

with Lundin.

Another Norwegian worthy of mention, Carl Chindblom, also became a congressman.

Today we have Charles S. Peterson, the Swede, president of the County Board.

Peterson was born in Filipstad, Sweden, in 1873. He came to Chicago, a poor printer's boy. He was for many years president of the Swedish Club, member of the school board, and member of the Scandinavian-American Foundation. Last year he organized a large Swedish male chorus.

A Norwegian who today is running for County Commissioner must also be mentioned, Borger O. Borgerson. Borgerson was born in Telemarnen, Norway, in 1872. He came to Chicago when he was ten years old.



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IV (Swedish)

IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 26, 1921.

### OUR NEW CONGRESSMAN

A banquet was recently given by the Dovre Club in honor of Mr. M. A. Michaelsen, the newly elected Congressman, who defeated the Dane Niels Juul.

A great many people were present; many of them were people seldom seen at any kind of affair, but they had turned out for Michaelsen in great numbers. The audience all seemed to be "well-to-do" citizens in formal dress with studs in their shirts and diamond rings on their fingers, a typical Republican gathering, we should say. Present were Nicolai Grevstad, United States minister, editor, journalist, writer, etc., Attorney Olaf Ray, Judge Oscar Torrison, Alfred Ericson Swede, and others.

Attorney Stoltenberg presided. The master of ceremonies was Birger Osland. The principal speaker was Alderman Oscar H. Olsen. The other speakers on the



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IV (Swedish) program were Mr. Hitzmann, and Mr. Severinghaus.

IV (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 26, 1921.

When everybody had had his say, the new Congressman took the floor. He spoke as follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility as well as the great honor that the 500,000 citizens of the Seventh District of Illinois have bestowed upon me. Public office to me means only one thing, service--service in promoting the welfare of those who have trusted me to act for them, service in the protection of their lives and property, and service in maintaining for them all the right and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

The world has just passed through a terrible period of terrific destruction. In Europe governments have fallen, and thrones are tottering. In our country a tremendous burden has been placed upon our people for all time to come.

WITH FULL PAGES 10/25

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 26, 1921.

Everywhere there are discontent, tumult, and unrest. The people are anxiously waiting, with hopeful hearts, for the Republican party to take up the reins of government. Grave questions await action by the new President and the new Congress. The strain and the soreness of the conflict still weigh heavily upon most of our people.

On top of the grief and the distress of our people over the shedding of American blood have come their **resentment** and their anger toward the rich and powerful interests that in the nation's most sorrowful hours exacted merciless toll for their profit on the commodities necessary and essential for the sustenance of human life. These interests that oppress the people are not partisan. They operate with equal facility in either the Democratic or the Republican party. They are not American, though extremely patriotic in all their outward manifestations.

It is the duty of Congress to the people to investigate closely the interests

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 26, 1921.

behind every measure that comes up for consideration, thereby  
to prevent the forces of organized wealth and greed from  
continuing to rob the masses. It is the duty of Congress  
immediately to return to the policy laid down by George Washington and under  
no circumstances to forsake it, and to refrain from involving this nation in  
any foreign entanglements or alliances by entering any league or association  
of nations without first submitting the question to a vote of the American  
people. It is the duty of Congress immediately to adopt a resolution declaring  
our country at peace with the world, so that the new President may proclaim  
the repeal of obnoxious war-time legislation, and American soldiers now in  
Europe and Asia may be returned to our shores forthwith. It is the duty of  
Congress to grant a liberal bonus to our soldiers, sailors, and marines, in  
order that those who have supplied their country's military and naval needs,  
jeopardizing and sacrificing their lives, relinquishing their home ties, and  
forgoing their income-earning opportunities, may have at least this much  
honor and consideration shown them. It is the duty of Congress to see to it

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IV (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 26, 1921.

that the ancient instrument of kings and princes for tyranny  
and despotism be not invoked against us, a free people, and  
that no law for compulsory military service be enacted in this  
land.

The American people are now burdened with an amount and a variety of taxes due to the war which is without precedent in the nation's history largely the consequence of unparalleled waste and extravagance practiced by those intrusted with the administration expenditures during the period of the war and the time subsequent thereto. It is therefore the duty of Congress to reduce this oppression and to lighten the burden placed upon our people of small means by exempting from Federal taxation all incomes less than \$5,000 per annum.

In view of the fact that the people of the Seventh District of Illinois have

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Scandia, Feb. 26, 1921.

endorsed these policies and principles so overwhelmingly, I  
feel that nothing that I could do would be of greater service  
to them than to ask permission of Congress that the people  
of the Seventh District of Illinois be heard upon these questions of human  
welfare, which affect the lives, the property, and the happiness of all."

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30276



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 30, 1918.

[NORWEGIAN TO SCHOOL BOARD]

Peter A. Mortensen today became president of the School Board. His salary will be \$10,000 per year. Mr. Mortensen has been on the board of trustees of the University of Chicago for several years, and has been connected with some of the country's largest and most popular schools.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 8, 1917.

## THE NEW PARTY

(Editorial)

The new National Party, a political organization accepting all the principles advocated by Prohibitionists, Progressives, Social Democrats, and Single Taxers, was organized Thursday evening. The party will be launched formally this coming year at a national convention, probably in Chicago.

The platform of the party contains the following planks: Government ownership of public utilities and control of natural sources of supply; abolition of land monopolies through a gradual increase in taxes on land values; absolute prohibition of all traffic in intoxicating liquors except for religious or industrial purposes; and adoption of an amendment to the constitution concerning universal suffrage.

The meeting authorized the national chairman and the conference chairman to name a committee of twenty, - four from each participating group, - to look after the interests of the party until the convention in 1918.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 8, 1917.

Virgil Hinshaw, national chairman of the Prohibition party, Matthew Hale, of the Progressives, John Spargo of the Social Democrats, Mrs. Joseph Fels of the Single Taxers, Dr. Ira Landrith and Rev. Father Maguire from the organization committee.

In addition to the platform, the meeting adopted a "declaration of the principles of the war," held in the most patriotic and loyal terms, at the same time striking a blow for freedom of speech and of the press. Secret diplomacy was frowned upon.

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IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 24, 1916.

### SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS

The third party in America is the Socialist Party. The party held its convention here in Chicago last week.

Our countrymen Dr. Karl Sandberg was nominated for lieutenant governor, and F. O. Anderson [State] auditor. L. L. Engdal received the nomination for congressman at large.

Scandinavian speakers at the convention were Nicoll and Fridtjof Werenskjold [Dane].

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 11, 1914.

CHARLES SETHNESS

The mayor has removed Charles Sethness, a member of the School Board. In view of this Scandia's editor wrote to Mayor Carter H. Harrison requesting that Mr. Sethness be reappointed. Below is the mayor's answer:

"Mr. L. H. Lund, Editor Scandia.

"Dear Sir,

"Replying to yours of recent date asking me to retain Mr. Charles O. Sethness as a member of the Board of Education, I do not see how I can comply with this request without self-stultification. If there were two members of the Board of Education in whose personal friendship I placed absolute confidence, and on whom I felt able to call for assistance in any emergency, they were Mr. Sethness and Mr. Rothman. Each of these gentlemen knew that I was pledged to use my influence to secure the re-election



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Scandia, July 11, 1914.

of Mrs. Young as school superintendent. To each of them I had spoken in reference to the matter and had expressed my desire.

"Because of their close personal and political relationship their voting against Mrs. Young's re-election affected me more than the action of all the other members combined. Had Mr. Sethness and Mr. Rothman seen me and expressed their inability or unwillingness to support Mrs. Young for re-election, they would have acted fairly with me. Instead, the first word which I had, came after action had been taken.

"When Mr. Sethness and other members of the Board placed their resignations in my hands, they either did so in the belief that I had the right to ask for their resignations, or they did so with their "fingers crossed". If these resignations were given to me in the belief that they were legally ineffectve, the gentlemen certainly showed small friendship to me, nor did they display what I should term high citizenship. If they

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Scandia, July 11, 1914.

sincerely believed that I had the right to ask them to resign and later on learned that the resignations were illegal, I feel that having signed them in good faith, they were ethically bound to stand by them.

"I regret exceedingly that I am forced to take the action which I am obliged to take relative to Mr. Sethness. I have no personal ill feeling towards him, but in self-respect I cannot persuade myself that his appointment, from my standpoint, would be desirable.

"Yours very truly,

"Carter H. Harrison,  
"Mayor."

And now, of all things, Mr. Harrison has appointed Mrs. Charles Sethness to succeed her husband! Mrs. Sethness is very friendly to Mrs. Young; so that's that.

I F 5Scandia, Feb. 3, 1912.

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IV (Danish)

[JUUL A CANDIDATE]

p.5. Senator Niels Juul, at a well attended meeting at Western Avenue and Division Street, on Thursday evening, announced his candidacy for election as Republican senator to represent the 7th congressional district. The 7th is now represented by Senator Frank Buchanan, Democrat, a former labor leader. The Socialists have not yet entered a candidate for the congressional race. Mr. Juul is well and favorably known for his honesty and energy and deserves the backing of the people.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

WPA 411 - PROJ. 30275

(CHARLES E. MERRIAM SLEKS ALDERMANCY)

(Editorial)

The campaign for the coming primary election is on in full force. Candidates are more than busy (especially those desiring the Mayor's billet) peddling the usual bombastic jargon of their so-called "platforms." On the Democratic side we have Harrison, Dunne and Graham and not one of these has yet made an intelligent statement nor have they advanced a single good reason for their individual nomination. Neither have they advertised their own accomplishments owing to the present mistrust of "big politicians" within the party ranks.

The only Republican candidate worthy of mention is Charles E. Merriam, alderman of the 7th ward and professor of Social Economics at the University of Chicago. His platform is for "capable administration of the city's affairs in every department"; a laudable aim at any time.

The Socialist party presents, as a candidate for mayor, a painter named Rodriguez. His platform is that of the Socialist party throughout the world:

- "The powers of government must be placed in the hands of the worker in order that he may receive the proper benefits resulting from his efforts."

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

(CHARLES E. MERRIAM SELLS ALDERMAN.CY)

(Editorial)

Certainly no voter who works for a living can find a legitimate objection on the ideals and program of the Workingman's party. Nor can any voter object to the platform of Charles Merriam; as a capable administration of affairs, city, state and national, is the foundation on which government must be built in order that the phrase "government by the people" may again become true and not continue as a synonym for "graft, corruption, and ignorant, inefficient office holders."



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Scandia, Jan. 7, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[GOOD WORK]

### SENATOR WAAGE

Senator Johan Waage, did some really effective work in behalf of the striking garment-workers on the floor of the [Illinois] senate last Wednesday.

A resolution authorizing the president of the senate to appoint a committee of five to go to Chicago, investigate the strike, and fix responsibility was introduced by Senator Hanson. An effort was made to sidetrack the resolution and cause it to be killed in committee. Senator Waage took the floor and insisted upon immediate action, since the strikers were suffering, and the struggle ought to be terminated as soon as possible.

This was the Norwegian senator's maiden speech, and his argument carried the day, with the result that the strike question was made a special order in the

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senate for next Tuesday. In insisting upon immediate action he did the entire State a service, and this, his first official act as a legislator, commends itself to all progressive citizens.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1910.

Johan Waage

Johan Waage, the well-known attorney, is a candidate for State senator in the twenty-fifth district. He is endorsed by all language groups.

WPA (ILL.) 11111 10005

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 2, 1905.

FRANK WENTER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT  
OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

Mr. Wenter arrived with his parents in 1867 when a mere boy. He started when nineteen years old as a manufacturer. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Education; has been the first trustee on the Sanitary District Board; he was president for four years of the same board. He is the man for the job.

WPA (111) Form 1. 3275

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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois. WPA JIL 7501 1011  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 396-397.

Adolph Larson, alderman of the twenty-eighth ward was born at Fredrikshald, September 15, 1856. In Norway he attended the Technical School and Royal School of Drawing. In 1880 he came to Chicago. He worked as machinist and engineer until 1884, when he, in partnerships with an American builder, founded the firm of Larson & Hyde, contractors and builders. After two years the partnership was dissolved and Larson continued alone in the business until 1902, when he was elected alderman. Mr. Larson is now serving his second term and while in the Council he has served on several of the most important committees. He is president of the Norwegian-American Copper-Mining and Smelting Company.

Mr. Larson always has been considered a good business man and ready to take a hand in public affairs, it is in church and charity work, that he has been most prominent. As one of the founders of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Society,



A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 396-397.

and its president from its organization to date, he has done as much or more than any other man to bring that work and the Deaconess' Hospital to what it is today in Chicago. Mr. Larson has been a Sunday school superintendent for twenty years and president of the board of trustees for many years. The United Norwegian Church of America, of which Larson is a member, has also acknowledged his ability by electing him a member of the board of home and foreign missions and upon other important committees.

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Revyen, Apr. 25, 1903.

[THE FIRST SOCIALIST ALDERMAN]

NORWEGIAN

Wm. Johnson was the first Chicago alderman elected on a straight Socialist ticket. He was born in Christiania, Norway, in 1875. He came to this country in 1888. He belongs to the Wood Carvers' Union, and works at the Pullman Shops. He is still unmarried. He has a large library, and his motto is, "Drink less beer, and buy more books". He was elected by the Scandinavian votes. He is not much of a speaker, but he is well known in the Danish societies, where he is well liked because of his fine personality.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1902.

## TWO GOOD MEN

(Editorial in English)

James Reddick's enforced resignation as a candidate for county clerk on the Republican ticket has caused general regret among Republicans in Chicago and Cook County. He is one of our cleanest and best balanced politicians; his record is without blemish, and his ability is freely admitted even by his political opponents. His friends are a host; his enemies a handful, if he has any at all. By unfailing tact, urbanity, and good judgment he has won a position of great influence which has been used for the best interests of the party and the people at large.

Fortunately, Mr. Reddick's successor on the ticket is a gentleman whose fitness for the responsible position is generally recognized. Mr. Peter B. Olsen is perhaps not so well known in Cook County as Mr. Reddick, but he is a man of the same stamp. He is a capable and thoroughly honest man,



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1902.

combining modesty with force, and tact and good judgment with tenacity and courage when something is to be done. He was one of the best and most useful representatives from Cook County in the last legislature, and returned with the small parks law for which he is blessed, especially by the plain people of the congested districts of Chicago.

He is a man of the people, and the people like him. As the campaign progresses, Peter B. Olson will grow upon the voters, and long before it is over it will be generally understood that his is one of the very strongest names upon the ticket.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 1, 1900.

RE-ELECT PETER B. OLSEN TO THE LEGISLATURE

(Editorial)

Peter B. Olsen has represented the Eleventh Senatorial District in the legislature during the past two years. He is now a candidate for re-election. The District comprises Wards Fourteen, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight and the western half of Ward Fifteen. A large number of Scandinavians live in the District, so it is quite natural that one of its representatives in the state legislature should be a Scandinavian. Mr. Olsen was born in Christiania, Norway, and came to Chicago in 1872. During the following sixteen years he was associated with the Skandinaven in various capacities, and during the past thirteen years has been connected with the offices of the County Recorder and the County Clerk here.

Mr. Olsen is one of the old settlers in Ward Fifteen where he has taken a lively part in politics--always as a Republican. His record during the past





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 1, 1900.

legislative session shows that he was ever ready to support proposals in the interest of the workers and the taxpayers. Thus it is due to his energetic exertions that the legislature adopted a law changing the term of service of four Superior Court judges in Cook County, whereby \$150,000 was saved--the cost of the special election for the four judges, which would have been necessary last fall if Mr. Olsen's motion had not been adopted.

Mr. Olsen was also a diligent worker in behalf of laws in which the labor unions were interested; among these was an important change in the cigar makers' "Blue Label Law".

Many proposals for new laws will be considered by the legislature next winter. The re-election of an honest, tried man such as Mr. Peter Olsen will unquestionably be of great benefit to the state as well as to the Eleventh District which he represents.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 26, 1900.

REPRESENTATIVE C. G. JOHNSON AND WIFE HONORED

Representative C. G. Johnson of the Illinois legislature and his wife were surprised last Wednesday evening when more than one hundred of their friends gave a banquet in honor of the couple at the hall on California Avenue and Division Street. The occasion was the fifteenth wedding anniversary of the couple.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 9, 1892.

ELECTIONS

Georg Edmanson was elected president of the County Board; P. B. Nelson, to Congress and J. J. Dahlman, State Board of Equalization.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1892.

ROTATION IN OFFICE

(Editorial)

There is a fearful amount of bad legislation in this country, and the chief source of this evil is to be found in the application of the principle of rotation in the legislative positions. Lawmaking is a subtle science and a fine art, the most difficult task of all in the complex and complicated process of government. The most finished product of modern civilization is a wise and successful lawmaker. He is, or ought to be, the skilled workman of politics "par excellence".

This delicate function we entrust--to our wisest and best men? Far from it! The majority of the men who make our laws are petty, local politicians whose ambitions must be satisfied in some way, but who do not possess influence enough to obtain any of the offices that "pay". This ignorant crowd is then



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1892.

IV let loose upon society and invested with power to tinker with institutions and principles, and to embody their whims and vagaries in statutes which the people are compelled to obey, if such mongrel laws are not so completely meaningless that their enforcement cannot be attempted seriously. Bad legislation is the main curse of all modern democracies, as it must be as long as the power of lawmaking is exercised by the political roustabouts of society, by a set of men whose ignorance is only matched by their monumental lack of experience. This applies with especial force to our state legislation; but as everybody knows, the lower house of Congress also contains a large percentage of men who are entirely unfit for their duties, and who serve their constituents and their country best by doing nothing at all except to draw their salaries.

Instead of letting legislative offices go 'round, and thus placing the power of legislation in the hands of inexperienced and incompetent men, good men should be returned as long as they are willing to serve, or at least so long



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1892.

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IV as the other party is willing to let them serve. It is old heads and experienced hands rather than new blood which are needed more than anything else in our legislative halls. The shifting fortunes of parties result in a more than sufficient supply of the new blood that is needed. But when a man has reached the point where he can become really useful as legislator, by reason of acquired experience and familiarity with the work, he is put under the thumbscrews of the principle of rotation in office, and told to give way to a new and untried man.

N. P. Haugen is a case in point. He has served the same district for three consecutive terms in Congress, and is understood to be willing to accept the Congressional nomination this fall in his new district which is made up largely of counties forming the old eighth district. Technically considered, his nomination would not be a renomination; but the people are requested to look at the substance of the thing, and to send some other man, for the





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1892.

very reason that Haugen has served long enough to acquire thorough familiarity with Congressional routine and the work of national lawmaking. It is possible, at least it is to be hoped, that the good sense of the people will assert itself in this instance. Haugen's record as a member of the lower house is one of brilliant, and solid ability. In the great battle with the southern brigadiers, he has stood firm as a rock against which the waves of fury dash in vain. His contributions to the great tariff discussions in the House rank with the best efforts of the ablest members of the House. He possesses what may be termed a "legislative temper" in an eminent degree, and is endowed with all the essential qualities of a useful and wise lawmaker--wide information, a studious mind, native conservatism, well-grounded convictions upon public questions, and a liberal supply of practical common sense.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1891.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The following well-known Scandinavians were elected to the Republican Central Committee: O. F. Seversen (Norwegian), Conrad Wideman (Norwegian), John R. Petersen (Dane), Fredrik Peter Miller (Dane), John R. Petersen (Dane), and Albert Andersen (Dane).

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1891.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The following Scandinavians were elected to the Republican Cook County Convention:

N. B. Miller (Dane), Oscar Carson (Swede), Charles Swanson (Swede), William Thomsen (Dane), Charles I. Swanson (Swede), George Andersen (Dane), H. L. Thompsen (Dane), H. M. Nielsen (Dane), Henry L. Hertz (Dane), George Christiansen (Dane), A. N. Lange (Dane), John P. Johnsen (Dane), James Skallerup (Dane), Peter Olsen (Dane), Nils Juul (Dane), Louis Undem (Norwegian), Frederick Ericson (Swede), N. M. Deal (Norwegian), John Adrianson (Norwegian), Jacob Miller (Dane), Conrad Eimsted (Norwegian), Alfred Petersen (Dane), John A. Linn (Norwegian), E. I. Olsen (Dane), Peter Larson (Norwegian), Samuel E. Ericksen (Norwegian), Gus Peterson (Norwegian), T. H. Tiedeman (Dane), R. W. Patterson (Swede), William S. Hussander (Norwegian), L. Liljenstrom (Swede), P. F. Frickow (Dane), and C. Helander (Norwegian).



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I M Above everything else, the great City of Chicago needs a real mayor.

IV Whatever our city may do in the next two years by way of preparation for the World's Fair; whatever adornments this "Lady of the Lake" may wish to put on in order to receive and entertain the nations of the world properly, as her guests, Chicago will be molded by the judgment and guided by the hand of its chief magistrate. Some fair officials are to be chosen. There never was a greater opportunity for the city and for the mayor, and there never was a greater peril in a false move. The exigency is with us and must be met.

But while consideration of this special exigency may be a good leverage for lifting the burden of misgovernment under which we are groaning and which is arousing the citizens to a new sense of responsibility, it is by no means the only or the sole reason for prompt and decisive action.

Every consideration of honor and decency, every desire for the moral and physical well-being of the masses of our vast and growing population, as

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 31, 1891.

A MAN FOR MAYOR



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well as a due appreciation of the influence of this great metropolis upon the life of the whole interior of our country politically, socially and industrially, should prompt all citizens to a united effort in rising to the height of our opportunity and responsibility.

The whole world knows that misgovernment of our cities is the blight and blemish attached to American institutions. We have finally become conscious of it ourselves, for it is daily confessed by our press and periodicals, by our best informed and most thoughtful men. This is a good omen, presaging eventual action. The serious and sober elements will not tolerate this great peril and shame to be treated as a subject for raillery and jest. A remedy must be found and applied. And why should it not be done now? Why should not Chicago add this also to her glory? In her youth and vigor it should have crushed the hundred-headed Hydra of municipal misgovernment and destroyed it before it had poisoned her vitals. Why should not Chicago, this "Queen of the Lakes," in grateful recognition of the honor that has been conferred upon her, and in receiving the crown which the entire country has placed upon her brow, herself add this central jewel to the crown by



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purging herself of her filth and setting a worthy example of  
municipal reform? Could any aim be loftier? Can any action, any  
effort be more certain of a reward?

The task is too great to be achieved at a single stroke, but it  
can be begun at once. A good beginning is half of the whole undertaking,  
but a piecemeal, timid beginning is an invitation to failure. This is not  
the way Chicago is wont to do things in business and industrial undertakings.  
Why should it not prove itself worthy of its character and reputation in  
the more essential concern of municipal regeneration as well?

This is not the field for party politics; Republican, Democratic, Mugwump,  
Prohibitionist and Socialist--every shade of political faith--is confessed-  
ly of one opinion in this most essential matter. They have been so for  
some time, but when the moment for decisive action arrives, the reformers  
timidly fold their hands, and the grinding, fatal movements of the political  
machine are heard in every camp. Shall this be repeated in the year 1891?  
If not, how must it be avoided?





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 31, 1891.

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It should be avoided by the simple process of choosing a [suitable] man for mayor. He should be a man, not simply a cog in the gearing of a political machine. Chicago can furnish a regiment of such men, who are not representative of the worse, but of the better elements. [We need] a man who cannot afford to sell himself for money or notoriety to a combination of men whose character and occupation is a source of filth; a man who has something to lose when he allies himself with immoral elements and becomes the tool of gamblers and brothel owners. A man, whose strength of purpose and decision of character, when tested, will find support in the sympathy and co-operation of high-minded citizens. This is the beginning and the all essential first step in the upgrade movement. It ought not to be very difficult. It is not necessary to search the back alleys with a lantern for such a man. It is not necessary that his fingers should be covered with the dirt of the workshop or that he should wear silk stockings. Outward appearance, which is often thought necessary to win certain classes of voters, may safely be placed in the background. The simple question to be asked is: Is he a man? Is he a man with permanent interests, who is devoted to the city? Is he a man whose



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capacity for affairs has been tested? Finally, is he a man who cannot afford to desert the standard of good morals and clean government, who will reflect credit upon the best character and intelligence of the community and, who, two years hence, can be re-elected and enter the period of the World's Columbian Exposition with experience and with assurance?

We think that such a man, no matter what his creed is, politically or religiously, will be supported by the majority of our citizens; a majority, with whose support it is safe for such a man to meet any emergency.

We will not attempt to name the man, but, for the sake of illustration, we will name some men, whom we think, popular judgment will recognize as answering to our postulates. Would not the best interests of the city be safe while the reins of government are in the hands of such men among the Republicans as: John M. Smyth, T. W. Reck, Victor F. Lawson, a Dane, or S. E. Gross, [the largest real estate and tax shark in the '80's and '90's]-Translator's note]; and among Democrats: E. M. Phelps, John R. Walsh, William D. Kerfoot, A. H. Revell, E. S. Dreier, Max Henius, the latter two



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 31, 1891.

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being of Danish descent.

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The election of aldermen must be placed on the same basis. Reform

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is as imperative in this field as it is in the executive branch.



Let the city take such a step now, with earnestness and unwavering purpose, and it will have fulfilled that condition of success which is necessary in order to pluck the fruit the moment it is ripe. The political bosses might be left at the parting of the ways and the McDonalds and Sullivans, or whatever their names may be, would find themselves out of a job. But the honest citizens would breathe freely again and take heart. Moreover, our streets, which are slippery with mud and reeking with nauseating odors from the business center to every corner would be cleaned. The moral filth, too, would be prevented from flouting itself with brazen effrontery in our thoroughfares. When our million visitors leave us, after the great fair, they will retain pleasant memories instead of disgust and regret. It cannot be repeated too often that correct views on the tariff and silver

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legislation will not restrain the saloon, overturn gambling tables,  
close the brothels, clean our streets or purify our atmosphere.  
It is also safe to assume that the foreign elements in our popula-  
tion will offer their support in such a movement in a way that will  
cheer the hearts of all good citizens. But the movement must be  
led and led by men of courage and with spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 13, 1890.

### DEATH OF ANDREW JOHNSON

Andrew Johnson, one of the Norwegian colony's beloved veterans, died at his home, 151 North Halsted Street, last Friday.

Mr. Johnson was one of Chicago's oldest pioneers, and the oldest member of the Old Settlers Society here in Chicago. He remembers Chicago when it was but a small village, when cattle grazed on the lots that are now occupied by some of the city's largest buildings. He remembers the Prairie Schooners that sailed through Chicago to the frontiers beyond, and the Indians that roamed the prairies about the city.

His name is found engraved on a stone tablet in the old Courthouse. He grew with the city, step by step, when the population was but a handful. Today, there are 1,100,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Johnson was born in Voss, Norway, in 1824. He came to Chicago in 1837.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 13, 1890.

He lived for many years with Major Kinzie, also an old pioneer. He worked for the Butler and Norton Lumber Company at Lake Street and the River. A little later, he started a Lumber Yard for himself on Canal Street.

From 1860-66, he was a member of the old Board of Supervisors, later called County Commissioners, then president of the County Board, and at the same time president of the County School Commission.

The great fire of 1871 was a calamity for him. He sustained a loss of \$60,000, but he began again, and now at his death, he was one of the city's wealthiest men.

He used to tell interesting episodes of his life. He told over and over again the story of the only two Norwegian families living here when he came, and there were but few others. He tells of the old ferry which sailed across the Chicago river, of the first bridge, the muddy streets, churned daily by the wheels of long caravans of Prairie Schooners, of the fights with the Indians and the tough element, the gamblers, the prostitutes, and the highwaymen. All this was doubly interesting because it was told by an eyewitness.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Jan. 5, 1889.

### WHY NOT?

Why would it not be proper and entirely fitting if the presidential electors of Minnesota selected our worthy friend, the Hon. Mons Grinager, as their representative to convey the "sacred urn" of their ballots to the national capitol? This is merely a suggestion on our part. The Skandinaven has no intention of dictating to the electors of Minnesota, or anyone else, what they should do, but we have been accustomed to associate the name of Captain Grinager with what is honorable and patriotic and of good repute in Minnesota politics. We believe that the people of the state generally agree with us in that view. If we are not misinformed as to his character since the time he fought gallantly in the defense of the Union to the present time, he has proved himself such a citizen as we are endeavoring to make of all our Scandinavian countrymen. A merited compliment to him would be a compliment to the nationality, and a distinct approval of honest efforts for becoming true American citizens. There probably was no nationality in Minnesota that unanimously supported the Republican ticket more than the Scandinavian. It would certainly not be unfitting, therefore, if one of that race should convey the decision of the state to the country at large.

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IVSkandinaven, Mar. 18, 1879.NORWEGIAN[OLSEN TO RUN FOR COLLECTOR]

Mr. Jens Olsen (Kaasa) has been nominated as candidate for the office of city collector by the West Side Town Convention. We will not dwell here on the many good qualities of this candidate. His accomplishments are well known, and his honesty and ability have won for him the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**6. Graft and Corruption**

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 14, 1920.

THE VICE KING'S FUNERAL

(Editorial)

Following the body of "Big Jim" Colosimo to the grave today will move a cortege which should interrupt the complacent thoughts of Chicago. Three judges, eight aldermen, an assistant state's attorney, a congressman, a state representative, and leading artists of the Chicago Opera Company are listed as honorary pallbearers along with gamblers, ex-gamblers, divekeepers, and ex-divekeepers. A cavalcade such as moved behind the funeral car of Caesar is to pay homage to the memory of the man who for more than a decade has been recognized as the overlord of Chicago's underworld. Such tribute from men set up to make and enforce our laws, to a man who in much of his life was a law unto himself, is more than the tribute of friendship. It is a tribute to power, regardless of the source or justice of that power.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 14, 1920.

Jim Colosimo ruled in his world. Out of his rule came sudden death. Raised to the throne of the half world, he was a maker and breaker of political aspirations. His methods were ruthless, considering the law only in so far as to avoid its penalties. The penalty which came to him was not of the law, but of the kingdom which he had built up. Yet it brings to his grave a concourse notable for its lights and shadows.

It is a strange commentary upon our system of law and justice. How much can power derived from the life of the underworld influence institutions of law and order? It is a question worthy of the thoughtful consideration of those entrusted with the establishment of law and order, and of those dependent upon and responsible for such trust.



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NOVEMBER 14

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1915.

THE BOILER AND THE ALDERMAN, J. B.

(Editorial)

William Dale Thompson, titular head of the city government, has professed to feel surprise on learning that the chief boiler inspector ordered the discharge of an employee of his branch of the municipal administration because a certain alderman, a brother of that employee, would not vote in the City Council in accordance with the supposed wishes of the mayor. The inference to be drawn from Mr. Thompson's remarks is that he had given no directions to Boiler Inspector Lye to bring pressure to bear upon Alderman Berren to induce him to support the administration's program.

According to Alderman Berren, the boiler inspector expressed regret at being obliged to discharge the alderman's brother and said that he was acting under orders. If Mr. Thompson did not direct the boiler inspector to discharge the man in question as a means of punishing an alderman for



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1915.

failure to vote for the Mayor's program in the Council, who did? Who is giving orders generally about the City Hall in such a way as to make no end of needless trouble for the administration? Who is exercising the power of the Mayor of Chicago anyway?

In his talk before the Association of Commerce Tuesday evening, Mr. Thompson called attention to the need for co-operation between the Mayor and the Council. He is right. The need is great. But who is responsible for the failure to secure co-operation? It is true that the Mayor has made enemies among the Aldermen by his Sunday closing order, but that is not the chief reason why Mr. Thompson has failed to secure the co-operation of the Council. One alderman expressed the view of many when he said: "We are ready for co-operation, but not for complete domination of the Council by the administration."

The Chicago Civil Service Commission started the trouble by seeking to deprive the municipality of the services of experienced and capable efficiency

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IRWIN

Handwritten (Daily Tribune), Nov. 24, 1915.

reports. This was followed by very much unjust attacks by the Commission on the work of our Council as well as by the Commission's refusal to co-operate when he asked the Joint Ordinance for the creation of a board of standards and appointment of a board of education and a representative of the city controller's office.

It is evident that some one exercising power in the City Hall has been issuing orders calculated either to put the Aldermen overboard in the hands of the Mayor or to produce serious friction between the Council and the administration. About the best thing Mr. Thompson could do at this time would be to find out who is Mayor--whether the real directing power in the City Hall is himself or some person holding no commission from the people of Chicago.

I F 6  
I F 5Scandia, Apr. 6, 1912.NORWEGIAN

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CAMPAIGN FUNDS RACKET IS ON

Claf L. Ray, prominent Norwegian-American attorney, who is a candidate for county commissioner on the progressive ticket, writes regarding the attempted extortion by a fake group of grafters he has helped expose.

The gang is known as the American Federation of Labor Political Program League, and on March 26, when Mr. Ray solicited their support, he was asked to donate \$100 to the campaign fund. The secretary of the gang stated that many candidates had "kicked in" it various generous sums to secure the labor vote, among them a prominent Deneen-Lorimer candidate who had donated \$2000. Mr. Ray was informed that \$100 was cheap for a county commissioner's job. Mr. Ray informed the outfit that he was not buying votes, and that he did not want or need the backing of a gang of grafters and racketeers. It developed later that this "league" was in no way connected with the A.F.L.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

WPA (21) 741 2075

(OLSEN AND SALOMONSEN OUTHED BY DEMOCRATS)

(Editorial)

The old political sayings seem to hold true. "To the victor belongs the spoils", and "A new broom sweeps clean" are being convincingly demonstrated in Chicago's change of administration.

Captain John Olsen has been a bailiff for twenty-five years, long enough to be reckoned as one of "the old guard" at the Cook County Building. Moritz Salomonsen, a Dane, has served as marriage license clerk for nearly thirty years. Both these "old faithfuls" are now out, replaced by Democrats. A checkup now shows that not one Norseman is an employee of Chicago, in the County Building. Even the janitresses and scrub women must now be Democrats. We are at a loss to know whether to laugh or weep when we hear that the Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Club, at a meeting recently called, requested the appointment to the School Board of a Democrat. What a beautiful picture to admire.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 1, 1911.

COUNTY HOSPITAL

Two assistants of Peter Bartzen, president of the County Board, were given their "walking papers". The two men were Louis B. Anderson and Charles J. Jones. County Coroner Otto H. Berg was also discharged. Twelve other Republicans were discharged by the sheriff.

It seems that the Democrats are doing a little purging.

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NORWEGIAN

WPA 2663 PROJ 30274

Scandia, Feb. 11, 1911.

[AN ERA OF POLITICAL LAWLESSNESS]

(Editorial)

The primary campaign in Chicago has developed into an old fashioned "free-for-all" and "battle royal." The "powers that be" in both Republican and Democratic camps are badly split and confusion reigns supreme. Mayor Busse has now refused to run for reelection. This is the most sensible thing he has done since stepping from the postmastership, handed to him by President Roosevelt, into his present position as mayor of Chicago. Such rottenness and graft as has thrived during his administration has never had a parallel in the hectic history of Chicago.

The question of the day is, "Will conditions be bettered by the new administration?" It all depends upon to what extent the man finally selected has torn loose from the "machine" and its "bossism." The "machine" consists of a con-



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Scandia, Feb. 11, 1911.

W 2 (C) 11 30273

glomeration of office seekers and grafters led by a select gang of bosses (job herders) elevated to leading positions by the hoodlums and political hangers-on in each ward. These "bosses" run not only their own parties but the entire city as they please, and their idea of politics is to run the city for their own gain, and to hand out civic appointments profitable to themselves but expensive to the taxpayer. Under such a system graft and corruption run rampant, and the decent citizen pays, as usual, through the nose.

It is high time a thorough housecleaning was started and carried through to a finish in Chicago's political household; drastic ills require drastic remedies.

Both the Republican and the Democratic party are rotten to the core; how any decent citizen can cast a vote for a candidate of either of these parties is a real mystery.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 11, 1911

The Socialist party is united, backing one list of proposed officers and offering a clean, honest city administration, where a working man's dollar is his own and not subject to onslaught by petty political thieves. Their program will bring cleaner conditions and higher morality in politics.

I F 6Scandia, July 2, 1910.NORWEGIAN

[GOOD RIDDANCE!]

(Editorial)

p.8.col.3..... Revenue collector Henry L.H.Penman resigned last week, by request. That he has held this position under two Presidents is largely due to his connections with the worst political elements in the State of Illinois.

Senator Lorimer made some effort to have Penman retained but the Senator's gesture was in vain, as he has all he can do to keep himself and those near him on the free side of prison bars. During his tenure of office Penman has accumulated a generous share of this world's goods. It will be recalled that at the time several Illinois State Treasurers were tried and sentenced to refund, to the State, certain misappropriated funds, Penman refused to do so. He had previously transferred all his property and money to his wife.

Penman's methods and their results are a shining example of the sickening conditions in the State of Illinois, when a man who has been forced to skip from his own country and, though a fugitive from justice in that land, can

with cunning scheming attain one of the highest positions of trust  
in the State.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 1, 1910.

THE BALLINGER COMMITTEE

(Editorial in English)

The hearings of the [Ballinger] Committee, after proceeding for months, were ended in the closing days of the last session of Congress. There was no opportunity and no attempt upon the part of anybody to have the Committee meet for purposes of consultation upon the evidence to report its findings to Congress prior to the adjournment of the session. Under the circumstances, that course was manifestly impossible. The Committee is the creature of a special act of Congress, which fixed the number of its members at twelve, six Senators appointed by the Vice-President and six Representatives elected by the House. The act carefully defined the powers and jurisdiction of the Committee and contained the mandate that it should report its findings and conclusions to this Congress. A great mass of testimony had been taken, making a direct and collateral record of about seven thousand closely printed pages. The issues involved were full of moment to the cause of pure administration, to the conservation of our natural resources, and to the interests of the government

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generally and to the reputation of some of its present and former officers. The work, therefore, of deliberation and decision, was of great importance as well as of great difficulty. The Committee determined to devote some of the time during the recess of Congress to this work and decided to meet on September 5.

The day of the meeting found the membership widely scattered and only seven of the twelve members present. Three other members were detained by brief but peremptory engagements; Senator Flint was in Europe and Senator Root on the sea returning from arguing a case for the government before The Hague tribunal. Upon reassembling two days later, eight gentlemen were present and two more were reported on the way. The eighth member to appear happened to be a Democrat, and the members of that party found themselves in temporary control and promptly proceeded to turn the circumstance to what seemed to them a party advantage. In advance of any consultation whatever upon the evidence which had never been weighed and discussed in the Committee, they demanded the passage of resolutions of the most sweeping character, formally finding Secretary Ballinger guilty not merely of charges which had been made, but of charges

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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which had been only implied and of things which had never been charged but which persons appearing at the hearing had alleged against him.

Other members of the Committee present protested against such a proceeding, which would dispose of the case in the absence of four of the twelve members, making it possible for a minority of the Committee to find the Committee's verdict and this, too, without any consultation or discussion. But the partisan political end to be gained by the Democratic minority became all the more urgent in proportion as the railway trains bearing other members of the Committee were approaching the meeting. the minority refused even to take a recess, and the other members, protesting against the evident determination to take a snap judgment by a minority in the absence of a third of the whole tribunal, and declining to bear any responsibility for thus converting the investigation into a travesty and for a violation of the fundamental principle which should govern the whole proceeding, withdrew from the meeting and thus deprived the Democrats of their temporary control of the Committee.

The meeting being left without a quorum, any attempted decision of the case

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would have no more validity than would like action of any similar number of men collected at random in the streets. But the spectacle was presented of five gentlemen out of a tribunal of twelve, created by the Congress of the United States, assuming to act as the tribunal itself. These five gentlemen continued their proceedings to the end, according to the worst methods of ward politics, and after pretending to adopt a report of eighty-nine pages, which they brought to the meeting already prepared, and which was never the subject of even consideration or discussion or even read in committee, they gave it to the newspapers, although the law requires it to be rendered to Congress; and they completed their perversion of the purpose of the meeting by adjourning to December 3, so as to foreclose, if possible, any action by the Committee in the meantime; and by solemn vote they graciously extended the majority the leave to file a minority report. It does not need to be said that such action in both form and substance is wholly lawless, and it leaves it entirely unnecessary to ask what sort of justice any public servant could look for whose character was on trial in such a proceeding in the excitement of a political campaign. If there is any relation between lawless methods and the character of the results which they accomplish, this so-called

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verdict condemns its authors rather than the officials under investigation.

This action of the minority in no way relieves us from our responsibility under the law. The duties which have devolved upon us by the law were not at all of our own seeking, and they have proved laborious and sometimes disagreeable duties. But we conceive that we are still bound to follow an orderly procedure and, indeed, the only procedure that is open under the law. It is incumbent upon us to sift the great mass of evidence and to attempt to reach and render a just verdict.

Every effort was made to induce the minority members to agree to a meeting on some early day at Minneapolis or Chicago, as might suit their convenience, but without avail. The chairman thereupon called the present meeting. The members, whose names are hereto attached, have spent the day reviewing the case, but, being without a quorum, are powerless to act, and have adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The report of the Committee cannot be made until December 5, when Congress meets, and the meeting called for September 5 was for the

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purpose of considering and discussing what the report to be made three months thereafter should be. There was therefore no haste or pressure for time. The action of the Democratic minority in taking temporary advantage of the delay of some members in reaching the meeting was an effort to substitute a prearranged scheme for the orderly deliberation and discussion which the duty of the Committee requires. The pretended adoption of a report by a political minority, and its publication as if it was a report of the Committee, exhibited a willingness to sacrifice the rights and injure the reputation of the officers investigated in order to obtain a supposed partisan advantage in the pending political campaign. We cannot reconcile such a course with our sense of justice and our duty.

Skandipaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1910.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIONS

(Editorial in English)

The revelations made by the Merriam Commission and the Chicago Inter Ocean unfold a tale of sloth, waste, incompetency, and corruption that is all but incredible. Mr. Busse was put in the mayor's chair by the people because they wanted a business administration. They got it, and they have to pay for it, too. There has always been more or less of waste and corruption in the management of the municipal affairs of Chicago; but never before have the taxpayers been robbed in such a "businesslike" manner as under the present administration.

Concerns have been organized for the express purpose of public stealing and no other, and have done a rushing and most profitable business. It is doubtful whether all the dark chapters of civic misgovernment will reveal anything that compares with the unblushing brazenness of Chicago Fire Appliance Company in its successful robbing of the taxpayers. Yes, we got a "business administration" with a vengeance.



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What are the voters of Chicago going to do about it? They have a state's attorney who has shown that he proposes to take a hand in the matter; but the real remedy is in the hands of the voters. Even this administration will come to an end. What sort of men are to replace those now in power? It is for the voters to answer this question; but if they permit the politicians to answer for them, as they have done now for many years, we know what the result will be. Every mayor elected in recent years has been entrusted with power on the promise that he would give the city a good business administration. But every mayor so elected has been a creature and tool of politicians and rings of public robbers, and hence has run the city for their and his own benefit at the expense of the people. The present administration is no exception, barring the businesslike and incomparable excellency of its methods of fleecing the taxpayers.

What are the voters going to do about it? They are--that is to say, the great bulk of them--honest, hard-working people who want an honest and efficient city government--a true business administration. But they are confused and disorganized and only too easily run by the comparatively small squads of hangers-on and healers



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who live on the remnants or crumbs thrown to them by the big public thieves.

We have a number of organizations that make it a specialty to preach public virtue from the housetops and stake out lines of ideal citizenship. But, somehow, they appear to be indifferent to audacious public crimes stalking bodily before their very eyes. We have great and strong organizations of businessmen --good, active, vigorous men--who dream beautiful dreams about the "City Beautiful". That is all right in its time and place and something all good citizens should support within lines of practical action. But these good and strong men should not forget that the first condition and very foundation of a "City Beautiful" is honest city government. With a government rotten at the core we cannot get the ideal city that has been pictured before our eyes, nor would it be fit to live in if we could get it.

It is plain to all that the first and indispensable need of Chicago is a real business administration headed, not by a politician, but by a businessman whose

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sole aim will be to clean the Augean stables of the City Hall and manage our municipal affairs honestly and well. And our businessmen and their organizations can do more than any other agency to give us such an administration. If they will take up this task in dead earnest they will see the great body of the great people fall into line behind them, and success will be assured.

Will they do it? Now is the time to act.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 4, 1909.

MORE BUNGLING

Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh is in trouble once more. Recently, he came to Chicago and delivered a rather ill-considered speech on the tariff question. President Taft found it necessary to state that the views expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury did not reflect the attitude of the administration, but were Mr. MacVeagh's personal views.

As is well known, the customs bureau is included in the Treasury Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury is the chief customs official. There ought to be reason to think, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury, when speaking on a pending tariff revision, will be in accord with the President and with the administration as a whole. MacVeagh, however, evidently had not found it necessary to consider this aspect of the matter. He opened his mouth to bless the country with his wisdom, and he was just as loose-mouthed as a number of other speakers who have appeared before the Civic Federation

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in Chicago. Then came the reprimand by the President, which Mr. **MacVeagh** suffered in silence.

Now Mr. **MacVeagh** has become guilty of an act of stupidity even graver than the one referred to. On his own responsibility, he has proposed a new law dealing with the tax on oleomargarine. Instead of the present tax of one quarter of a cent per pound on uncolored margarine and ten cents on colored margarine, Mr. **MacVeagh** proposed a tax of two cents per pound on each kind.

Everybody knows that it is the colored oleo which is being used to deceive people: this kind of margarine is frequently sold as genuine butter. The producers of butter are not at all opposed to the manufacture and marketing of oleomargarine as long as it is sold under its right name; but they consider it unfair when the product is sold as butter, and this can only be done when the oleomargarine has been colored.

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In order to put a stop to the deception that was going on, the tax on colored margarine was placed so high that it would not pay to deceive the consumers. The Secretary of the Treasury is well informed concerning these matters. According to information placed before the legislature in Wisconsin, MacVeagh's old firm has been engaging in a fraudulent business. He knows that a law like that he has proposed will have the effect of opening wide the door to fraud in the sale of oleomargarine.

Congress would naturally believe, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury would not propose **such** a change in the law unless he was backed by the administration. To eliminate any doubt, the President was asked about the matter, and he stated that he had not heard anything about the proposal at all, and that he did not agree with the Secretary.

A man who is Secretary of the Treasury of the United States ought to

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be endowed with at least an average amount of common sense, and when he appears before the public in his official capacity he ought to follow the accepted rules of decency. It is not altogether easy to understand why Franklin MacVeagh was made Secretary of the Treasury; it is easy to see, however, that his departure from the office can only be a matter of time.



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## CANNON'S PYRRHIC VICTORY

(Editorial)

The "insurgents" in the U. S. House of Representatives lost the main battle at the very moment when they appeared to have won a victory; Mr. Cannon was re-elected speaker, and, in the main, the old rules of order were retained. Yet, so much was gained that the final victory is almost at hand. The battle lines of bossism were forced to give way, and it was only through more or less shady alliances at the last moment that the old guard saved their position. They did find it necessary to make concessions. In other words, the walls of the fortress have been cracked; at the next assault the cracks will be larger even though the whole wall may not crumble at once.

One difficulty that the insurgents had to contend with was the fact that they had to yield the leadership to the Democrats. For this reason the whole movement took on the appearance of an attack on the Republican party; many were fearful

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that a victory for the insurgents would place obstacles in the way of the new government and possibly slow up the great task of changing the tariff. These facts show that the next step must be to prepare for the change within the Republican party. To do so may delay the work, but the road is safer and will more certainly lead to the desired goal.

The readers of Skandinaven need no further information as to the desirability of this reform. Scandinavians are not fond of boss rule whether this rule be by one boss or a group of bosses.

Thus it was quite natural that the move against Mr. Cannon was started by a Scandinavian, Mr. John M. Nelson of the second Wisconsin district, and that the other Scandinavians in the House, Swedes as well as Norwegians, with one exception, joined him in the fight.

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WPA (ILL.) FR01.302/5

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 24, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## VOTERS AND VOTING

(Editorial)

Less than one-fifth of the voters went to the polls at the recent primary election in Chicago. The rest stayed at home; some voters probably were not aware that an election was being held. The result was that the list of the leaders or bosses won within both the parties, with but few exceptions.

As our readers know, the voters have been complaining for years about boss rule in political conventions. It has been said that it was impossible for the voters to get their will realized; in every case the bosses would rule the conventions; their handymen would be elected no matter what might be the real desire of the majority at the conventions.

The primary was instituted for the purpose of correcting this evil; at the primary the candidates are being nominated directly by the voters,

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without delegates and conventions intervening. The new law had its first trial at the purely local election in Chicago last Tuesday. On this occasion, then, the voters had matters completely in their own hands; now it would be possible to do away with boss rule.

The result was that the political machines won more completely than at any time before in Chicago. The primary law has increased their power. One is compelled to conclude that the earlier complaints about machine rule and boss rule were mere empty words. The voters have shown that they want machine rule. Now they have nobody to blame but themselves if things go wrong in the City Council; the voters have made their bed; they have to lie on it.

The saddest feature in the situation is, however, that many who wish to improve the public administration will lose courage. There is much that is wrong and lopsided in our political life. But what is the use of working for improvements and for the abolishment of evil practices in our government when the people show at the primaries that they simply are not interested.

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## THE PRIMARY ELECTION

(Editorial)

On the coming Tuesday the Democratic and Republican parties are to choose their candidates for alderman. This is the first time that these nominations take place by direct election in Chicago. Previously the voters in each party elected delegates from each ward, and these delegates convened to nominate the party's candidate for alderman.

The complaint arose that this method did not give the people a chance to express their will, and so the present system of direct nominations was instituted. Now the voters do not ballot for delegates but for the candidates themselves, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes is nominated. It is not necessary that he receive a majority of the votes in a party; it is sufficient that he receive more votes than any one of his rivals within the party.



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The voters need to remember that they now hold the power and, therefore, the responsibility of nominating candidates. If a man is nominated who is not fit for his position, the voters cannot complain afterwards that the leaders and politicians have deceived them. The leaders and politicians are, of course, quite as busy as they have been before; there is nothing inherently wrong in this, however. On the contrary, all the voters ought to be active in lining up votes for the best candidate.

If the leaders win because they are awake while the voters are asleep, then the leaders ought to win, and the voters deserve to lose. It is necessary that the voters keep this in mind. The voters possess the power; they also hold the responsibility for the use of this power--for its use, its misuse, and its non-use. The voters alone are to blame if we get a city council consisting of grafters.

Many great problems will have to be solved by the city council to be elected. Great interests are at stake. A good city council will be able to accomplish much of



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value for the city and for the people. A corrupt city council will have the opportunity to graft and to rob the city and its people as never before.

What will be the result of the election? Are we to have an able, honest city council, or are we to have a bad, corrupt, city council? The result of the primary will give the answer, and this result is now placed in the hands of the voters. On election day we will learn how the people act.

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NORWEGIAN

IV (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1909.

### THE MUNICIPAL COURT

The annual report of the Municipal Court and its work, issued by Chief Justice Harry Olson (Swede), shows that this court has not been lazy. During the court year ending December 6, 1908, no less than 124,136 cases of various types were brought before the court. Of these cases 49,002 were civil; 10,187 were criminal; 56,742 were cases of both civil and criminal nature.....Of all these cases, at the end of the year there were 2,361 cases not yet decided.... As is well known, the other courts are several years behind in their work. But **then, the** Municipal Court has in Chief Justice Harry Olson a leader who is capable of working and who is able to make other people work. It was fortunate for the city to get as chief justice in its new court a man of such outstanding ability as Harry Olson.

The report points to strong faults in the present law concerning the Municipal Court and shows how these may be mended so that the court may be enabled to do

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more and better work.

The original intention was that the majority of ordinary criminal cases should be tried before this court after having been transferred to the Municipal Court from the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court had declared such transfer unconstitutional, however, and as a consequence the Municipal Court is devoting its time chiefly to the consideration of civil cases while the Circuit Court and the Superior Court must apply a disproportionate part of their time to criminal cases.

This trouble could be avoided if a special grand jury were constituted for the Municipal Court. The task of the court in connection with criminal cases would then be made easier and simpler. The legislature has full right to adopt the necessary laws for this purpose, and Chief Justice Olson proposes that the required laws be enacted. It is to be hoped that the legislature will find time to carry through this desirable reform.



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Among other reforms proposed is the establishment of a special court of appeals for the Municipal Court, consisting of three of the judges of the court. This, too, is a reform which would aid justice in Chicago.

Professional tramps, people who do not want to work, ought to be dealt with sternly, according to the report, in order that this evil may not spread. The report recommends punishment for these tramps consisting of imprisonment for longer periods than now is customary, combined with hard labor for the prisoner.

Ordinary tramps, drunks, and other prisoners of this class ought to be located on farms provided by the city for the purpose in question. This, according to the report, would make possible a more suitable treatment of this type of prisoners.

The report refers to a custom of long standing among the police, which ought to be abolished. When an officer has been given a warrant to serve it has



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frequently happened that the officer simply put the warrant into his pocket, and nothing more was heard of it. This misuse of position has now been stopped. The Municipal Court has decreed that these warrants are to be considered public record, and has prescribed definite rules for their serving. A police officer who hereafter fails to serve a warrant for the purpose of aiding law breakers may be sent to Joliet.

The Municipal Court has, in addition, discontinued many other customs inconsistent with justice, and which for years have constituted a condition of scandal in the city. On the whole, the Municipal Court has proven itself a court for the people, for the benefit of the people.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 24, 1908.

THE SENATORIAL DISGRACE

(Editorial in English)

The senatorial contest now being fought out in Illinois may more properly be described as the senatorial disgrace. The election of a senator of the United States, as provided for by the Constitution, was to be a solemn act of political wisdom and dignity. However, in these latter days, wisdom and dignity are very conspicuous by their absence; what counts now are schemes, plots, counterplots, and wire pulling. Instead of the high honor being conferred unsought by the representatives of the people upon the ablest and worthiest son of the state, we behold a fierce scramble among a lot of politicians endowed with ordinary abilities and extraordinary craving for public office.

It is such a spectacle that has disgraced the good name of Illinois for the last two or three weeks; and the end is not yet in sight. Public servants





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in Chicago and other parts of the state have deserted their posts of duty and left the work they are paid to do, and swarmed to Springfield to "plug" for this or that candidate for the toga. A United States senator and several congressmen have spent weeks in Springfield while Congress is in session in Washington where they ought to be. Nearly every federal office holder in Chicago and the state at large has hied himself to Springfield to pull wires for Hopkins. Ever and anon Washington has been wont to forbid "pernicious political activity" on the part of federal officeholders; but such activity is evidently all right when the purpose is to cajole or threaten the representatives of the people to support the re-election of a United States senator who is short of votes. In such emergencies the deserted offices of Uncle Sam will have to take care of themselves. The same is true of the servants of the state, the officers of Cook County, and the more prominent officers in Chicago, from the mayor down. All have been absent from the work they are supposed to do, and all have spent their time on matters that are none of their concern at all.

The members of the legislature, who are, or are supposed to be, responsible



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to their constituents and to them only, and to vote according to the will of their constituents and their own best judgement--they do not figure in the game at all except as pawns. Evidently all are wearing somebody's collar. The question is not how this senator or that representative proposes to vote; the point is how he will be told to vote by somebody who "controls" him. The governor "controls" a large following, we are told, Congressman Lorimer another, and other leaders are credited with lawmakers who are ready to do their bidding. Even obscure committeemen, whose names nobody ever heard of, "control" some senator or representative. All these bosses, big and little, are striving to corral those whom they "control", like so many sheep, and to group them and vote them for their own special benefit; and upon the outcome of all this scrambling and scheming and plugging and browbeating depends the election of a senator of the United States.

What about the people? Bah! Who put the silly question? The people have nothing to say in the matter. Nobody cares what they want or think. When



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it comes to paying taxes or voting for office hunters the people are all right, of course; not merely all right, they are great, positively great. But they ought to know that those whom they elect are not apt to consider what the people think or want--after election.

The senatorial contest in Illinois, and other states too, for that matter, is a caricature upon popular and representative government and a scandalous farce. Honor and true manhood have been thrown to the winds by everybody. Apparently it does not occur to any candidate that an office that has to be won by threats or tricks or begging is no honor at all to him who gets it by such means.

The deadlock that is blocking legislation from week to week can be broken quickly and easily if those concerned will act upon the advice of the Skandinaven. And the road out of the muddle is straight and plain:

"Let Senator Hopkins and the congressmen return to their work in Washington.



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Let all other officeholders attend to their respective duties and cease bothering the lawmakers. Let the lawmakers vote, each free and untrammelled, for the man of his choice. Then there would be a quick election; the best man would win; and the toga would be an honor to the victor. The contest as now carried on is an honor to nobody, but disgrace to all.



Skandinaven, Sept. 10, 1903.

EDGAR RESIGNS IN DISGUST

(Summary)



Thomas Edgar, Justice of Peace, who has been in the service for six years, has resigned, because he feels there are too many temptations in this office for a straight and honest man. Every thing is graft, he believes.

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IV (Danish)

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1902.

FRIED IN HIS OWN FAT

(Editorial in English)

Governor Yates, appearing in a justice court as a witness in the suit brought against himself and others by Harry C. Clausen (Dane) to recover twelve dollars paid for political purposes, would be anything but an edifying spectacle to the people of the state. Yet they may have to witness this very sight one of these days.

Of course, everybody understands that the animus of the suit is to disgrace and humiliate the Governor and his administration--a purpose that cannot but disgust fair-minded people of all parties. But if this petty plot, malicious and contemptible as it is, should result in doing away with the odious political assessments, a prolific source of corruption will be removed, and the public service purified; and thus the humiliation of the commonwealth in the person of its





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Governor will in the end rebound to the benefit of the people.

The personal discomfiture of Mr. Yates will arouse no excessive amount of sympathy. His unblushing spoils practices have offended thousands of good Republicans who will not weep to see him fried in his own fat. But in common with other citizens they will keenly feel the disgrace brought upon the state and its people. There is one consolation, however: Mr. Yates will be the last, as he is the first, Governor to appear in such a role; occurrences of this kind prevent their own repetition.



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IV (Polish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1902.

NONE OF THE PUBLIC'S BUSINESS

(Editorial in English)

The Honorable Peter Kiolbassa (Pole), building commissioner of the city of Chicago and Democratic candidate for office of treasurer of Cook County, favored the people with a statement explaining his conception of his duties as a public officer.

"It is none of the public's business how I conduct my office," says Mr. Kiolbassa. "I am responsible to the mayor alone."

This is laudably brief, pithy, and to the point. The old notion that all public officers are the servants of the people and accountable to them has no place in the political catechism of the commissioner. Should he be elected county treasurer and run his office in defiance of laws and public sentiment his philosophy would



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furnish a ready-made answer to popular criticism-- "It is none of the public's business how I conduct my office."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1902.

### THE TAX-FIXING FRAUDS

(Editorial in English)

It is admitted at the county treasurer's office that tax-fixing operations may have been carried on for a long time and that the total loss to the county as a result of these frauds may be very large. The office does not know anything definite as yet, but will be able to tell all about it later on.

The treasurer of Cook County has a princely income from the office, and employs as many assistants as he needs, if not more. Yet he cannot tell whether or not his books have been tampered with on an extensive scale for years, nor does he know whether the county has lost a dollar or thousands of dollars.

This looks rather puzzling to the average taxpayer. It suggests a pressing necessity for a reform of the business methods in the office of the county treasurer.

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Another puzzle is the apparent indifference of prominent businessmen and firms to the criminal operations of Luke Wheeler. According to their own statements, they have known for some time that promissory notes purporting to emanate from their offices have been hawked about in the city; but they have paid no attention to the matter. They have done nothing to put a stop to this dangerous business or to bring the forger to justice. These men appear, on frequent occasions, in gatherings of our "best citizens." They lecture the common herd on the duties of good citizenship, and they are severe in their condemnation of the shortcomings of officials whose business it is to catch and punish criminals. On special occasions they will preach ponderous sermons on various evils of the present system of taxation. How strange, that they should fail so signally to practice what they preach! Why did they not report the forgeries to the state's attorney or the police department?

Once upon a time it was said of a class of distinguished people that their teachings were sound, but their practices bad. Our prominent businessmen who



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have shown such exceptional leniency to forgers of their firm signatures--are they to be judged by the same standard? The answer would better be left to themselves. In any event, there are many funny things in this tax-fraud business.





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PROMISES AND RECORDS

(Editorial in English)

Peter Kiolbassa has issued another proclamation to the people of Cook County, setting forth all the nice things he is going to do if they will be good enough to elect him county treasurer.

It is all very pretty, but the practical effects are likely to disappoint Mr. Kiolbassa. The voters will regard his promises in the light of his performances as building inspector, just as they will be guided in their opinion about Mr. Handberg by his performance as president of the county board. And their conclusions will be that a man who, like Mr. Kiolbassa, has so signally failed to fulfill his duties as a public officer is not to be trusted in a position of greater responsibility; and that a man who, like Handberg, has been tried in one position and not found wanting, is likely to give satisfaction if he should be intrusted with another.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 10, 1902.

Mr. Barrett has also gone into the proclamation business. It will do him no good. Dan Healey's record is well established and well known to the people of Cook County. The voters are firmly convinced that, if elected, Healey is going to make a model sheriff, and they will attend to his election.

The leading Democratic candidates on the county ticket are long on promises but short on records; and it is records of the right kind that tell.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 3, 1902.

### JUDGE TULEY IN POLITICS

Speaking as the head of all silk-stockings and as adviser-in-chief to the Democratic campaign committee, Murray F. Tuley delivered the "keynote speech" of the campaign the other night.


Those who have read it wonder what is the matter with Tuley. The vital issue of the campaign, says the Judge, is this: "Shall the people of Chicago continue to own their streets, or shall they be given over to the traction companies?" In other words, the Harrison issue in three campaigns for the mayoralty is to serve as a Democratic life buoy in the impending fall campaign. If it had not been known that the Mayor was busy with rod and gun in Michigan, most people would have believed that he was masquerading in the garb of the venerable Judge. As it is they prefer to forget this effort on the part of Judge Tuley to inject an irrelevant issue into the campaign.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 3, 1902.

His defense of the building commissioner, Peter Kiolbassa, was even more surprising. The horror of the St. Luke Sanitarium is fresh in the minds of the people; it is an established fact that the loss of a dozen lives in that death-trap was due to gross negligence in the building commissioner's office. Other violations of the law in all parts of the city have been disclosed every day. Yet Judge Tuley, who has devoted his life to the service of the law, has no censure for the building commissioner. "Whatever the City Council may prove Kiolbassa's shortcomings to be as a building commissioner, it will never prove him dishonest," says Tuley. There is a standard of public service for you! Why not fill all offices with inmates from an idiot asylum? Then we would be sure of getting public officials who are "personally honest".

As a judge, a citizen, and a man, Murray F. Tuley is honored and beloved by the people of Chicago. Hence they regret his performances as the leader of the silk-stockings and as Democratic generalissimo, for they certainly have not added to his reputation.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 13, 1902.

A PUBLIC DISGRACE

(Editorial in English)



On June 28, Patrick H. O'Donnell, public administrator of Cook County, was convicted of jury bribing and sentenced to a fine of two thousand dollars. On July 3, Governor Yates requested his resignation in the following terms:

"P.H. O'Donnell, Chicago.

"Dear Sir: Please forward at once your resignation of the office of public administrator of Cook County."

The Honorable P. H. O'Donnell evidently construed the Governor's "at once" in his own way; he was not in the least bit of a hurry. He waited until

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July 7 before complying with the Governor's request.

On July 9, Governor Yates accepted the resignation in a letter in which he says:

"The resignation is not accepted because I believe that you will ultimately be found guilty of crime. On the contrary, I hope that you will ultimately be found to be entirely innocent. Some of your friends claim that you have been **convicted** upon **perjured** testimony. Should this prove true, and should you, upon a motion for a new trial, or upon appeal to the courts of last resort, be triumphantly acquitted, no one can or will be more gratified than I.

"Nor do I accept your resignation because I believe you have failed to do your duty. You have been a capable officer, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have no doubt that your settlements with your successor will show





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that you have been an honest official. But even if judgment be, for the time being, suspended upon the point, it must be conceded that unless you have succeeded in deceiving most capable probate judges (which seems impossible), you have performed your duties satisfactorily for five years past.

"Nor do I accept your resignation because it is demanded by public sentiment or clamor upon the part of the people of Cook County. You were indorsed or recommended for reappointment one year ago by a large number of the best citizens of Chicago, without regard to party or business affiliations. It is a significant fact that not one of these men suggested or requested your resignation or removal.

"I do deem it necessary to accept your resignation for another reason. The position of public administrator creates a fiduciary relation and brings the official into contact with, and in charge of, sacred interests. Accordingly,



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the latter must be confined at all times to hands absolutely above the breath of suspicion, and free from reproach in any particular whatever. The interests of the numberless widows and orphans and heirs and other parties, committed by the laws and the courts to public administrators, absolutely demand the avoidance of the very appearance of evil by the appointing power. For this reason your resignation is accepted.

"Respectfully,

"Richard Yates"

The former public administrator was very much pleased with this communication. "There is not a thing in that letter about me which I cannot reciprocate about the Governor," said he. "I knew he would feel that way, and I have been expecting just an expression of confidence from him. He is one of my very best



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friends. He is a loyal, good man. He is the right kind of a man. He is one of the kind of men God made and, you know, God didn't make all of us by a good deal."

The Governor's note of July 3 evidently hurt the feelings of the Honorable Patrick H. O'Donnell. But the apologetic communication of July 9 restored the Governor to Mr. O'Donnell's favor. The convicted jury briber grows outright enthusiastic and informs people that he regards the Governor as just as good (?) a man as himself--"one of the kind of men God made". "God did not make all of us by a good deal," the former public administrator adds by way of explanation. But we are inspired that we have among us two good men whom God made--the Honorable Patrick H. O'Donnell and the Honorable Richard Yates.

If the convicted jury briber is elated--and who can blame him?--the people of Illinois are humiliated. But for its belated appearance the Governor's note



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of July 3 was in good taste; its tone and brevity were in keeping with the occasion. The letter of July 9 is a public disgrace. If the Governor of the state had stepped into the court room, had locked arms with the briber, had told the court and the jury that the conviction had been secured by perjured testimony, and furthermore, had expressed the belief that it would be shown that witnesses had committed perjury--if he had done these things he would merely have expressed in action what he has said in plain words in his letter. That a governor could so far forget his self-respect and the dignity of his office is nothing short of amazing. His action is a public indecency that cannot be too severely condemned.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1902.

HASTY ACTION?--RATHER NOT

(Editorial in English)

On Thursday Patrick H. O'Donnell was requested by Governor Yates to forward immediately his resignation of the office of public administrator of Cook County.

Some politicians profess to be astonished at what they term the "hasty action" of the Governor. They would have Mr. O'Donnell remain in office while he drags his case the weary length through the courts, and they seem actually to think that the Governor has done the ex-administrator an injustice.

Other people are surprised at the unseemly delay of the Governor in the premises. The office of public administrator is one of exceptional responsibility and trust; it should be filled only by men of unimpeachable integrity.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1902.

An indictment for conspiracy to bribe juries and corrupt the fountainhead of justice is in itself sufficient to shatter public confidence in a public administrator. Mr. O'Donnell should have been removed immediately upon his indictment. Why his conviction was not followed by an instant request for his resignation is a puzzle that only Governor Yates can solve. That the Governor remained inactive until some of the judges of Cook County spurred him to action savors of a public scandal.

"Hasty Action." Guess not.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 8, 1901.

ELECTION IN FOUR CITIES

(Editorial)

At the election on November 5, reform in the city government was the main issue in four of the largest cities in the country. Corruption lost out in two of these cities but was victorious in the other two. The fight and its result in Greater New York naturally attracted the most attention. The shameless corruption carried on by Tammany Hall had attained such magnitude as to awaken even the most indifferent voters. Greater New York is a Democratic city, but the Republicans gained the support of the independent voters and the better elements among the Democratic faction, and this coalition sealed the doom of Tammany Hall.

A similar situation was witnessed in Baltimore. Here, too, the Republicans represented the demand for better city government, and they won by the aid of voters from other parties.



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In Philadelphia, one of the most corrupt cities in the country, the situation was the reverse. The regular Republican ticket was dictated by the leading corruptionists, while the opposition, consisting of the Democrats and some of the Republicans combined on a coalition ticket. The friends of reform lost, however. The Republicans, unfortunately, are so strong in Pennsylvania that they are able to do about anything they choose.

In San Francisco, too, the Republicans represented misgovernment and corruption. Here, however, the workers reform party won. As far as we can see, the newly elected mayor is the right man in the right place.



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### THE "FOREIGNER" IN CITY POLITICS

In 1890 the "foreign element" constituted twenty per cent of the total population of Philadelphia, whereas in Chicago forty per cent of the people consisted of "foreigners". In New York there was even a larger percentage of foreign-born citizens. The census of 1900 shows a decrease in the percentage of foreign-born citizens.

Considering the bearing of these statistics upon our municipal government, the Chicago Tribune says: "It is evident that the foreign element is not responsible for the poor government of large American cities, for Philadelphians seem to be unable to manage their municipal affairs honestly and efficiently."

The Tribune is correct though its statements may be news to some of its readers. Many of our fellow citizens are wont to charge all our social and political ills to the "foreign element". It is so comforting to believe that somebody else is



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at fault, and the scapegoat is a handy critter. The "foreigner" has his weak points as a citizen, and his short-comings are so easily magnified, especially by those who know least about him and his ways and of conditions abroad in general. Thus many well-meaning people have drifted into the belief that the "foreign element" is the main source of all that is bad in the social and political conditions of our cities.

If we are to accept this view as correct we must believe that the "foreigner" is changed to the core for the worse as soon as he sets foot upon American soil. For in his old home he was not a source of corrupt local government. City government, generally speaking, is cleaner and better in Europe than here, especially in those countries whence, until recently, came the bulk of the immigration. There, as here, universal suffrage is the controlling force in the government of cities. Just why a man who in Birmingham, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg, Leipzig, Vienna, Budapest, Copenhagen, Christiania, or Stockholm cast his vote for good government should begin to vote for corrupt city government in the United States is not apparent. As a matter of fact he does not. He is proud of his American citizenship and, as a rule, circumspect and careful in the use of his ballot. He knows that none but rascals

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have anything to gain by bad or corrupt government, and he votes to put honest men in office and keep the rascals out.

Of course there are "foreigners" and "foreigners". Some of our larger cities contain foreign elements that readily become instruments of misgovernment. Coming here untutored in liberty and unpracticed in the use of the ballot, and being unfamiliar with the American tongue, they are apt to fall under the sway of unscrupulous bosses. But the boss that leads them astray is in most instances a native-born citizen, or at least a politician thoroughly schooled in the tricks and stratagems of ward politics.

The chief difficulties in the government of American cities spring from the question of taxation, and the selfish greed of public service corporations is at the bottom of other forms of abuse. Who owns the bulk of the property that escapes taxation? Not the "foreigner". Who own and manage the great corporations that are granted valuable privileges without rendering adequate compensation? Most of these men pass for Americans.





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But there is a promise of better things. Our municipal government is improving, gradually if slowly. Some day the management of the public affairs of our cities will be as enlightened, businesslike, and efficient as the government of the nation. However, a correct diagnosis of our ills must precede their cure. The "scapegoat" policy is a distinct obstacle to progress. The truth is that we have good and bad "foreign elements" in our cities as we have good and bad native elements. The point is to get the good citizens to work together. Unfortunately, an effective union of the best forces in the community is frequently blocked by prejudice. We are all more or less handicapped by lack of a thorough understanding of one another; but--and this is not said in a spirit of capricious faultfinding--the native American is more prejudiced in his conception of the "foreigner" than is the "foreigner" in his estimate of his native-born fellow citizen. In the very nature of things this could not be otherwise. But the calm and impartial view taken by a newspaper of the standing and influence of the Chicago Tribune is an earnest of a broader and better mutual understanding between the various elements in our many-tongued cities. When the bars of prejudice shall have been lowered, and all good citizens, irrespective





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of their race or native speech, join hands upon the common platform of American citizenship, every year will witness a step forward for the betterment of the government of our cities.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 14, 1901.

THE RICH TAX DODGER

(Editorial in English)

The brief, breezy debate between ex-Governor J. P. Altgeld and Roy O. West of the Board of Review will serve a good purpose. Though Mr. Altgeld's contention that the Board sit as a court cannot be complied with for reasons explained by Mr. West, the discussion was both interesting and suggestive. Speaking of behalf of the taxpayers, Mr. Altgeld said, among other things:

"It seems that in the pressure of business and for the purpose of facilitating things, the Board has given individual private hearings, but it looks to the public as if these hearings were granted for another purpose and in the form of confidential conferences. Now this Board is a court, and in some respects the most important court in the state today. There is no appeal from its decisions except in cases where fraud is concerned. Our whole system of government depends on the action of this body, and it is of the greatest importance that the public should have absolute confidence in the work of the Board. Not that the Board can escape criticism and



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satisfy everybody, but it should make the effort. It is of the utmost importance, in my judgment, that the proceedings should be conducted like the proceedings in a court of record, open and above board, so that every reason given should be presented to all interested and so that everybody can hear and the suspicion of influence and all that it implies will not settle down in the minds of the people. We ask that the Board insist on a public hearing in every case, treating rich and poor alike, so that it may be known and felt that there is no private influence being used to defeat the law."

This is sound in principle. But Mr. West's reply was conclusive: It would be a physical impossibility for the Board to do its work if it should sit as a court. In addition Mr. West emphasized another vital point of the question in a manner that ought to appeal to every taxpayer.

"The trouble," he said, "is not in the way our proceedings are conducted, but in the difficulty of getting evidence. Give us the names of the people in Chicago who have secreted property not open to public inspection, and



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we will do our best to discover their holdings and tax them. We, as well as everyone else, know that stocks are purchased in foreign corporations and never listed for taxation. The hotels and clubs of Chicago are full of rich men who deliberately attempt to defeat the work of the assessors and will not make honest returns."

Here is the difficulty. The Board knows that immense amounts of property are secreted and that our hotels and clubs, not to mention our churches, are full of rich men who deliberately attempt to defraud the public and their fellow citizens, and frequently succeed. But the explicit evidence that is required to smoke the culprits out of their holes is generally lacking. It is the duty of every taxpayer, as it is to his interest, to aid the assessing authorities in their efforts to obtain full information about assessable property. The public appeal of the Board of Review for the co-operation of the general public should meet with a generous response among the taxpayers.



Scandia, June 15, 1901.

THE POLITICAL MANGER

Ex-Sheriff C. R. Matson and ex-Coroner Berg, who for a long time have been fed at the political manger, are not at home in private life; so now they want appointments in the post office. The postmaster should be careful not to make the post office a charity organization for useless and corrupt ex-officeholders of the Republican party.

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Scandia, June 8, 1901.

## PROBATE ROBBERS

(Editorial)

Two weeks ago one Theodor Hansen, a carrier for the Daily Skandinaven, was accidentally drowned; the house at North Western Avenue and Powell Park was his wife's, and his whole estate was some \$125, deposited in his safe-deposit box in the Reliance Safety Vault, 859 West North Avenue.

When his widow, Mrs. Anna Hansen, called at the vaults, the manager, Mr. Charles S. Edwards [Norwegian], refused her admittance until she had been appointed administratrix of the estate. So far Mr. Edwards was perhaps right, though it seems rather ridiculous that such proceedings should be necessary when the whole estate is barely enough to defray the funeral expenses.

But Mr. Edwards was not man enough to act honorably toward the poor ignorant widow, and when she suggested that she see a lawyer whom she **knew**, he said that

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it was not necessary, and that he would arrange it for her; and he sent for a man who seems to be one of his pals, one P. J. Fitzpatrick, ex-plumber and ward politician, and at present one of the trusted employees of the Clerk of the Probate Court, James Reddick, general manager of the Republican forces in the Twenty-eighth Ward. Mr. Fitzpatrick assured the woman that she need not go to a lawyer "who might charge her \$10 for the job," saying that "he represented the Court," and that he would fix the matter for her. With the aid of the law firm of Deming and Murphy the necessary papers were made out; Fitzpatrick and a brother of James Reddick signed her bond, and she was made administratrix of her late husband's estate of \$125.

Then Mrs. Hansen was coolly informed by Mr. Fitzpatrick, representative of the Clerk of the Probate Court, and Attorney Deming that their services were worth forty-one dollars, and not one cent less.

The poor widow was dumbfounded; she did not understand a bit of it; the kind-hearted Mr. Fitzpatrick had volunteered his services to save her a possible

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attorney's fee of \$10; and now they demanded \$41 for having made out her papers as administratrix of an estate of \$125! She cried and said that she could not spare so much because she needed it to pay the funeral expenses; and the sharks graciously agreed to take \$30 on condition that she should pay the balance of \$11 inside three months. The money was paid on the spot and receipted for; the receipts are written on the stationery of the Reliance Safe Deposit Company; Mr. Fitzpatrick receipted for \$5 for "services" in connection with the estate of Theodor Hansen; and Deming and Murphy receipted for \$25 attorneys' fees.

Now the poor woman tells us that a few days ago, disconsolate, she told the story of this skin game to another lawyer who evidently has "seen" some of these persons; on the day before yesterday a representative of the law firm of Deming and Murphy called upon her and promised to disgorge if she would only keep quiet.

These are the facts, and we have little to add. Probate Court charges are usually not made when an estate is under \$2000, but this poor widow whose husband left only \$125 must pay \$5--perhaps for the extra services of being steered into

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a robbers' roost by "a representative of the Court".

Mr. James Reddick, Clerk of the Probate Court, may not be personally interested; but as long as he surrounds himself with employees whose reputation is notoriously bad, he is morally responsible for their conduct, and as boss of the Twenty-eighth Ward he should see that poor women in his Ward are not swindled by his trusted men and in his name.

Lest he forget: even a poor Norwegian widow may have a few friends.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 12, 1901.

IKE ROSEN'S VICTORY

(Editorial in English)

The expected has happened: Mayor Harrison has put the brake upon the restless activity of Chief O'Neill. Ike Rosen, whose saloon was closed by the chief because a man had been robbed in the tough joint, promptly resolved to have a heart-to-heart talk with His Honor. No record of this interview has been preserved, but it was perfectly satisfactory to Ike Rosen. He emerged smiling from the Mayor's office with his license in his pocket. He had the air of a victor, and why not? Had not his ex parte testimony been sufficient to overthrow the official reports of the captain of the district and the chief of police?

Some of the followers of the "man of destiny" are painfully surprised at his action in this instance. Ike Rosen is an old offender; his place is one of the toughest joints of the levee, one of the worst dives frequented



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by criminals and the vicious of both sexes. Under the old dispensation the residents of the district made repeated efforts to have the notorious place closed, but Ike Rosen's pull with the police department and the police courts was too strong for them. The present chief was satisfied that the joint was running in violation of the law and recommended the revocation of the license. Perhaps the chief had forgotten, or chose to overlook, the fact that thirty-four tramps, staunch supporters of Carter Harrison, were registered from this place for the spring election. If he did, the Mayor evidently had a better memory. "I am Ike Rosen," says Ike Rosen; "I saw the Mayor and he told me all right and to go ahead." And go ahead he does with a vengeance. His place is crowded day and night with men and women of the lowest type who drink his beer and gaze with admiration upon the man who is bigger than the police. No wonder some of the admirers of His Honor are shocked.

The Mayor has, in effect, served notice upon Chief O'Neill to leave the tough joints alone. And the chief must bow to his superior. "I shall," he says,



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"make no further investigations unless another complaint is received; the matter is in the Mayor's hands."



As if to emphasize his true position, His Honor has attacked the press for its support of Chief O'Neill. "The press is spoiling the new chief," Mr. Harrison exclaimed with wrathful irritation in a recent interview. The average citizen will take the view that it is the duty of the press to hold up the hands of a chief of police or any other public official who honestly strives to do his duty, and that such encouragement can only strengthen the authority and increase the usefulness of the faithful public servant. But that is where the average citizen differs from the viewpoint of Mayor Harrison.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1901.

KIPLEY A SCAPEGOAT

(Editorial in English)



Joseph Kipley has received his walking papers and retires from the police department. According to Mayor Harrison, Joseph Kipley was the best chief Chicago has ever had. Corporation Counsel Walker, one of the strongest members of Mayor Harrison's cabinet, is equally generous in his praise of the retired chief.

"I consider," says Walker, "Joseph Kipley a great policeman and a man who invariably carried out the orders of his superiors to the letter. My duties as a city official brought me in contact with him frequently and I have been able to judge his ability. There is no question about his value as an active, energetic policeman. In justice to Kipley I cannot refrain from saying that I consider much of the criticism that has been heaped on him unjust and undeserved."

In the face of such testimony, the sincerity of which should not be doubted,



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it is difficult to understand why the best chief Chicago ever had should be dismissed. The city needs all the active, energetic policemen it can get. And it would seem that summary dismissal is not exactly the proper reward for "a man who invariably carried out the orders of his superiors to the letter". However, Kipley is not the first faithful servant who has reaped ingratitude as a reward of loyalty. "The moor has done his duty; the moor may go."

One way to account for the retirement of Kipley is that the administration was in need of a scapegoat. The old chief is a rather refractory critter and has dropped hints that indicate that the office of a scapegoat is not to his liking, and that he may have something to say himself when he returns from the coast.

The proof is in the pudding. The efficiency and morale of the police department from now on will answer the question whether Kipley was dropped for the good of the service or for the benefit of Mayor Harrison.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 16, 1901.

BOSSSES AND BOSSISM

(Editorial in English)

The discussion of political bossism at the meeting of the Sunset Club the other night was both interesting and instructive. But it is a source of surprise that the Club should attempt to tackle such a knotty problem without calling to its aid the greatest expert authorities in the city. Why was not the Honorable "Bobbie" Burke invited to read a paper on "How I Became the Pooh-Bah of Chicago"? And why was not the Honorable "Billy" Lorimer requested to address the Club on "A Boss in Defeat"? It goes without saying that either of these gentlemen could have brightened his discourse with the most fascinating glimpses into the sacred recesses of the boss.

As it was, the discussion was instructive, though the Honorable "Bobbie" Burke probably would characterize it as amateurish. Mr. Madden struck home when he said:



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"The leaders are chosen from the ranks. If the character of the men in the ranks is not what it should be the leaders will not be the most suitable men. The American who boasts of his own political indolence proclaims his own shame. If the best men took active part in politics they would be able to select better men for leaders, for the men who are leaders must be men whom the majority of the people can follow. Unless political indolence is prevented you will never be able to overthrow the bosses.

"Political organization and leadership are necessary in a free country. The work done by the boss is work that must be done. It remains with the people whether the leaders are to be servants or bosses. If all citizens would do their duty there would be no place or opportunity for bosses. If the good people would do their duty the standard and aim of political leadership would be what it ought to be. But the best people are the worst citizens, and in consequence we have the boss."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 17, 1901.

A MAN FOR MAYOR

(Editorial in English)

Judge Hanecy is making a great campaign. The outlook, which was somewhat discouraging at the start, is improving every day. His straightforward and convincing arguments, his deep earnestness and sincerity, and his frank and manly personality have made a strong impression upon the people. The apathetic and indifferent voters are quickened into action; the stalwarts are inspired with fresh zeal; and thousands of honest Democrats are flocking to his standard. No candidate for mayor in Chicago ever conducted a more vigorous, a more dignified, or a more telling campaign. He goes straight to the core of every question and speaks the plain unvarnished truth. Voters cannot attend his meetings without being thoroughly convinced that he means just what he says and has the ability, strength, and courage to do what he thinks is right and prevent what he thinks is wrong. "That's the man for mayor" is the silent verdict even of people who received his nomination with indifference.





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There is no objection to Judge Hanecy on personal grounds. His eminent fitness is admitted on every hand. No one doubts that if elected he would give the city a clean, honest, and efficient business administration. But the "independent" press and a group of "independent" Republicans profess to dislike him because he has the support of the "machine". How honest people can oppose Judge Hanecy on such grounds and yet support Carter Harrison is one of those puzzles that no man can solve. They cannot but know that Harrison is the creation and tool of Burke, Kenna, Coughlin, and their ilk, and that the Burke machine is the most corrupt, the filthiest, and the most dangerous organization that ever sucked the lifeblood of this great city. And yet Judge Hanecy is objectionable because Lorimer is one of his supporters!

This despicable hypocrisy is the real cause of the present terrible plight of Chicago. The Burke-Harrison machine has been enabled to fasten its grip upon the city because the people have been hoodwinked and misled. Large





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numbers of voters have no real conception of the fearful squandering of public funds that has been going on, because the facts have been suppressed or glossed over by the newspapers they have been reading. And the campaign of deception is still kept up with unabated vigor.

It will not succeed if the honest voters, Republicans and Democrats alike, do their duty. Judge Hanecy's aggressive and fearless campaign has turned the tide in favor of the Republican ticket, and the prospects for his election are now good. The more the voters see of him the more they like him. They have come to understand that he is no man's man--that he and no one else will be mayor if he is elected--and that, with Judge Hanecy in the mayor's chair, Chicago would have a man and no longer a puppet for chief magistrate. But untiring and vigorous work is necessary in order to insure victory for decency and clean government. Chicago expects every honest voter to do his duty.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1901.

### THE MEN AND THE PLATFORM

(Editorial in English)

The Republican city convention built a strong platform, one that will appeal to all voters who have the best interests of Chicago at heart. The strength of the ticket remains to be demonstrated. It might have been a great deal worse, and it might probably have been better--at least from a vote-getting point of view. All sections of the city are represented, though the North Side has received the lion's share. Two candidates are German by birth or blood.

Judge Hanecy is a man of strong personality, ability, firmness, and force in action and speech. Mr. Gartz is a representative businessman and is considered a strong candidate. The other nominees are said to be men of good ability, though they might have been better known. On the whole, the ticket is likely to grow upon the people.



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The platform is frank and clear-cut and covers the issues of the impending contest in a most satisfactory manner. All good citizens will say with the convention:

"We denounce the administration of Mayor Harrison for its inefficiency, its open and notorious violation of city ordinances; its repudiated pledges to the people; its scandalous and corrupt manipulations of the special-assessment fund; its unclean streets and rotten pavements; its dishonest administration of the civil service law; its criminally negligent manner of defending corrupt and dishonest damage suits against the city; its prostitution of our public schools to political purposes; its depressing effect upon the realty and industrial values, whereby the property of the individual has been depreciated in value while manufacturing and other industrial interests have been driven from the city."

Terrible as is the arraignment, it is, unfortunately, only too true in every particular, and it might have been made even stronger without exaggerating the



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actual condition of the city. The aim, then, broadly speaking, must be to secure "an administration that will elevate and purify the moral life of the city, increase its financial worth and raise its standard of citizenship".

The most pressing needs of the city, and the policy of the Republican party on great questions that must be settled in the near future, are set forth as follows:

"The present civil service law must be honestly, fairly, and vigorously enforced.

"The public schools must be taken out and kept out of politics, and men and women of special fitness placed upon the Board of Education and in the management of the schools and school property.

"The police force has within its ranks as brave and good officers as any in the



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world. It is capable of the best service if properly organized and managed. Its present inefficient and corrupt administration under Mayor Harrison invites the condemnation of all good citizens irrespective of party.

"The streets, alleys, and public grounds of the city must be preserved not only from franchise grabbers, but from the thieves and despoilers of public and private virtue and morality, and made safe for the people at all hours.

"The Chicago River--the greatest highway of commerce in this or any other city--must be made and kept adequate to the demands of the present and the future.

"The franchise question must be settled fairly, honestly, and promptly between parties. Long franchises will not be granted. Full and fair compensation must be paid for special privileges in all streets, alleys, and public grounds. The extension of street railway franchises and the lowering of the tunnels are questions which demand the immediate attention of the executive of the city, and





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must be promptly and fearlessly met. These questions should be settled and adjusted simultaneously with each other, and all interests should receive fair and honest treatment."

This clear and emphatic statement has the right ring. There is no equivocation or dodging on any point. Some of these issues are more important than others, but all are pressing and of vital interest to Chicago. The Republicans present a comprehensive policy, the sole aim of which is the moral and material welfare of the whole city, all the people, and all legitimate interests. What they will do is what the people want and must have done. With a Republican of recognized ability and force in the mayor's chair, supported by a Republican Council, there can be no doubt the pledges will be carried out to the letter. And then Chicago, the Chicago represented by the people who work, who build factories, who do business and pay taxes, will gradually emerge from the slough of filth, degradation, and despondency where she has been struggling against hope and gasping for breath for four long years.





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## THE CITY PRIMARIES

(Editorial in English)

Who is to be the Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago at the next election? Nobody knows, and nobody seems to care. In less than two weeks the delegates to the Republican city convention are to be elected; but the interest in the primaries appears to be confined to the aldermanic candidates. The voters would seem to have forgotten the fact that a candidate for mayor is to head the ticket.

In former years there were loud and angry complaints because the machine chose candidates and ran things in general. This year the leaders have taken to the woods and the machine is doing nothing. The bosses have kept their hands off and left the matter entirely in the hands of the people. This is as it should be. But what have the people done? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The election of the chief magistrate of the city is apparently none of their business. Even



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our "best people"--those among us who are wiser and better than the common herd--even they are silent. They seldom fail to find fault when it is too late. Why do they not step to the front now to arouse the people and help them with their advice? And the bold crusaders against vice who recently displayed their virtuous indignation with such noisy zeal, where are they now? They know that the conditions are as bad as ever, or worse, and that now is the time to act. Why do they not speak out? Are the doughty preachers gone to sleep, or have they left this wicked city?

Whether the Republican rank and file are apathetic or simply are at sea, the fact remains that public opinion has not as yet fixed upon any candidate as pre-eminently the choice of the people. The convention, having no well-defined public sentiment to guide it, must rely upon its own judgment. Hence the importance of electing good men for delegates. If the convention is controlled by a majority of good sensible men all will yet be well. The people are slow to take matters into their own hands, which they should have done; yet, if the right man is nominated they will scarcely fail to give him generous support at the polls. Some well-known businessman, who has strong roots in Chicago and combines backbone with rugged honesty, can be elected because he would



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command the confidence of the plain people of all nationalities. But in order to get such a candidate we must have a convention made up of the best men to be found in the precincts, and that is the people's business.



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## THE CITY ELECTION

(Editorial in English)

The Republican primaries will soon be upon the voters of Chicago, but the situation as regards the mayoralty nomination is as full of uncertainties as ever. There is no dearth of candidates, but thus far the people have expressed no decided preference for any of the gentlemen who have been suggested by themselves or their respective friends. Candidates, party leaders, and Republican rank and file are, apparently, all at sea.

On the Democratic side everything is cut and dried. An effort to unhorse Carter Harrison is likely to be made, but is as likely to fail; his renomination is a practical certainty. His re-election would mean not only two more years of Harrison--the Harrison of the last four years--but two years of still more disgraceful wide-openness, of unlimited license for crime and vice. There is no room for doubt as to the mayor's position in this respect. The law-abiding



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people demanded as with one voice that he enforce the law, close the saloons at midnight, and wipe out all-night dives. His answer was an ordinance wiping out the law and legalizing the all-night dives! The attempt failed, but his campaign for re-election will be made upon this "issue". "Harrison and all-day-and-night saloons" will be the slogan that will call "Bobby" Burke's braves to battle. Fired by this inspiring war cry, every divekeeper, every robber, thug, and thief, every soiled dove, every favored contractor working on the "divvy plan," and every member of the vast horde of fundlooters and taxeaters who have prospered and expect to wax still fatter by the grace of Burke and Harrison--all these elements will fight with desperation for the re-election of Carter Harrison.

Another victory for lawlessness and public plunder would be a calamity to the city, resulting in hopeless financial disaster, decay of enterprise, loss of business, and general ruin, demoralization, and disgrace. The honest voters are strong enough to redeem the city, and with leadership of the right kind victory is assured. If the Republicans nominate a man of unimpeachable record





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and who is strong enough and broad enough to command the confidence and good will of all honest voters in this cosmopolitan city, his election is a foregone conclusion. But if they place the wrong man at the head of their ticket the election is likely to go wrong. The plain lesson taught by the election of last fall and other recent contests in Chicago is that the Republicans can elect good men, but not bad or narrow-gauge candidates. The people are quicker to rebuke an unfit Republican nomination than to punish similar sins on the part of the Democratic party. If the Republicans heed this lesson and select a man of such broad views and acknowledged ability as William Boldenweck, or some other man of equal strength with the whole people, the honest voters of the city, Democrats as well as Republicans, will take care of his election.

It has been suggested that the candidates be requested to outline their views before a huge mass meeting to be called for that purpose. The idea is not a bad one. It is a recognition of the principle too often set at naught, that the choice of a candidate should be dictated by public opinion, not by a clique of silk stockings or a ring of bosses. It is also a recognition of the fact that the people have lost faith in party promises and look to the man





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rather than to a ready-made party platform furnished him by a convention. It will place the candidate in more direct relations with the people and create a livelier interest among the voters in the nomination and election. Just now this is the great and pressing need of the hour. The voters must be aroused to a sense of their duties at the primaries, and a direct appeal in the form of a mass meeting is probably the best way to do it. No possible harm can come of a mass meeting as suggested, while it may be productive of much good.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 13, 1901.

ANOTHER PARDON SCANDAL

(Editorial in English)

Governor Tanner has seen fit to close his administration by acts of mercy which the people of the state cannot but look upon as gross and flagrant abuses of the pardoning power. The pardon extended to ex-banker Magill a couple of weeks ago came as a most unexpected surprise, but still more astonishing is the prospective release of Theodore Schnitz who, thanks to Governor Tanner, will be restored to liberty and full citizenship on the first of March.

The Governor assigns as reasons for his grace that Mr. Schnitz has been permanently disbarred from the practise of law in this state and that longer confinement cannot subserve the public good. This argument is disgracefully weak. The disbarment was not an essential part of the punishment and hence cannot properly be adduced as a leading argument for clemency; and the public good is certainly not subserved by permitting cunning scoundrels, who have made poor people their prey, to escape with merely a nominal punishment.



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Experience shows that it is difficult enough to land big thieves in the penitentiary in these parts. If those whom society succeeds in convicting at last, no sooner don the prison garb than they are permitted to doff it, what becomes of justice and the terror and majesty of the law? Where are honest people to look for protection?

Abuse of pardoning power is growing dangerously common in retiring governors. A few weeks ago Governor Pingree of Michigan opened the doors of the state prison to two "gentlemen" criminals who had abused their public trust and lined their pockets with public money. The unanimous and fierce popular indignation aroused on this occasion did not prevent Governor Tanner from following in the footsteps of Pingree by extending executive clemency to notorious robbers of poor people, with some murderers thrown in as a guard of honor to the banker-thieves returning to society.

Governor Mount of Indiana, who recently delivered a long harangue upon the evils and remedies of lynching, has furnished a practical illustration of his



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doctrines by giving full pardon to a convict serving a life sentence for murder.

And yet there are people who are astonished and shocked because mobs occasionally take the law into their own hands to make sure that justice shall not fail.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 16, 1900.

GIBBONS SHOWS THE WAY

(Editorial)

Judge Gibbons, in his charge to the grand jury, has, at some length, emphasized the right attitude and pointed to the effective means for the correction of the regrettable conditions which have existed in Chicago for such a long period. The Judge places special emphasis on the fact that the laws are being violated and that such violation takes place, in part, because the officers of the law are allied with the criminals. The fact that leading citizens in a community are thus violating their official duties is in itself a grave crime, and it is this condition which the grand jury has been called upon to investigate. According to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, the grand jury is to supervise the officials, investigate their conduct in office, and institute prosecution against them in case they are found to have acted at variance with the prescribed rules of duty.



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The Judge states that in view of the present conditions in Chicago, it is necessary that the grand jury first of all undertake this task. It must be carried on in a thorough manner, and at whatever expense is required. Not only is the good name of the city at stake, but its moral and material health and welfare as well.

The Judge then goes on to list a number of the evils and misdoings which are prevalent: the alliance of the administration with vice and criminals; the association between police officials in high position and usurers; dishonesty in the special assessment bureau; the night cafes of the city, etc.

All of these conditions are to be looked into carefully by the grand jury. But the Judge repeatedly emphasizes that the chief task of the grand jury is to strike at the officials who have violated their duty. Conditions will not improve until the laws are enforced, and the laws cannot be





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enforced, as long as those officials, whose duty it is to see the laws maintained, permit the laws to remain a dead letter.

After all the loud clamor for "reform" which has been heard of late, it is refreshing to find a man whose position clothes him with authority pointing directly at the root of the evil and at the only effective means of correction.

The attitude of Mayor Harrison toward the matter is most peculiar, however. Mr. Harrison is the highest official of the city, the man in whose hands is placed, in a specific manner, the responsibility for upholding the law in the city; in other words, he more than anybody else is responsible if his subordinates do not fulfill their duties. One would expect him to greet with pleasure the assistance of the grand jury in furnishing proof of neglect of duty by public servants. Instead, however, of offering the grand jury all the information at his command, he attacks Judge Gibbons, comparing



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him to "a dog barking at the moon". Evidently Mr. Harrison feels that the shoe fits him. Yet it seems quite incredible that a mayor of this great city should so forget his position as to speak disparagingly of a judge who is only doing his plain duty by instructing the grand jury as to its duties.



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THE MINISTERS' CRUSADE

(Editorial)

A meeting of ministers and laymen was held in South Chicago the other evening to discuss the present conditions in Chicago. Many long speeches were made and finally a considerable number of resolutions were passed. These resolutions describe the conditions in Chicago and ended in hearty praise of Mayor Harrison for having taken steps in the direction of the "reforms" demanded. Further, it is stated that the time is ripe for the planning and execution of a "clear and firm policy with reference to the evils mentioned".

Many able and prominent men were present at the meeting although it seems incredible that such could have been the case. To dignify with the name "reform" the temporary closing, for appearances' sake, of a few of the most notorious night cafes, is a misuse of language, a throwing of dust



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into the eyes of the people. And to speak of a "clear and firm policy" at a time when it is evident to everybody that the only "policy" required and effective is the enforcing of the laws, tastes suspiciously of humbug.

These ministerial crusades against vice are, on the whole, of doubtful value. Most certainly they do not benefit the participating ministers. The presupposition is, ever, that the ministers are constantly at war with the Devil and all that is wicked. But when they blow their war trumpets only now and then, the people will be prone to think that when the trumpet of war is not sounding, the ministers are taking their fight lightly. Still less do these ministerial crusaders benefit the cause of the people. As a rule the people are misled by the crusaders, the attention of the former being turned away from the main issue, the fact, namely, that the law is not enforced.

A voter cannot extinguish vice in general, but if he is not misled he may refuse to re-elect officials who disregard the laws, taking pains, on the



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other hand, to place in office men who will enforce the laws. Just in regard to this, however, the ministerial crusaders mislead him. The crusaders start a movement; the politicians respond with some move or other which induces the ministers to adopt resolutions of "hearty approval" of steps in the direction of reform, and many people are led by this to think that all is well; that no vigilance is needed.

If the ministers are to enter the field of politics they need to be not simple-minded as doves, but sly as serpents. If not, the politicians will know how to turn the work of the minister to their own account. The result will be that the voters lose sight of the goal and are rocked to sleep, and the final state of affairs becomes even worse than the **initial** conditions.

Nobody doubts the good intentions of the ministers. As a rule, however, they conduct their crusade in such an impractical manner that the whole ends



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in disappointment and defeat or, at best, with nothing gained.





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## THE WAR ON VICE IN CHICAGO

(Editorial in English)

If the war on vice in Chicago is to result in anything but a spasmodic outburst of public wrath to be followed by general exhaustion after the wave of indignation shall have spent its force, the crusade must be directed in a sensible manner and along practical lines. A war on vice in general is most commendable, but considered as a means of relief from the present evils it would be but little better than a useless waste of energy, leaving everything substantially as before, except that good people would be still more disgusted and discouraged, while the audacity of the vicious elements would be increased. We cannot eradicate vice and crime in a great city such as Chicago; but we can repress vice and keep it within bounds; we can catch and punish the thieves and thugs; and we can make the city a very unhealthy place for the tramp.

Our laws are not enforced -- that is the sum and substance of our trouble.



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What is more, the present city authorities are evidently not disposed to enforce the laws. Nor do they dare, because the support of the vicious and criminal classes is one of the main pillars of their power. The thieves steal and the thugs slug and rob because they know that they can do it with impunity.

To direct the war against the administration is, likewise, a mere waste of effort. When they re-elected Mayor Harrison, the people knew what he stood for; and he may justly hold that he has done exactly what he was licensed and empowered to do. He may trim his sails to a temporary squall of public indignation; with a view to the coming election he may be playing for the votes of those who never learn, though they frequently forget. But that will not alter his course. He may close a dive today, but the dive knows that "it is all O. K. with Carter Harrison and the bunch at the City Hall," and that "the joint will be out of business for a few days only".

What with thuggery and other forms of lawlessness -- vice, filth, fund-



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looting, and a bankrupt treasury -- the conditions in Chicago are terrible. But the fault is not primarily with Carter Harrison, nor with his master, "Bobby" Burke. The fault is with the people, the voters, including some of the knights of the cloth engaged in the present crusade against vice. The people chose, with their eyes wide open, the very kind of government they now have. If they do not like it let them blame not Carter Harrison, but themselves. Upon them rests the responsibility, as the remedy is in their hands. If the people want a cleaner city, physically and morally; if they want vice repressed and thugs punished; if they want the public money spent for public improvement instead of for private use; if they want solvency instead of bankruptcy in the city treasury and funds -- they will elect a mayor who will do these things or at least try to do his best. Unless the people are aroused to a sense of their duty and responsibilities we shall accomplish nothing of a lasting character. The voter alone can undo the harm he has wrought by his indifference and criminal carelessness. Let this be the one text of our crusaders' sermons and philippics, and they will not preach or work in vain.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 25, 1900.

BOSSES AND THE PEOPLE

(Editorial in English)

The Democrats elected six members of the county board and will have the whip hand in the administration of county affairs for the next two years. They will have the power to block any measure involving any outlay of money and will have something to say as to the choice of the heads of the county institutions.

If this is a bad thing the fault is with the Republican county convention. If the convention had nominated more good men and fewer unfit men, more of its nominees would have been elected. If it had chosen all its candidates from among the best material at hand the ticket would have won out from top to bottom by handsome average pluralities. But the convention placed the wishes of a few bosses above the wishes of the people and the welfare of the community. Assuming that anything and everything in the line of



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political wrecks would be carried safely to shore on the presidential wave, the bosses dictated a ticket that, in the personnel of some of the candidates, was an insult to the people. This insult the people did not propose to brook, and gave the self-seeking bosses exactly the kind of drubbing they deserved.

In a few months we shall be face to face with another election. The question of the make-up of the city ticket is already under discussion and plans are being formed by those who have been accustomed and permitted to lead. That is all right. The coming spring election will be one of exceptional importance. Good government was never more of an imperative necessity to Chicago than it is now. The best elements of the community are ready to place good men in charge; and they are strong enough to accomplish any purpose upon which they unite with earnest determination.

But let the slate-makers remember that the people are not to be trifled with and that there will be no presidential election in the spring! Let them remember that if they do not select men who the people want, their ticket



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will be buried.





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 1, 1900.

TAMMANY AND ITS PROPHET

(Editorial)

In a speech by Colonel William Jennings Bryan at Cooper Union Hall, New York, on October 16, this year he said among other things: "Great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet!"

The prophet referred to here is the same man who declared from the witness chair a few months ago that he is "in politics for his pocket every time".

The New York World, a Democratic Bryan Paper, has informed us how Croker and Tammany obtain at least a part of this income. The World brings the information that a Tammany committee, aided by Tammany policemen, every year provides for Tammany an income of \$4,150,000 by "taxing vice". The record of this tax is as follows:



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150 Pool Rooms . . . . .	\$780,000
100 Swell Gambling Houses . . . . .	\$520,000
1,000 Little Gambling Houses . . . . .	1,300,000.
500 Policy Shops . . . . .	650,000.
1,000 Dives . . . . .	900,000
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,150,000</u>

This is the rock upon which Colonel Bryan is building his hope in this election campaign. Richard Croker is the leader of the election campaign on the Democratic side, and the money which fills the Democratic campaign treasury comes from Tammany's corruption fund. From this source are coming the enormous amounts which during the past few days have been sent to Indiana to buy floating voters, and also to West Virginia, Maryland, and other doubtful states.

Mr. Croker is not satisfied with this. He wants to have the votes counted in the manner of Tammany Hall and the Democrats in the South. Last Monday



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he issued the following manifesto:

"My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns don't tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street."

This is plain speaking. First the voters are to be bought for Bryan by Tammany's corruption fund collected as "tax on vice"; but if this be not effective the Democrats are to use force and rob the ballot boxes. Such is the order from the mightiest leader within the party.

Colonel Bryan has the deepest admiration for this ring and its chief; he even turns to the Bible of the Mohammedans to find expression for his enthusiasm, "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet!"

And a man of this type is the candidate of a great party for the presidency in a free and enlightened nation such as the United States of America!



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 19, 1900.

/LAW ENFORCEMENT/

(Editorial)



The fire in the Henning and Speed building, 125 Dearborn Street, resulted in the loss of many lives. Had the building been properly equipped with fire escapes these lives would have been saved. The absence of every means for saving life in case of fire was a flagrant violation of existing laws and ordinances: the owners, the lessees, the building inspector, and assistants assigned to this particular district, and the head of the city administration are all guilty of criminal negligence.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. McAndrews admitted that the law had not been enforced. They even admitted that no serious effort had been made to enforce the law either in this or similar instances. Mr. Harrison pleaded lack of funds, and Mr. McAndrews lack of men and flaws in the law. The building inspector said that he could not enforce the law with his present force, and

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Mr. Harrison asserted that the means available for the purpose would not permit any increase in the force. Neither gentleman tried to explain why the two had kept these important facts to themselves or why they had made no efforts to place the building inspection department upon a footing that would enable it to discharge its duties. They had full official knowledge of the fact that nearly every building used for manufacturing purposes was a fire trap; yet they confessed with flippant nonchalance that they had suffered a condition to exist that is a constant menace to the lives of tens of thousands of workers; that for years this condition had existed and that in spite of this they had given no word of warning to the public.

Citizens who are still hugging the notion that laws are made to be enforced and that a mayor is elected to uphold the laws and not to supervise their violation, were surprised, not to say shocked at the manner and matter of the admissions by Mayor Harrison and his building inspector. But the present achievement of the inspector is, if anything, more surprising. Says one of the pet organs of the Harrison administration:

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"Work to compel the owners of downtown buildings to provide safe exits from basements in case of fire or panic is now being conducted by the city department of buildings. The inspectors, securing the names of owners and agents of structures not supplied with fire escapes and shafts, are reporting scores of violators daily, and many new cases have been forwarded to the law department with instructions to prosecute. A number of those already arrested have called at Building Commissioner McAndrews' office and told him that they would comply with the requirements of the law if the cases were dropped. A few have been stopped upon the payment of costs."

Can such things be possible? What has become of the flaws in the law? Has Mr. McAndrews plugged them up himself, since nobody else has done it?

How is it that inspectors who, before the fire in the Henning and Speed building, were unable to discover a single breach of the law, now can report "scores of violators daily"? Has the force been increased in the proportion of none to scores a day? And how does the Mayor explain this



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sudden activity? Where or how did he secure the necessary means?.....

These questions and many more along the same line are justified by a comparison of the explanations and excuses offered by the Mayor and his building inspector a few weeks ago with the present activities of the building inspector's department. If Mr. Harrison and Mr. McAndrews could not enforce the law before, how is it that they can enforce it now? And, on the other hand, if they can enforce it now, why did they not enforce it until their wilful and criminal neglect had cost a number of lives?

They stand convicted by their own actions. Meanwhile nothing has been done to mete out justice to those who are guilty of the unnecessary loss of human lives. Is the law to be permitted to sleep in this instance also? Or is murder and manslaughter not a crime if the victims happen to be poor workers, while those who are responsible for their death happen to be important public officials or owners of profitable buildings?



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 24, 1900.

ANOTHER BOSS TICKET

(Editorial in English)



The Republican county ticket was dictated by the machine, or to be more explicit, by two of its members. All the convention had to do was to ratify the slate as presented for adoption.

Yesterday another boss-made county ticket was put in the field. The convention was waiting patiently for hours in the North Side Turner Hall while the leaders fixed up the ticket at Democratic headquarters where "Bobby" Burke cracked the whip as the all-powerful ringmaster. When the slate was completed it was presented to the convention and ratified with a whoop.

Thus has the will of the people of the respective parties been faithfully expressed by their respective bosses, and in November the sovereign voter will exercise his glorious privilege of choosing between the boss-made tickets.

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THE WAR UPON PUBLIC THIEVES

(Editorial in English)



Alderman Frank T. Fowler of Ward 13 should receive the support of all good citizens in his war on dishonest or incompetent city officials who have permitted, and are still permitting street-paving contractors to put down paving that is not up to specifications. Mr. Fowler is not confining his efforts to his own ward. He is willing to consider written complaints from any part of Chicago and assist in discovering or checking paving frauds in any ward in the city. He also offers the services and advice of street-paving experts in his employ, free of charge, to any citizen who desires their assistance.

This is business. If all members of the City Council were to go about their duties in a similar manner, there would soon be an end to all forms of public stealing. If the people and taxpayers are honest in their demand for an honest administration of the affairs of the city, they will enlist for Alderman Fowler's war upon public thieves and not lay down their arms until they have routed the rascals and captured their last stronghold.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1900.

### TANNER'S PARK POLICY

(Editorial)

Once more Governor Tanner has exposed himself to justified criticism through his appointment of members to the Lincoln Park Board and the West Park Board. His first appointment of park commissioners was dictated by political ends, and now he has, in part, made over his own work, and for the same ends.

The changes in the West Park Board have made an exceedingly bad impression on the West Side. The term of Mr. Anton Peterson had expired, but he ought to have been reappointed. Everybody agrees that he is a man of great ability and altogether honest. Clearly it was an abuse of power not to offer him a reappointment.

A similar or worse abuse of power was apparent in the discharge of Superintendent Jens Jensen [Dane]. This able man has been in the service of the Park Board



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for many years, and his work has won the appreciation of all. The great improvements made in Humboldt Park during recent years have been accomplished under his supervision and trained leadership. But he tended to his work in the parks instead of serving the Tanner machine, and as a consequence he was discharged.

Governor Altgeld was the first governor to introduce politics into the park boards. His appointments were made for political reasons exclusively.

Governor Tanner's rule forms, in many ways, a pleasant contrast to that of Governor Altgeld. The finances of the state have been put into good shape, and the various state institutions are being managed in an improved manner. But the park policy of Governor Tanner is as rotten as that of his predecessor, if not worse. The end desired in his appointments has been to reward personal adherents of the governor. The people of Chicago, however, are not satisfied with the service rendered by that type of appointee, and the acts of the governor in these matters have caused justified anger.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1900.

LOOTING THE PENSION FUND

(Editorial in English)

The teachers' pension fund is bankrupt. Our firemen and our gallant guardians of the peace have already had ample time to mourn the disappearance of their respective pension funds, and now our teachers have discovered that their fund is a rather illusory treasure.

The firemen, the police force, and the teachers include the three most important branches of public servants in the city. In the police and fire departments, efficiency, courage, and integrity are essential to the proper performance of the duties of the service, while professional skill, devotion, and zeal are necessary attributes of a successful teacher. For service in these branches we select the best from among the applicants in their respective classes; and in order that the very best service may be obtained and the accumulated ex-





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perience and increasing efficiency of these functionaries may accrue to the benefit of the city, they are assured of promotion according to merit and of a pension when their public workday is at an end.

Now it appears that these assurances were nothing but false pretences. The pension funds are gone. Money that has been contributed by the prospective beneficiaries themselves, out of their earnings or by dint of hard work, is squandered or stolen, while the prospects of restitution are vague and uncertain. It is not gangs of professional robbers who have made away with these funds; they have been looted by the very men to whom the people have intrusted the management of the financial and other public affairs of the city. The money laid up for the rainy day of old age of our firemen and police officers has disappeared in the bottomless maw of the city administration and its horde of retainers and public robbers.

This is bad enough, God knows; and yet, bad as it is, the worst feature of the deplorable business is the public apathy towards this wholesale looting of



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public funds that should have been guarded as a sacred treasure. Apparently the people do not care one whit about the management of their affairs. The present administration has squandered every penny left in the treasury by the preceding administration and, in addition, piled up huge indebtedness; the facts are as plain as an open book; but the people are indifferent. The administration has robbed every fund within its reach; but there is no public outcry. The administration invites the people to saddle themselves with a big loan of millions of dollars for the administration to squander, but they seem to regard the proposition as a rather enjoyable joke.

Pessimists and a few others regret this sluggishness of public sentiment, which by no means augurs for better government. But they reap naught but disappointment for their pains. The sovereign people have a constitutional right to govern themselves as badly as they please, and the people of Chicago evidently propose to enjoy the costly privilege to the very limit of their endurance.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 27, 1900.

THE COUNTY TICKET

(Editorial)

The ticket put in the field by the Republicans of Cook County is a singular combination of strength and weakness. The candidates for the offices of state's attorney, recorder, clerks of the Superior and the Circuit courts, coroner, board of review, and board of assessors are strong men who command the confidence of the community, and the judicial nominations are excellent. It is generally admitted that all of these nominations are uniformly strong and good.

Unfortunately the same is not true of many of the other candidates selected by the convention. The nominations for drainage trustees and for county commissioners were a distinct disappointment to all true Republicans and other good citizens. And the more some of these nominations have been scrutinized the stronger has grown the impression of their unfitness upon the people. How they could have been made is incomprehensible to all who would fain believe that representatives of a great party always try to be faithful to their trust.



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A leaderless convention is often a rather capricious body and hence apt to place a black sheep upon its list of candidates. Such mistakes may easily occur in a large body of men who act each upon his own judgment and impulses. But there was no possibility for mistakes of this kind in the Cook County convention. The machine was in full and perfect control. All nominations had been carefully considered in all their bearings. Men were rejected, not by chance or miscalculations, but because they were not wanted; and every name that appears upon the ticket was placed there after due deliberation. Hence the convention, or the machine, is entitled to full credit for all good nominations that were made, as it must accept the full responsibility for all bad selections.

There was no dearth of candidates for the drainage board or the county board. Most of the present incumbents desired a renomination. Some of them have served the people well, others indifferently or worse. The list of men now aspiring to these offices contained good men and unfit men. Now, with all this material to select from, what did the convention do? It rejected those men whose faithful and efficient service entitled them to renomination, and renominated the very men who



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are condemned by their own records. And in selecting candidates from among new aspirants it rejected well-known men of undoubted honesty and ability, while it accepted men who would be absolutely unknown and obscure except for their shady records. It is true that all nominations for sanitary trustees and county commissioners were not bad. There are one or two good names on each of these tickets. But the controlling principle seems to have been that good men must be rejected and unfit men nominated. This is especially true of the county board. The majority of the nominees for commissioners are men in whose ability and honesty the people have no confidence whatever.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 29, 1900.

## LAW MUST PREVAIL

(Editorial)

The reign of violence must come to an end in Chicago. If the city administration is unable or unwilling to preserve peace, other agencies of the law should be invoked. The existing condition of affairs is bordering upon anarchy. Law-abiding and peace-loving workmen are terrorized, beaten, maimed, and even killed, simply because they attempt to exercise their right to work. For weeks and weeks, every day has witnessed fresh instances of brutal assaults. Victim after victim has been sent to the hospitals or to the graveyards, yet nothing has been done by the city authorities to check the rising tide of crime. On the contrary, Chicago has been completely surrendered to lawlessness by the very official who is in supreme command of the city's army of 3,000 peace officers and who is solemnly sworn to uphold law and order.



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Let Carter H. Harrison [Jr.] look upon his hands.

There is blood upon them. If that is not sufficient to rouse him to a sense of his duty, let him turn his eyes upon the past and read the warning of its ominous tale-:

Not many years ago Carter H. Harrison [Sr.] was Mayor of Chicago. Anarchy raised its head and began to marshal its forces for a determined attack upon society. Thousands flocked to its red banner; in public meetings revolution was openly preached; the torch flaunted, and arson and murder taught as a right and a duty. But the complacent Mayor was not disturbed, nor did he disturb the conspirators against the public peace. He beheld the law trampled under foot, but he did nothing to vindicate its authority. Encouraged and emboldened by his "hands-off" policy, the anarchist conspirators went from threats to action, and the Haymarket slaughter followed. Under the protection of the city government the dragon teeth of lawlessness and crime had struck root, and in due season the city reaped a harvest of



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assassination and carnage. Carter H. Harrison, the present Mayor of Chicago, cannot have forgotten those dark and bloody days. Yet he has been following the very path that led to the Haymarket tragedy. The only difference between conditions now and then is that the law is more flagrantly violated now than it was during the period preceding the assassination of the seven police officers. Those who at present set the law at naught do not waste much time on inflammatory speeches; they let their brass knuckles, their slingshots, and their revolvers speak for them. The anarchists conceded a man's right to work and respected those who wanted to support their families by the sweat of their brows. Our present-day lawbreakers deny a man's right to work and proceed to beat him or kill him unless he be willing to loaf and let his wife and children starve. The anarchist agitation was a mere breeze compared with the present raging hurricane of lawlessness. And yet the little fellow in the big chair in the City Hall is doing nothing. He has practically abdicated, and mob law rules the city.



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Contrast with the demagogic course of Mayor Harrison the policy of Governor Roosevelt, a man who is in the habit of squaring his performances with his professions. Said he in a recent interview with a Chicago paper:

"They have found out in New York, that when I declare for a thing, I am in the fight to stay. I am friendly to every right of labor and to its advancement. I am for law and order also. The law must be obeyed in letter and in spirit. If I send the state militia out to guard property, it must be guarded. If a strike is on and rioting liable, the mob must not rule. The men may strike all they wish to but not riot. I think I have made plain where I stand as the Governor of New York, and while I have not, and cannot have, the vote of the plug-ugly or the hoodlum, I have the vote of the solid, law-abiding, right thinking citizen."

This is the manly policy of an executive who knows his own mind, has the courage of his convictions, holds his oath of office sacred, and who dares



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to do his duty.

An executive who is a demagogue is neither a man of convictions, nor a courageous man. His winking at vice, his covenant with the criminal element have dulled his sense of duty and made him their tool. He is unable to protect his own honor, much less the public peace. At the first sign of trouble the Mayor and the rest of the "rat-hole politicians" of the City Hall were scared out of their wits and sought a quick and safe retreat in their holes. Whereupon this magnificent maneuver was proclaimed the policy of the administration!

The pusillanimous and contemptible attitude of the administration must not, however, be permitted to blind the people to its dangers. The future of organized labor is imperilled. The rights and dignity of labor in general are at stake. The honor of Chicago and the prosperity of our people are in jeopardy. And above all, the arm of the law is paralyzed. Since the



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administration has surrendered to lawlessness, the people must rise to guard the welfare of the city, protect labor, vindicate the law, and enforce public peace.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

THE OGDEN GAS ROBBERY

(Editorial)

The scandalous passage of the Ogdén Gas ordinance during the last days of Mayor Hopkins' incumbency is still remembered by some people in Chicago. The measure was fathered by certain members of the City Council and was railroaded through that body in the most shameless manner. There was no provision whatever for any compensation to the city; it was a pocket measure, pure and simple. But the promoters had a majority in the Council, and Mayor Hopkins interposed no obstacle to the high-handed theft of a valuable franchise.

The champions of the ordinance promised the people cheap gas, but the company was no sooner fairly established than the pledge was broken. And now the owners have done what they undoubtedly planned to do before they received



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the franchise: they have sold out to the People's Gas Company. The purchase price of the property is given as six million dollars. As their cash investment in the plant does not exceed \$500,000, it will be seen that the present value of the privilege filched from the city is \$5,500,000.

It appears that the gang of looters consisted of eleven persons, headed by Mayor Hopkins, and including such immaculate citizens as Thomas Gahan, Roger Sullivan, and others of their ilk.

Are these men being outlawed? Nonsense! They move in the best society, are pillars in their respective churches, are classed as "good citizens", and pose at "reform" meetings as wrathful foemen of boodle, and elequent champions of a purer city government. And the sovereign people applaud them to the echo and are ready to give them fresh opportunities to betray their trust.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

THE NEW COUNCIL

(Editorial in English)

The temerity of the Republican majority of the new City Council is a cause for wonder to a goodly portion of the "reformers" of this wicked city. Just think of it! The Republicans have actually made use of the power entrusted to them; how shocking! They do not think that the minority should rule, nor do they believe that those in majority have the right to shirk the responsibility placed upon their shoulders by the people; how incredible! They have organized the City Council on partisan lines because they held that it was their plain duty to execute the mandate of the people as registered at the polls; what unfathomable depths of depravity!

Is it any wonder that the "reformers" wring their hands in despair? But

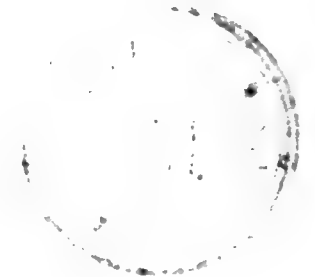
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what are we going to do about it? It is very evident that the people have lost faith in the "reformers". They have counted the cost and have reached the conclusion, that this nonpartisan business has been a source of reeking corruption and a fearful waste of public funds. When they consider the huge mountains of public debt piled up by the Harrison administration, the millions that have been squandered, the impaired credit of the city, the abundant evidence of incapacity, misrule, and waste in every department of the city government--they cannot but conclude that a nonpartisan council results in bad government because it is irresponsible government. And they have decreed that it shall cease. They have now vested the power of the City Council in the Republicans and will not fail to call the latter to account for their stewardship. Let every Republican alderman make a note of this! The sense of responsibility of the old members has undoubtedly been more or less dulled in the air of nonpartisan demoralization that has pervaded the Council Chamber during the last three years. But the people will not listen patiently to excuses of any kind on the day of reckoning.



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The Republicans have made a good start; they have accepted the responsibility, and it is to be hoped that they will know how to use their power for the best interests of the city, the taxpayers, and the people at large.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 1, 1900.

## IMPROPER CAMPAIGNING

(Editorial in English)

The Boer War was made a prominent issue at the Democratic primaries for the city election in several wards. Alderman Herrmann of the Twenty-first Ward was defeated for the Democratic nomination mainly upon that issue. He voted against the motion to suspend the rules in connection with Alderman Coughlin's pro-Boer resolution, and this fact, dressed up to suit the purposes of a discredited clique, was impressed upon the Democratic voters as evidence of his unfitness to represent the Ward in the City Council.

The same argument is used to prevent his election. The voters are informed that Alderman Herrmann's vote would have carried the Coughlin resolution and that he must be defeated because he was not in favor of suspending the rules on this occasion.



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Similar tactics are employed in other wards also. Ward Fifteen is being flooded with cards which on one side contain a copy of the Coughlin resolution with the information that Alderman Raymer voted "Nay" upon this question, and that "his vote in favor would have carried the resolution"; while the other side says: "A vote for H. Olaf Hansen for alderman of Ward Fifteen is a vote of sympathy for the Boers of the Transvaal, for liberty, and against oppression."

Such tactics will be condemned by all honest people, and especially by the sincere friends of the Boers. To drag their noble cause into the mire of ward politics is a burning disgrace. It is not the business of the City Council to pass resolutions upon the relations of foreign countries. The Coughlin resolution ought to have been voted down even if it had been an honest and disinterested expression of sympathy with the Boers. But it was nothing of the kind. Its aim was to serve partisan purposes; to hood-





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wink the people by injecting an irrelevant issue into the local contest and thus distracting the attention from the rotten record of the corrupt Democratic machine and its doings.

But it is not supposed that the intelligent voters of Chicago will be trapped by such cheap and dishonest tricks. They will regard with just suspicion any candidate who relies upon such tactics for his election--suspicion alike of his judgment, motives, and sense of propriety.

As for Mr. Hansen, his best friends regret that his supporters should have resorted to methods that cannot but weaken his candidacy before the people of Ward Fifteen.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1899.

## ANOTHER SCHOOL WRANGLE

(Editorial)



There is a fresh case of friction in the School Board--who cares? Such quarrels have been so frequent for some time that they have almost ceased to attract any attention. They are expected as a matter of course and are taken by our good people as a sort of seasoning with their daily breakfast. They constitute the most essential part of one of the great "reforms" inaugurated by the present local administration. Harmony, unity, and greater efficiency in the management of our schools was the slogan of the clique of conspirators who ousted A. G. Lane and installed Dr. Andrews in his place as Superintendent of Schools of Chicago. "We must have harmony and unity", they said; and in order to obtain harmony and unity they replaced a superintendent who had demonstrated his ability to harmonize, by a gentleman who had made a national record as a disorganizer. "Greater efficiency is the paramount need of the hour", cried these spoilsmen, posing as disinterested citizens of the goody-goody order; and to attain this end they deposed one of the most experienced

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superintendents in the country and intrusted the schools to the management of a gentleman who was known to be absolutely devoid of experience in the field of popular education.

The result has been what it must be: constant friction, endless machinations and quarrels, and unsavory scandals. The recent unseemly controversy concerning the teaching forces of the evening schools is but a repetition of countless similar wrangles during the administration of the present superintendent.

That morale and efficiency of our school system has been greatly impaired in consequence, is a self-evident fact. Our children are the sufferers, but the parents have only themselves to blame. They were fully aware of the conspiracy to use the schools as a stepladder for unscrupulous political ambitions; yet they placed the conspirators in power, and--what is even more to the point--continued them in power after they had done their worst. If our children suffer, the people must shoulder the entire responsibility. As they have sowed, so shall they reap.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 3, 1899.

## HONESTY THE BEST POLICY

(Editorial in English)



The plain, everyday citizen may be unable to grasp the complex machinery for assessing property in Chicago, but even the most indifferent understand that the palpable dishonesty of large property owners is the chief difficulty confronting the assessors and the board of review. If the honesty of our "leading" citizens is to be gaged by their sworn property schedules, the percentage of righteous men must be considerably smaller in Chicago than it was in Sodom and Gomorrah when Lot turned his back upon those places.

We have no dearth of reformers in our city; in fact, we have regiments of good people who preach for us in season and out of season and tell us what we should do in order to make the city a model of physical and moral health. And their sermons are repeated and rehearsed by newspapers

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that ever pose as champions of purity and reform.

How these lights practice what they preach we all know. Their virtue cannot stand the sight of an assessor; his knock at the front door is sufficient to put it to flight. Whereupon our leading citizen, parading as a paragon of civic virtue, will set him down, prepare a schedule permeated with fraud, seal it with the name of God, then rub his hands in glee and congratulate himself upon his success in cheating the community and his fellow citizens of nine-tenths of the taxes he by right ought to pay. When Sunday comes around he will go to his church, drop a coin in the contribution box, and feel that he has discharged his duties to God and man.

If a poor man should attempt a similar fraud he would be quickly caught and brought to justice. But the rich tax-dodger evidently enjoys the immunity of rich criminals in general. A woman who snatches a loaf of bread to still the hunger of her children is punished as a thief; but



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if a public servant robs the school fund, or a rich tough corrupts a jury, he is permitted to depart and no one seems to be anxious to interfere with him. If a poor man should happen to trespass upon forbidden property, public or private, he will be hustled off to the lock-up and promptly fined. But if a leading reform light converts three hundred thousand dollars of public money to his own use--or steals it, as plain people would express it--he can stave off prosecution for years and then get a jury that will not convict him. And yet there are people who wonder at the discontent of "the masses"!

Our children are taught that "honesty is the best policy". But the doctrine generally practiced by those who should set them good examples is that dishonesty is the best policy. Our youths are apt pupils. If they go astray in growing numbers--if our jails are crowded with young criminals, let it be understood that their blood rests upon our "leading" citizens, church deacons, and reformers, including pharisaical newspapers, that perjure themselves in order to escape just public dues,



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who corrupt the courts of justice when their interests require it,  
who preach reform and practice iniquity, who are whited sepulchres  
filled with corruption and uncleanness.



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MURDERED BY POLITICS

(Editorial in English)



The structural iron workers will be represented by their own attorney at the Coliseum inquest. This is as it should be and will aid materially in fixing the responsibility for the appalling disaster.

Indications are that the frightful calamity would not have occurred if a competent inspector had been in charge of the work--that the loss of the twelve men who were crushed to death amid the falling beams is due to a criminal abuse of political power. Colonel Hersey, whose qualifications will not be called in question, states in an expert opinion:

"The inspector for the building department for the city for that district is Mr. Barnes. He is the chief of inspectors, a place made for him a year or so ago. He gets a salary of \$1,800 a year, while the inspectors get \$100



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a month. Now, Barnes knows absolutely nothing about structural work. He is a gravel roofer by trade, and not a very good one at that. He is totally incompetent to fill the position of an inspector, and why such a man should be given the place he holds is more than I can understand, except when politics are taken into consideration."

The appointing power cannot plead ignorance of the unfitness of the inspector. Upon this point the testimony of the president of the civil service commission is conclusive. Mr. Robert Lindblom Swede says:

"It was a political appointment sent in by the building inspection department. It was made some time last summer, to the best of my recollection. His name came in as an appointment of the City Council, and the civil service commission was asked to confirm the election. We declined to do so. Then the department of building inspection--I suppose Mr. McAndrews was at the head of the movement--came to us with the contention that, so long as Barnes had been named by the City Council, he was exempt from civil service rules. After some



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consideration the board passed upon the point, declaring that the source of the appointment did not make any difference, and that Barnes must pass the examination before the board and be duly qualified. The building inspection department pleaded the necessity of his services and we agreed to make him a sixty-day appointee."

In view of these facts, no sane man can doubt the disaster was due to culpable negligence on the part of the city authorities concerned. The wonder is that there have not been more calamities of a similar kind in the same district. It is to be hoped that the matter will be probed to the bottom, and that the responsibility will be placed where it belongs, even if the list of offenders should include the Mayor, the head of the building inspection department, every member of the City Council, and the complaisant civil service commission as well.

The irresistible conclusion is that a shocking crime has been committed. Let full justice be meted out to the criminals, whoever they may be.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 6, 1899.

AN INEFFECTUAL INDICTMENT

(Editorial in English)

The indictment returned against the Harrison administration by the grand jury for July is unusually severe. In the language of the report, "assignation houses, panel houses, disreputable resorts, massage parlors where disgraceful practices are indulged in, and other places of like character, seem to be all too prevalent and carry on their traffic with little or no restraint from the constituted authorities. Not only robbery and murder are committed, but death-dealing, foul, loathsome diseases lurk in every nook and corner, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of irreparable injury done to many of the rising generation by some of these unrestrained dens of iniquity. Unless stern, heroic, and immediate steps be taken for the effacement, regulation, or inspection of these evils, some unusual and horrible crime will be committed which will awaken the authorities and the people to the existing conditions."

Every word of this is true. But why should not the authorities and the people



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awaken to the existing conditions before some unusual and horrible crime is committed? Is not every phase of the existing conditions known already to the authorities and the people as well?

That the charge preferred by the grand jury is a true bill cannot be denied. But Mayor Harrison may claim that he, in permitting all these iniquities, is only doing what the people have authorized and charged him to do. His second administration is not a whit worse than was his first. He has continued as he began. Every evil enumerated by the grand jury, the whole panorama of lawlessness, vice, and iniquity uncovered for our inspection, was known to the people when Mr. Harrison presented himself for re-election. His triumphant victory was a most emphatic endorsement of the man and his methods. The people, who knew what he had been doing, in returning him to power with increased prestige, told him that he had done well and commanded him to go ahead. That is what Mr. Harrison's re-election meant if elections are supposed to mean anything at all.

Mr. Harrison will be justified in taking this view and hence may regard the





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criticism of his administration as something that does not concern him in the least. But the evils complained of do exist and do threaten the morals, peace, and welfare of the community. That they exist in open defiance of the letter and the spirit of the law is a matter of public knowledge. The people, including the members of the grand jury, are politically and morally responsible for the disgraceful condition; hence the general indictment found by the grand jury should have been directed against the people, including every member of the honorable body, and if the charge is true, as it unquestionably is, the law has been violated in such a manner as to warrant specific indictments of Mr. Harrison and his lieutenants for criminal acts of commission or omission. It is a question whether the grand jury itself did not shirk duty in refraining from taking any definite action along this line. General arraignments that lead to nothing amount to nothing. They are merely blows in the air that hit nobody and correct no abuses, but leave everything as before.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1899.

## POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial in English)

Whether the Board of Education has gained or lost in ability, character, and standing by the recent changes in its make-up will not be known until the backbone of the new members shall have been tested. They are comparatively young and inexperienced men, but any shortcomings on this account will be forgiven if they oppose, resolutely and vigorously, further debauchment of our schools by "rat-hole politicians" of the City Hall.

Already incalculable harm has been wrought by the bold and persistent assaults made upon the schools by cheap and designing politicians. Their tactics have been so shameless as to attract the attention of the entire country. The condition of the schools of Chicago has become a byword in the land and is cited by our foremost educators as a warning to other cities.

Our schools had been kept free from politics until Mayor Harrison, Dr. W. R.



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Harper, Mr. Thornton and Company began to hatch their plots. These gentlemen had different ends to serve; one was anxious to add to his political power by increasing his patronage; another was plotting to secure feeders for his university; while the third was out for mischief on general principles. But they were one heart and soul in selecting the schools of our children for their common prey. The Board of Education yielded to the behest of the plotters, and A. G. Lane, who had been identified with our schools for forty years, who had done more than any other man for the upbuilding of our system of public education, and whose fairness, integrity, and manly honesty presented to every child a noble object lesson of the cardinal virtues the schools are supposed to teach--this able and faithful man was supplanted by an imported gentleman who had never been inside of a Chicago school and who had no experience whatever in the field of popular education. That such a step would lead to disaster was plain to every unbiased man or woman, and the demoralization that followed is only what was to be expected.

Not satisfied with depriving the schools of Mr. Lane's ability as the directing head, Mr. Harrison decreed his retirement even as an assistant superintendent.

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Again the Board of Education was ready to sacrifice the welfare of the schools and the manhood of its own members upon the altar of rat-hole politics. But the people, always slow to move, were aroused at last; and cowing before their indignation the Mayor reversed his order, and we are informed that the honorable members of the Board were really glad to be stood upon their heads again.

These plain facts, fresh in the minds of everybody, illustrate the condition that confronts the new members of the Board of Education, and also the character of the body to which they are now admitted. They prove that every trace of independence has been eliminated from the Board--that the Board as a body has been degraded to a position of all but incredible subserviency and weakness--to a mere tool of the politicians of the City Hall.

That our schools have suffered under such conditions is self-evident. The influence upon the morals of our splendid army of 300,000 children cannot be otherwise than deplorable. In the classrooms they are taught that trickery

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and wrongdoing are punished; that honesty is its own reward; and it is instilled into their hearts and minds that above all they must be faithful, truthful, and honest. But those who manage this vast system of moral and intellectual education, the Mayor and the School Board, have taught our children a practical lesson of a radically different character. Their lesson disproves, with all the force of a demonstration, all that has been taught in the classrooms. It teaches the children that good work, faithfulness, ability, honesty, and a high sense of honor are not rewardable, but punished, and on the other hand, that reward is reserved for trickery, underhanded work, inefficiency, and rank injustice. Our school children can draw no other conclusions from the recent school scandals. That they are keen observers and good logicians anyone who cares may ascertain for himself.

The new members of the School Board have a great task before them. If they cannot accomplish anything of importance at present they can at least line up on the right side. That would not be much, but it would be something. The

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people have learned to be modest in their expectations and will be thankful for proofs of good intentions if they can hope for nothing of a more substantial character.





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 12, 1899.

HE HAS DONE WELL

(Editorial)

Justice Olaf Seversen of the West Chicago Avenue police court has for some ten years "kept a clean court," as the saying goes, and should be re-appointed. Too many of our justice courts are "justice shops" for bargains of iniquity, and too many of our justices of the peace are utterly destitute of every attribute of a just and upright judge.

Justice Seversen and his court are not in this class. His office has been administered to the entire satisfaction of the better class of people of the district, regardless of their politics. The only complaints against his administration have come from the vicious elements who have received just punishment in his court, even though they happened to have a "pull," and from a certain group of low grade politicians who have discovered that he is not a man to be intimidated by threats or swayed by any sort of improper "influence." The West Chicago Avenue district is the most peaceable, law-abiding, and orderly



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in the city, and this desirable condition of affairs is largely due to Mr. Seversen's honest and vigorous administration of justice in the West Chicago Avenue police court.

The people of Chicago are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of "justice shop reform". Legislation may be necessary, but unless we secure good men for justices no legislation will avail to right existing wrongs. In order to cleanse and elevate the bench of popular justice we should endeavor to keep the good men we have and replace corrupt and incompetent incumbents with the best men we can secure. Justice Olaf Seversen has been a good and faithful servant of the people. The sentiment among the people of his district is overwhelming in favor of his re-appointment. They have entire confidence in his integrity, fairness, and ability, and expect his re-appointment in compliance with their wishes and as a reward for his good work as a people's judge.



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**AVERT THE VANDALISM!**

(Editorial)

Whether the administration's assault upon the public schools of Chicago shall succeed or fail will probably be determined at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education. If the members of the Board are true to their trust; if they place the welfare of the children of Chicago above the desires of spiteful spoilsmen; if they have any regard whatever for the will and wishes of the people, whose servants they are supposed to be, there can be but one result: an emphatic rejection of the audacious and dangerous schemes of the City Hall. If, on the other hand, a majority of the Board are ready to betray their trust and to have the schools managed not for the benefit of our children but in the interest of selfish politicians; if they are utterly heedless of public sentiment and their sworn duties, they will gratify Mr. Harrison and Mr. Thornton, his man Friday, by deposing Lane and Parker.



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The bold recklessness and unscrupulous audacity of this attack upon our splendid school system are almost beyond comprehension. It is a wanton outrage alike upon the generation that has made our schools what they are and the coming generations that are waiting to be taught and trained in the duties of good citizenship.

Superintendent Lane has been connected with the public schools of Chicago for some forty years. His life has been devoted to the upbuilding of our educational system and its general excellence is in a large measure the result of his zeal, ability, and tireless efforts. His work has been done with a single-minded devotion to the welfare of the schools; considerations of a political character have always been carefully excluded from their management. He knows every detail of this great structure of popular education, its wants and needs in all departments; he is acquainted with the work of every teacher; in short, he has the public school system of this vast city at his finger tips. His excellent work and high standing as an educator are also known and appreciated not only by the people of Chicago but by educators everywhere in the United States.



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And now this faithful official and valuable public servant is to be deposed for no other reason than that he will not permit spoils politics to taint and corrupt the management of the schools, and he is to be succeeded by an Eastern gentleman who knows nothing about our schools, who has little or no experience gathered in the field of popular education, and whose main qualification for the position is that he is an advocate of free silver coinage at sixteen to one!

The scheme is so utterly absurd and immoral as to constitute a rank insult to an intelligent community. Yet Mr. Thornton may succeed if the Mayor and the Board of Education will shoulder the responsibility. But no gentleman possessed of a high sense of humor will accept a position tendered for such reasons and in such a manner.

The attempt to remove Colonel Parker is on a level with the attack upon Superintendent Lane. The Normal School of Chicago is recognized in America, and in Europe as well, as a model institution of its kind and as a center of the best educational thought; its superintendent is regarded as one of the foremost educators of our day. It has been a great factor in the development of





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popular education in Chicago, while its inspiring and helpful influence has extended far beyond the limits of the State. Colonel Parker has devoted sixteen years of energetic work to the moulding of the ideal institution. But Mr. Thornton cares nothing for this. If he can gratify a personal grudge, he is ready to remove a public servant who cannot be replaced and to destroy a most admirable and useful public institution.

It remains for the Board of Education to say whether this carefully planned outrage upon our schools shall be permitted, whether such an unspeakable vandalism shall be committed in the name of Chicago. Indications are that Mr. Harrison is so completely dominated by Thornton that he is ready to put the brand of infamy upon his administration and sacrifice his not unpromising future in order to gratify his mentor and master. He now has a splendid opportunity to break his chains of tutelage and prove that he is not merely the figurehead of his own administration. But the probabilities are that Mr. Thornton has already forestalled any move in this direction and that he will make His Honor toe the mark even if he thereby seals his political death warrant.





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The only hope, then, is in the Board of Education.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 13, 1898.

DUTY AND PUBLIC OFFICE

(Editorial)



The acquittal of Civil Service Commissioners Kraus, Winston, and Washburne may be regarded as a handsome victory for the indicted gentlemen. The offense charged against them was the act of placing twenty-six policemen on the list of eligibles and certifying them to the Chief of Police in defiance of the civil service law or rule fixing five feet eight inches as the minimum height for patrolmen.

Judge Waterman held that the board had a right to make rules which became binding upon it, and that, since no rule was set up in the indictment and since there was no violation of the civil service act itself, the indictment was faulty. Accordingly, a decree of "not guilty" was entered.

While disposing of the criminal charge, a decree of "not guilty" which, as in the present instance, is based upon technical grounds carries no moral vindication. But even though the judge added: "While I by no means approve of all that the

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commissioners have done," he should have censured them for what he regarded as their culpable acts. On the other hand, they are "not entitled to thanks for what they have undertaken or for what they have done," not even if it be assumed that they have done their duty. Public officials are not entitled to thanks for doing their duty. If they do their duty, their whole duty, and nothing but their duty, they are only "unprofitable servants". The thanks of the community are not due to any official unless he has done more than his duty and this is not claimed for the three gentlemen in question. On the contrary, Judge Waterman expressly states that they have done less. Hence his opinion upon this particular point is neither good law nor good public policy. His pleasantries were probably intended for balm, but clothed, as they are, in the garb of a judicial opinion, they are in poor taste and will be demoralizing in their effects.

And right here another phase of this celebrated case comes into view: the disgraceful attacks upon the grand jury, especially upon two of its members. It is the duty and business of the grand jury to consider all cases of criminal violations of the laws that are laid before it and to return true bills whenever the



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evidence produced appears to be conclusive--without fear or favor, or without any regard whatever to the social or political standing of those accused of crime. This is the plain duty imposed upon the grand jury under our Constitution and laws. It has not always been fully performed by the grand juries in this community. There has been a growing suspicion among the people that the meshes of the grand jury will catch the small criminal fry while permitting high-toned and influential offenders to escape. But the last grand jury was not open to this suspicion. It was made up mostly of well-known citizens of high character, and it performed its duties with courage and without fear or discrimination.

The indictment of the civil service commissioners may, or may not, have been due to a misunderstanding of the law; it may, or it may not, have been a "mistake". In any event, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a conscientious performance of duty. The violent attacks upon the grand jury by the Mayor, the indicted men, and the whole crowd of officeholders under the administration are not only a disgrace to the city but outright anarchistic in character. And this



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talk about "retaliation" against the foreman and other members of the grand jury is not only undignified but a public indecency. By giving encouragement to this kind of rot, the commissioners place themselves on a level with the thug who intimidates witnesses and promises that he will "get even" with the officers of the law. It is to be hoped that the people of Chicago will be spared this additional disgrace and humiliation. Judge Whiteman voiced public sentiment when he said:

"I have no sympathy with the assaults that have been made upon the grand jury in this case or upon the public press."

One thing is certain: the effects of this "civil service case" will be wholesome. It has set a precedent that is needed in this community. It has demonstrated for once that social position and influence are not all powerful in the grand jury room--that we can get grand juries that will perform their duties without fear or favor.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 30, 1898.

WHAT NEXT

(Editorial)

Those contemporaries who greeted the Berry Committee with a chorus of angry snarls and who have done their utmost to hamper the committee and to belittle its work, now demand the head of Joseph Kipley. This demand is in line with their former attitude of shielding the administration. Mr. Kipley is to be made the scapegoat of the powers in the City Hall, and after he has been sent into the desert all is to be well again and the traffic of covering up the corruption and rottenness in the City Hall is to go on as before. The scheme is undoubtedly well intentioned, but it won't work. Joseph Kipley cannot be used as a scapegoat for the simple reason, that if he is able to carry his own load of sins into the dreary desert that is all the poor man can possibly do.

Moreover, Mr. Harrison has no sympathy with the proposition.





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"I will keep Kipley in his place in spite of all the newspapers in town," the mayor is reported to have said. "I appointed Chief Kipley to his present position because I believed him to be well-fitted for that place. His management of the police department has given satisfaction, and you can say that he will stay as long as I am the head of the city's affairs. I have not the faintest intention of ordering his removal."

This is clear and explicit. It is, furthermore, a timely hint to those papers that have been trying to mislead the public as to where the responsibility for the rottenness disclosed in the police department should rest. The head of the administration must assume the responsibility, and Mr. Harrison has no desire to shirk it. To this extent, his decision to keep Kipley is good logic, although it will be regretted by all law-abiding people. Joseph Kipley should go, as should also Thornton, Kraus and his colleagues, and the rest of the present administration.



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It has been demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt that lawbreaking is an integral part of the policy of the powers that are in the City Hall. It is time for the grand jury to take action on the matter.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1898.

LET THE LAW STAND

(Editorial)

A bundle of shreds and tatters is all that is left of the civil service law, of which so much was expected by the people of Chicago. The system is practically dead for the time being, and this result has been brought about by a most singular co-operation between some of the professed friends of civil service reform and the organized Spoils-Democracy as represented by the administration of Mr. Harrison.

The make-up of the commission appointed by the present mayor, clearly indicated that the act henceforth was to be interpreted in a "liberal," not to say "wide-open," spirit. A scandalous juggling with the law soon manifested itself as the most prominent feature of the "policy" of the new commission, and the great reform became a roaring farce. The investigation decided upon by the Senate was, of course, very unwelcome to the minions of the administration, Mr. Kraus, and his Colleagues; but it was fully justified by the gross abuses in the police department and the flagrant violation of the

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civil service law. And yet some contemporaries, who are particularly loud in their protestations of reform, greeted the investigating with vehement abuse. These papers were not ignorant of the existing condition of things. In their own columns, they had uncovered some of the prevailing rottenness, although they, for some inscrutable reason, had concealed more than they had disclosed. They knew that a thorough investigation was imperatively demanded as a matter of public decency and public safety, and as the only means of saving the system itself from complete putrefaction. Yet they joined in the chorus of the spoilsmen in their disgraceful howls against the proposed step!

The facts brought to light by Berry's committee reveal abuses more scandalous and serious than most people had anticipated. It has been shown that the police department, for instance, is more rotten than ever before and that the great reform has been subverted for the purpose of shielding abominations of every kind.

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But the law should not be repealed, however. It is barely possible that the people of Chicago are not as yet ripe for a reform of this sweeping character, but the law should be given a fair trial. If the people really want civil service reform, they can have it by electing a mayor who believes in reform and will enforce the law in good faith. If they do not want it, they will retain the Democratic party in power. Meanwhile, the law should remain on the statute books. It is time enough to repeal it when the people shall have demonstrated in an unmistakable manner that they do not want the merit system. It is true that for the present the law is worse than a dead letter and that the clownish capers cut by Kraus and his colleagues and a part of the press, have made the reform an object of contempt and ridicule. But the law may be revived at the command of the people, and hence should not be repealed.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1898.

HYPOCRISY UNVEILED

(Editorial)

Chairman Berry, of the Senate Investigating Committee, says that thus far the following facts have been established by his committee:

"That Mayor Harrison, Civil Service Commissioners Kraus, Winston, and Washburne, Corporation Counsel Thornton, also Chief Kipley, have deliberately and intentionally violated the civil service law and have nullified its provisions.

"That the suits in the courts, ostensibly to test the law, were instigated by Mayor Harrison with the intention of keeping his administration free from the law.

"That 181 men are on the police pay rolls illegally.

"That twenty-eight men are on the police eligible list illegally.





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"That eight men became experienced patrolmen illegally.

"That despite the provisions of the law to the contrary, the civil service law has been juggled to oust Republicans and to favor Democrats.

"That the police pension fund is used mainly for the maintenance of able-bodied ex-policemen capable of performing duty.

"That it would be advisable to amend the civil service law and to place the chief of police under its provisions.

"That the present civil service commission should resign.

"That sufficient evidence has been collected to warrant action on the part of the State's attorney and the grand jury against the city officials named."

These are grave charges; but however severe it may appear to outsiders, the

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indictment is fully sustained by public opinion in Chicago, the assertions of a certain set of newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The evasions and violations of the civil service law during the present administration have been most flagrant and notorious, but some of our daily papers have been careful to conceal the facts from the people. Contemporaries, who generally have very little in common, have found cordial co-operation in this respect a matter of easy accomplishment. Some of them carry Republican colors, others appear to be controlled by an unbridled hostility to the Republican party of Illinois as organized at present, and still others masquerade as independent, I-am-holier-than-thou organs, while Democratic and violently anti-Republican at heart. But whatever may be the particular shades of their respective cloaks of hypocrisy, they sang as with one voice about the saintly glory of that redoubtable reformer Adolph Kraus and those lesser lights of reform, "his honor" and "his sub-honor," the chief of police.

Whether the investigation conducted by Berry's committee, with commendable

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impartiality and thoroughness, will result in a lasting reform of present abuses remains to be seen. In any event, the unmasking of the whole contemptible business of hypocrisy is a great relief to the people of this city.

This paper has always given the mayor credit for his frankness. He is not a civil service reformer and said so before his election. His policy has been in accordance with his pledges and utterances before election. When he made a clean sweep of the existing board and named three avowed spoilsmen as commissioners, he did only what had been expected--he put the oats into the keeping of the goats. Whether his administration and that of his chief of police involve punishable violations of the law, are questions for the State's attorney and the grand jury to decide. But he is not like Kraus and his colleagues, who are open to the charge of hypocrisy. Their shamming has disgusted all honest citizens, and all decent men and women are glad that Berry's committee has put a stop to the demoralizing business.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1898.

A FLASHLIGHT NEEDED

(Editorial)

Despite the mouthings and mumblings of certain newspapers and a lot of cheap politicians, the investigations of Kipley's "foinest" by Senator Berry's committee is of great interest to the people of Chicago. The evil effects of the disorganization of the force since Mr. Kipley assumed control of the department have been felt in all parts of the city, but probably nowhere to such an extent as by the 100,000 people residing within the Thirty-second Police Precinct. During the administration of Captain Larsen, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, the police service of the Thirty-second Precinct attained a very high degree of efficiency. He was one of the very best captains of the force; he knew his men and had them well in hand. He also knew the thugs and crooks and had them well under control.





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All this, Mr. Kipley knew as well as anyone else. He knew that the service of the West Chicago Avenue Station could not be improved, and that the best he could do would be to let well enough alone. And yet he proceeded to reduce Captain Larsen to the rank of a lieutenant, and had him transferred to an insignificant post of duty. A large number of efficient and trustworthy patrolmen were likewise removed, and their places were taken by less efficient and more or less untrustworthy men.

The inevitable results of the Kipley policy were not slow in asserting themselves. The police service in the Thirty-second Precinct was disorganized and at once became all but valueless. Ever since the removal of Captain Larsen, crime has held high carnival in this part of the city. Peaceful citizens are robbed and slugged in front of their very doors by gangs of thugs who are, or at least ought to be, known to the police authorities. After ten o'clock at night patrolmen are conspicuous by their absence on some of the beats where thugs do a particularly flourishing business. But in the corner



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saloons of this district it is not difficult to discover uniformed guardians of the law, often three or four in one saloon, while the thugs operate in the streets.

Citizens have complained of this reign of lawlessness and terror, but apparently to no avail. Now that a Senate Committee has turned its flashlight upon the conduct of the police department, the law-abiding people of the Thirty-second Precinct hope that some rays from the light may be cast in their direction. For the present at least, this is their only hope of relief from a scandalous state of affairs due to lack of proper police protection in consequence of the present management, or rather mismanagement, of the police department.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 29, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SERVICE

(Editorial)

The decision of the Supreme Court, upholding the constitutionality of the Chicago civil service law, was a well-deserved rebuke to Burke, Harrison, Thornton and Company, but it is not likely to result in any real and practical gain for the cause of civil service reform. The Democratic party of Chicago worships at the shrine of Tammany and is violently opposed to civil service reform. Mr. Harrison has always been frank in the avowal of his faith in this respect, and the industrious posing of Mr. Kraus has misled no one. If the administration yields to the decision of the Court, it is because it can do nothing else and because it is expected that the law may be so enforced as to defeat the very object it was enacted to accomplish. The recent examinations of police officers, conducted by the civil service commission, were farcial and grotesque in the extreme, and the examinations soon to be held in consequence of the recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court, will probably be conducted in the same manner.



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The **validity** of the law has been established; that much has been gained. But unless they are honestly enforced, even the best laws are worthless. However, the people of Chicago got only what they voted for. They were informed in advance by Mr. Harrison himself that he would undo what his predecessor had done. In tearing the civil service law to tatters, he is keeping what he may fairly regard as his pledge to the people. If they do not like his performances, the people have no one to kick but themselves.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 19, 1897.

VICTORY FOR POLITICAL HONESTY

(Editorial)

The verdict in the election frauds case against John J. Hanrahan and Patrick Ferris is sustained by public opinion in the Seventeenth Ward, whose citizens for years have suffered at the hands of unscrupulous political gangs of both parties. In the opinion of the honest people of the Ward, it is none too severe. Their only regret is that the head gangsters and boss rascals thus far have escaped the clutches of the law. They do not regret that Mr. Harrison's administration must drop Mr. Patrick Ferris from the pay rolls because of the prospective absence of that gentleman. They know that Maurice O'Connor, his political sponsor, backer, and boss, will remain to support the administration and draw his salary.

The outcome of this case is a great victory for the decent people of the Seventeenth Ward, and especially for Alderman Walsh, Joseph A. O'Donnell, and other



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citizens who have spent their time and money in securing evidence and assisting the prosecution in other ways. There is reason to hope that it will teach those political rascals of the Ward, who still have not been indicted and convicted, a wholesome lesson, and that they will remain in hiding in their holes in the future--at least for some time.

But the good effects of this victory for political honesty and decency are not limited by ward boundaries but extend throughout the city. This conviction will strike terror in all political heelers and thugs in Chicago: those who plot ballot frauds as well as those who execute them. The repeated failures of all previous attempts to punish them for their crimes have emboldened them and has taught them to believe that do whatever they might, they will go scot free. The conviction of Hanrahan and Ferris will teach them a lesson. It has shown that the ballot-box stuffers and the tally-sheet forgers can be reached by the law, when the administration of the laws is vested in honest and capable men.

State's Attorney Deneen and his able, fearless assistant, Mr. Barnes, have



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made an enviable record for themselves in this instance and have set the pace for their successors. Mr. Deneen's predecessor had not only a more sensational, but also a stronger case against certain members of the "Market Street Gang" two years ago, but for some reason failed to secure a conviction. His failure was a distinct encouragement to thuggery and a severe blow to all friends of honest elections. The success of Mr. Deneen in the Seventeenth Ward election frauds case has vindicated the honor of the State's Attorney's office and has freed it from the legacy of suspicion left by the administration of Mr. Kern.



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KIPLEY EXPLAINS AGAIN

(Editorial)

Chief Kipley has reinstated sixty-eight of the policemen discharged by "general order thirty-two." In explaining his new order, Mr. Kipley said in part:

"The order speaks for itself, and I have nothing to say. Errors were made in issuing the general order of discharges, and they have been rectified. A number of good men were discharged, and they have been reinstated. My intention was to rid the department of all men not deserving to remain on it, and not to harm anyone. Errors were found, and they have been corrected."

This explanation differs radically from the one given a few days ago by the Honorable Joseph Kipley. On that occasion he informed the people of Chicago that the reason why so many worthy men were discharged was that "we were compelled to make changes," and that "we were compelled" to do so because the "Irish pressed their claims" so hard that the pressure could not be resisted.





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Now Mr. Kipley advances the plea that his purpose in issuing general order thirty-two merely was "to rid the department of all men not deserving to remain on it." He made some errors, but "they have now been rectified."

In other words, the Honorable Joseph has, in the course of a few days, been transformed from an avowed and extreme spoilsman to a civil service reformer. Of course, he does not expect the people to take him seriously, but the discharged men who have not been reinstated will probably not relish the joke of his remarks. They are all branded as unworthy of remaining on the force. Most of them have served the city for many years, and their record will compare favorably with that of any other member of the police department, the Honorable Joseph Kipley not excepted. But that did not avail anything in the eyes of the present chief.

Chief Kipley's last explanation is a worse outrage upon decency than the outrageous order itself. But it will not hurt any of these men who have deserved well at the hands of the people of Chicago. As for the Honorable Joe himself, his explanation explains nothing. The people of Chicago know the man and his methods.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 7, 1897.

KIPLEY ON HIMSELF

(Editorial)

And now comes the defendant, the Honorable Joseph Kipley, and says:

"I know no man on the force by his nationality. We were compelled to make some changes in the personnel of the department, but to say that this was done with any reference to particular nationalities is not only unjust but untrue. The police department is made up of all nationalities and in a general order, members of some of these are bound to suffer. The Irish are proverbially good politicians, they press their claims very hard and are bound to come to the front. But as I am a German and as my mother had Scandinavian blood in her veins, it is not likely that I would discriminate against my own people."

It will be admitted that the Honorable Joseph Kipley is more interesting than persuasive when he appears as a witness in his own behalf.

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"I know no man on the force by his nationality," says Kipley. Of course not. Who ever suspected him of knowing that Schaack is a German, O'Connor an Irishman, Kolstad a Scandinavian, etc? Perish the thought!

"We were compelled to make some changes in the personnel of the department," the chief proceeds. He does not explain by whom "we were compelled," but permits it to be inferred that it was not by any regard for the good of the service.

"The police department is made up of all nationalities, and in a general order members of some of these are bound to suffer." No discrimination here! The department is made up of all nationalities, and hence in a general order all--no, only "some of these are bound to suffer." Among these there are no Irish. On the contrary, they "press their claims very hard and are bound to come to the front." Are we to understand that this "hard press" is identical with the "compulsion" to which the chief alludes?

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Be this as it may, he is entitled to credit for his frankness in explaining the principles that govern his appointments. The people now understand why good men were summarily discharged in order to provide places for men many of whom have shown themselves to be utterly unfit and unworthy of any public "job" outside of the penitentiary. The "press" [i. e. pressure by the Irish] explains it all. The "press" is not particularly concerned about the good of the service, but when "the press" presses "we" are compelled to make changes.

That is all there is to it, and that is the long and the short of police department management, according to the honorable Joseph Kipley.

Nearly all of those men whose heads were dropped in the basket by the notorious general order thirty-two bore German, Scandinavian, or American names. But that was no evidence of ill will on the part of the chief toward those nationalities! "As I am a German and as my mother had Scandinavian blood in her veins, it is not likely that I would discriminate against my own people," says the redoubtable chief. That is as plain as daylight. He just chopped off their

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heads for pure love--because he considered them to be altogether too good men to do a police officer's work.

It is true, in the light of his own statement as to his pedigree that his order of wholesale decapitation may remind some people of those birds that befoul their own nests. But it is self-evident that the Honorable Joseph is not open to any such charge; for he knows "no man on the force by his nationality," while, on the other hand, he does know that "the Irish press their claims very hard and are bound to come to the front," even if it be necessary to discharge efficient American, German, and Scandinavian officers by the hundreds, in order to make room for the Irish claim-pressers or pants-pressers.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 31, 1897.

THE CASE OF FERRIS

(Editorial in English)

According to the morning paper Mayor Harrison has not been "entirely satisfied" with the record of Patrick N. Ferris, inspector of streets and alleys in the Seventeenth Ward, and previous to his departure for New York issued an order requesting the resignation of Mr. Ferris.

If this be true, His Honor must have experienced a sudden change of heart. When Mr. Ferris was appointed inspector under the "sixty day" rule the Mayor knew that he was charged with complicity in election frauds committed in the fifteenth precinct of the Seventeenth Ward at the last municipal election. Subsequently, Mr. Ferris was indicted by the grand jury; but Mr. Harrison retained him as a servant of the city. The sixty days expired many weeks ago; but Mr. Ferris was not disturbed. These facts were brought to the special attention of Mr. Harrison by reputable citizens of the Ward, but they were unable to obtain any redress. Mr. Ferris clung to his job, drawing his salary



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with never failing regularity. The only inference that could be drawn from these facts was that His Honor was "entirely satisfied" with the record of this man. Why he should have changed his mind at this particular time is somewhat of a puzzle. Can it be that the disclosures made at the last meeting of the Civic Federation have convinced some of Mr. Harrison's friends that, if he did not call for the resignation of the inspector before he left for New York, he ought to have done it, and that it would not hurt him to get the people to believe that he had really done it?

As stated, Mr. Ferris has been indicted by the grand jury, but the indictment does not appear to worry either himself or his friends. They are confident that he will not be convicted. The belief is prevalent among them that the prosecution will be entrusted to some young assistant in the State's Attorney's office who will lose no sleep should the jury disagree or acquit. It may be of some use to State's Attorney Deneen to know that such things are whispered among Mr. Ferris' friends in the Seventeenth Ward.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 31, 1897.

Alderman Walsh has done more than any other one man to break up the gangs that for years have been tampering with the ballot and stealing elections in the Seventeenth Ward. If the criminals should escape, now that proofs against them are so overwhelming, the things would take fresh courage and intrench themselves more firmly than ever. However, the good people of the Ward have confidence in the integrity of the State's Attorney and hope that Mr. Walsh will follow up his good work by rendering the prosecution such assistance as is in his power and is proper for him to give.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1897.

BOODLERS DO NOT FEEL WELL

(Editorial in English)

Boodlers in high and low places and their rascally tools are getting somewhat uneasy. The dragnet of the grand jury has brought up from the murky pools of corruption some hideous creatures whose convulsive wriggings are hurtful to their eyes.

The audacity of the corruptionists is truly astounding. It would appear that they even are ready to railroad innocent people to the penitentiary in order to cover up their tracks. The blackness of night becomes a radiant light in comparison with such hellish designs.

It may be that they have overreached themselves. Justice is often thwarted and always delayed. But some day even the cunningest scoundrels are caught in the meshes of the law.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1897.

This paper has always fought the boodlers and always will. The penitentiary is the place for them, and that is where they will go, if we have our say-so.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1897.

TOO EASILY SATISFIED

(Editorial in English)



If there is anything in our public life that is more demoralizing than actual "boodling" it is the general disposition to lavish praise upon public officials for doing their duty.

The attitude of the press of Chicago and some of our best men in regard to Mayor Harrison's veto of the general electric trolley ordinance furnishes a case in point. The Mayor took the only course open to an honest man and faithful official. He could not have approved the ordinance except by descending to the level of the Powers and Coughlins of the City Council. He did his duty as he was sworn and expected to do, and by so doing, blocked the scheme of boodlers--at least for the time being.

There was nothing in his official conduct in this instance that was particularly

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praiseworthy, yet our contemporaries were transported with joy at the sight of this plain performance of a self-evident duty. They joined in a ringing "glory hallelujah" in praise of His Honor and for the edification of the community at large. They pictured the young man as the very embodiment of civic purity and virtues, and the president of the Municipal Voters League took his pen in hand and issued a manifesto congratulating His Honor upon his heroism.

Such frothings are of course not only ridiculous and absurd but demoralizing in the extreme. The Council gang was attacked vigorously, and justly so, by the same papers and the same men for its support of the ordinance. It was assumed, as a matter of course, that its support was bought, and the Mayor said as much in his veto message. Now, if that was true--and this paper is convinced that the charges were founded in fact--in what respect is the Mayor deserving of an extra measure of credit for opposing a measure that according to his own official statement was vicious and criminal? Could he, as an honest man, have done anything less than he did? If not, these shouts of glory were misplaced, ridiculous, and foolish. "Ye are unprofitable servants because ye have done





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only what ye were commanded to do."

It is as plain as anything can be that such senseless conduct must needs bewilder and corrupt public opinion. If our public men are paraded as paragons of virtue for doing their sworn duty, the people will learn to believe that "public office is not a public trust" and that no particular blame attaches to boodling or other forms of misconduct on the part of public servants.

Such crude conceptions of public duty can only exist in communities where a low moral standard prevails. It is to be regretted that the powerful daily press of Chicago and our citizen reformers, who certainly are sincere in their efforts to improve our local government, should, unwittingly, do their very best to keep the standard of public honor on the low level where it is. When the exponents of our best public thought are so easily satisfied, what can be expected of the rest of us?



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1897.

RULE AND EXCEPTION

(Editorial)

Upon the statute books of Illinois is found an act for the better regulation of the civil service of Chicago. Although many people will be inclined to doubt its existence the law is there and is supposed to be in force.

During his canvass for the mayoralty Carter W. Harrison made no effort to conceal his dislike of the civil service law; and when he found himself elected with this obnoxious law upon his hands he was puzzled to know what to do with it.

To abolish it outright was not within his power, nor did he think it would look well to trample it under foot in the sight of **everybody**.

But young Carter was no slouch his friends assert, and his manipulation of

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the civil service law certainly seems to justify their boast. He has set a really epoch-making precedent for the executives who find their hands tied by troublesome laws. The simplicity of his invention is the best proof of his ability in this line of work. It is the story of Columbus and the egg all over again, and the wonder of it all is that no one should have hit upon this expedient until young Carter came to tackle the civil service law.

All he did was to turn the act upside down, to stand it upon its head, as it were. The general provisions of the law he has left severely alone, while he has been working the exceptions with might and main. This applies more particularly to an exception known as the "sixty day rule." In Harrison's hands this exception has become law, while the law itself has become an exception for which no use has been found as yet. Hundreds of appointments have been ground out under the sixty days rule, and the mill is still grinding. Could anything be simpler than this? To strangle a law under the guise of obeying it is certainly as neat a game as ever was played.

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This, however, exhausts the merits of Mr. Harrison's new invention. His fellow patriots among the untterrified detest civil service reform even more cordially than does His Honor himself, and are moving heaven and earth to break it down. The Trudes, the Thorntons, the Gahans, the Powers, and the Star Club statesmen are all furious, because they find their access to the public crib obstructed. But His Honor only shrugs his shoulders and points to the law. This serves the purpose of making some gullible people believe that he is something of a civil service reformer after all, while the sixty days rule enables him to retrench himself as the Democratic poohbah of Chicago.

There is one esteemed fellow citizen who is liable to turn green with envy at the success of Mr. Harrison. His predecessor in the office tried to construct a personal machine by a somewhat similar use of the civil service law. But George B. Swift failed miserably, while everything seems to be coming Mr. Harrison's way. His friends are right. Young Carter is no slouch.

Well, the Skandinaven has another battle upon its hands.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 11, 1897.

TANNER'S BLUNDER, OR WORSE

(Editorial in English)

Governor John R. Tanner has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. From whatever point of view his action on the gas bills and the Allen bill is considered, his approval of these vicious measures was a fatal error, utterly inexcusable and clearly in contravention of public policy. The issue was squarely joined between insolent and rapacious corporate wealth on one side and the people, betrayed by their own representatives, on the other. The people, astounded and shocked at the shameless conduct of their "servants," had a right to expect, and did expect, that the executive veto, their only remaining hope, the only rampart not captured by their enemies, would be interposed for their protection. But deaf to their plea and heedless of the precedents set by his predecessors, Governor Tanner made haste to comply with the wishes of the corporations.

The Governor's disregard of the interests and will of the people in this



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instance is so ruthless as to baffle any attempt at a reasonable explanation. Assuming that he did not know what everybody else knew, viz., that the passage of the bills in question was secured by the most barefaced corruption that ever stalked through any halls of legislation, he certainly knew they were framed wholly in the interest of corporations and introduced at their request and railroaded through the legislature at their bidding, while at every stage they were strenuously opposed by the people. He knew that the aim of the gas bills was to saddle an oppressive monopoly upon the people of Chicago and many other cities in the State; he knew that the Allen bill may be used to rob the city of Chicago of millions of dollars every year for the benefit of a small coterie of men who have fed upon the public franchises, and that it will subject the people of Chicago to the necessity of paying an exorbitant streetcar fare for a quarter of a century. This he knew, and yet he signed the bills, apparently with a light heart.

The Skandinaven has a high regard for the dignity of the office of Governor and is not disposed to do Governor Tanner an injustice or cast undue





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suspicion upon his conduct or motives. But it is unable to discover a single valid excuse for his approval of the gas bills and the Allen bill. His action in this instance was an undisguised subserviency to corporate wealth, a flagrant sacrifice of the welfare of the people, a gross abuse of the trust vested in him, and a menace to our institutions and the stability of our government.

The effects of Governor Tanner's blunder, or worse, will be most unfortunate. The public faith in the party he has misrepresented has received a severe shock, and the supremacy of the Republican party in Illinois has been placed in jeopardy. The salvation of the party now rests with the rank and file. It becomes the duty of every true Republican to do his utmost to crush the machine represented by Governor Tanner. If these efforts shall succeed and the party be purified it may take on a new lease of life in this State; otherwise, it deserves to go down, and to remain down, until it shall have experienced a new birth.

But what is still more deplorable is that the confidence of the masses of the



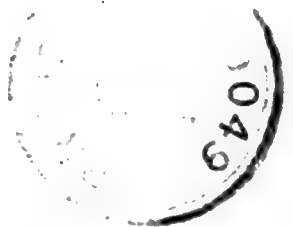
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people in our government and institutions has been most rudely shaken. This cannot but swell the ranks of those who look upon our present system of government as a mighty engine of oppression of the common people. It is exactly this kind of distrust that breeds revolution. John R. Tanner's immediate predecessor in the Governor's chair was frequently branded an "anarchist". But John R. Tanner's name affixed to the gas bills and the Allen bill will do more to spread anarchy than the sayings and writings and doings of John P. Altgeld have done or could ever do.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1897.

KIPLEY'S AX

(Editorial)

Inspector Schaack and Captain Christian Larsen are slated for dismissal. Their names adorn the black list of Chief Kipley, and they will have their official heads chopped off tomorrow, or as soon as possible.

Mr. Kipley knows that these officials have been very useful public servants and rank with the very best men on the force. Mr. Schaack has filled his responsible position with conspicuous ability, and has performed his duties faithfully and fearlessly. As much may be said of Mr. Larsen, the popular and efficient captain of the West Chicago Avenue Station. His district has been one of the best managed in the whole city and he is justly regarded as one of the very best men who wears a police captain's star.

The city cannot afford to lose the services of such men, and there is not the



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hollowest pretense of a valid reason why either of them should be dropped from the force. Their dismissal simply proves that the police department is again to be converted into a political engine for the benefit of the ruling party.

Yet, the people cannot consistently complain. They voted to have the old spoils system reinstated and must take their medicine, even if they get it in larger doses than was expected.

The Scandinavian voters will be careful at the next election. We are sure that the honest voters have learned a lesson, one they will not soon forget. The policy of this paper has always been to lead the Scandinavian voters along the right path, and the paper will continue to do so.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 23, 1897.

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## THE ROTATION OF RASCALS

(Editorial in English)

The contemplated Humphrey bill's steal furnishes another illustration of the absolute necessity of keeping constant watch upon our lawmakers. Most people are apt to consider their duty performed when they have cast their ballots and had them counted. They will then sit back and let matters drift until a new election is at hand. If they should then find that any senator or representative elected by their suffrage has been guilty of corruption or other forms of malfeasance, they will, or may, punish him by relegating him to private life--at least for the time being. New men will be chosen and when that is done the sovereign people will sink back into their former indifference and apathy.

So it goes from one election to another, and meanwhile legislative corruption and bad or rotten legislation runs its course unchecked. Succeeding

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elections are only so many attempts at locking the stable doors after the horses are stolen, and the only perceptible result of our legislative elections under such conditions is a more or less lively, or more or less complete, rotation of rascals in our lawmaking bodies.

Legislative corruption is growing to such proportions that our system of representative government is in immediate danger of breaking down, and if we cannot remove this cancer from the body politic it will break down as surely as the sun will set today. Our efforts to arrest the course of corruption are generally spasmodic and often misdirected. We denounce the briber and the bribed, but we are prone to forget that the main source of the evil is the indifference, apathy and neglect of duty of which we, everyone of us, as individual citizens, are guilty. If the general standard of honor in public life were what it ought to be, only a comparatively small percentage of corruptible men would be elected to make our laws. And if a lawmaker were made to feel the Damoclean sword of public scrutiny, in-



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dignation and wrath always suspended over his head, ready to drop at the least sign of wrong doing, he would be less liable to stray from the path of duty.

Let us strain every nerve to put bribers in the penitentiary, even if they be found in the ranks of those who pass as our "leading" and "best" citizens. Let us relax no effort to give them the pleasure of enjoying the company of their tools. But let us not forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that we ourselves are the main source of the evils that threaten the peace and welfare of society, because we have been and are faithless watchmen on the ramparts of citizenship. That is the main reason why a rotation of rascals is one of the most striking features of our local law-making assemblies.

Yes, let this be a call to arms, for our Scandinavian voters, against corrupt legislation.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1897.

## SENSELESS WASTE OF ENERGY

(Editorial)

A more senseless waste of energy and good intentions than we behold in the present mayoralty campaign in Chicago is almost impossible to imagine. It is undeniable that the maintenance and strengthening of the merit system is a necessary condition of a thorough and lasting improvement of our city government, as it is the only effective cure for boss and machine rule. Everybody admits that the very existence of the merit system is at stake and that this issue has dwarfed all others in the pending contest. And yet the friends of civil service reform are still cutting one another's throats in the presence of the common enemy, who is already reaching out for the spoils. A more absurd or pitiable condition of affairs was probably never witnessed by an intelligent community.

Of the three candidates pledged to civil service reform, Mr. Harlan occupies



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the most indefensible position. His sincerity and honesty of purpose are not doubted; he is an able and strong man, who probably would make a good mayor, though that remains to be seen; he has made an aggressive and brilliant campaign and has impressed himself upon the community as a man of force and character. But he knows, and all his friends know, that his election is highly improbable. His campaign is a useless waste of powder, except in so far as it may bring victory to the very forces Mr. Harlan is endeavoring to break up and rout.

But even if his election were probable, it does not follow that he ought to be elected this time in preference to Sears or Hesing. There is nothing in his record or campaign speeches to show that he would make a better mayor than either of the other two candidates. If the Scandinavians were free to decide, which they are not, they would undoubtedly say: "We want for mayor some good honest conservative citizen who will uphold the civil service law and protect the rights of the city and the people; but by all means, let



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Mr. Harlan remain in the Council, where he has done magnificent work and where he is needed."

This is the situation in a nutshell, as it presents itself to a plain every-day citizen. As the leader of the honest minority of the City Council, Mr. Harlan has performed a great work, while it is doubtful whether he would have done better than Mr. Swift, or as well, had he been occupying the mayor's chair. By virtue of his forensic abilities and other qualities of mind and character, he is exceptionally well-qualified for a position of leadership in a lawmaking assembly, and particularly in the City Council of Chicago under the present conditions. The "gang" will be with us for some time yet, and we have at the present time no better man than Harlan to pit against it. He has shown that he will fight it "con amore" and with utter fearlessness. The City Council is the headquarters of the "gang". In the Council if it is to be met and vanquished, it must be fought aggressively. Any honest man who combines common sense and strength of character with a true regard for the welfare of the



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city can write a veto message to the Council. But the Scandinavian voters of Chicago know of no man who could fill Harlan's place and do Harlan's work in the City Council at the present time. For this reason he should stay where he is. If the "gang" should retain a majority in the new council, he will be badly needed there. If the honest element should secure a majority, he will be in a position to exercise a decisive influence of a positive character in shaping local legislation. As a leader of the honest majority of the Council, Mr. Harlan would do a great deal more to cleanse and reform our municipal government than he could ever do as mayor. In matters of legislation, the mayor is largely a negative force at best; the leader of the right kind of a council is the positive, aggressive, reformatory force of the city government.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Harlan should so signally mistake his mission among the reform forces of this city. His brilliant campaign for the mayoralty is an utter waste of splendid energy. Let him withdraw and continue his work in the Council, and when the "gang" shall have been routed and the bulk of the work of cleaning the Augean stables of the city government



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shall have been performed, the people will show their appreciation of his services by placing him in the mayor's chair.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 14, 1897.

## GAMBLING ON WEST SIDE

(Editorial)

Gambling is rampant on the West Side, and particularly so in the Scandinavian district. Whether Chief Badenock's wrath has compelled the poor gamblers to seek havens of refuge on this side of the river, or whether the South Side has monopolized every Argus-eyed detective at the disposal of the chief, is not known. The fact remains that policy-shop agencies galore are found on Milwaukee Avenue and other streets. In the 17th Ward alone, dozens of such agencies are operating, principally among the Italians and the Scandinavians. They gather in the nickels of the poor by the bushel, and accommodate their customers with two drawings every day.

Whether or not this deplorable condition of affairs is known to Mr. Badenock, the Skandinaven cannot say. But it is undoubtedly familiar



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MONTEGLAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1897.

to many of the officers on duty in these pts. If the chief will call at this office in person, or send a representative who wants to see what he can see, the Skandinaven will put him in possession of a large batch of interesting information.

We object to having our district made a center of gambling.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 24, 1897.

### HE IS ALL RIGHT

Senator Mason's public statements since his election have made a good impression upon the community. His "speech of acceptance" was in good taste, well balanced and admirably tempered. What he said about trusts and trust legislation stamps him as a mature thinker who has the courage of his convictions. And his challenge to the Cook County bosses proves that his victory was not due to any questionable bargain of any sort.

The Skandinaven was the only newspaper in Chicago that supported Mason for the senatorship, first, last and all the time until he was elected, and naturally Skandinaven felt gratified when its position was so emphatically endorsed by the General Assembly.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 3, 1897.

### PROTEST

The record of Alderman Martin B. Madden, as laid before the voters by the Municipal Voters' League, is one unbroken chain of faithlessness to the people and contemptuous disregard of their welfare. He has been a member of the City Council for some six years, and during the last four years, he has been recognized as the controlling spirit in the Council and in municipal legislation. While every alderman must shoulder his share of responsibility for the misdeeds of the Council, Mr. Madden, by virtue of his undisputed leadership, is vastly more responsible than any other member. His reign as Pooh Bah in municipal lawmaking has been productive of a larger measure of bad and corrupt legislation than emanated from the Council during the whole period of its existence prior to the Madden era. His powerful influence has been exerted in behalf of nearly all the bad legislation that has been proposed or enacted during his term of service, while his support of meritorious measures has been intermittent, spasmodic and feeble. In summing up his record the Municipal Voters' League says:



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"His general disregard of public interests and opposition to compensation for franchises condemn him as unfit for public service. His record shows that he has favored many notorious measures and actively opposed but few bad ones during his long term of service. As the leader of the Council, he is chargeable with the responsibility for much that has made the Council notorious and irresponsible to public opinion. Under no circumstances should he be re-elected to the Council."

This man is posing as a candidate for the United States Senate, and it is generally believed that his candidacy has the support of the Republican machine of Illinois! Whither are we drifting? Has it come to pass that a seat in the United States Senate is to be the spoil of ward politicians of the lowest type? Are the people of Illinois and their representatives so dead to public decency and the honor of the state as to consider such a preposterous proposition seriously?

It would be a gross insult to the members of the Legislature to doubt that the candidacy of Mr. Madden will be frowned down and summarily rejected. All his

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experience in legislation has been confined to the City Council of Chicago, and as the Municipal Voters' League has shown, his record in this field is thoroughly bad. Not even his personal organ has dared to deny the facts marshalled against him. All it has to say in his support is that "he has sometimes voted right," and that it is vindictiveness and cowardice to put his true record before the people.

That is Mr. Madden's defense. He has generally voted wrong, but sometimes he has voted right, and hence, forsooth! he ought to be sent to the United States Senate--directly from the backways of ward politics!

If our standards of statesmanship and public morality have sunk to this level, to put Madden in a seat occupied by a Douglas, a Trumbull, a Palmer, is probably the proper thing to do. He has been wonderfully successful in Maddenizing the City Council, and if we desire to City-Councilize the United States Senate, Mr. Madden is just the man for the job.

But this paper does not believe that the plain, honest people of Illinois are



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ready for such departures. And we do know, that the Scandinavian voters will protest, at the ballot, such an insane thing, and regard it as an outrage upon the party of Lincoln, deserving the severest punishment. The machine had better beware of the plain people! They still have a voice, they still have their franchise, and they can use it.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 9, 1896.

A NATIONAL ISSUE

(Editorial in English)

The Skandinaven has received a number of inquiries from voters concerning the relations of Henry C. Payne to the Republican National Committee and the conduct of the present national campaign. One correspondent is under the impression that Mr. Payne was not re-elected to succeed himself on the Committee, while the majority want to know whether he has been placed in charge of the headquarters here in Chicago, the vigorous protest of labor to the contrary notwithstanding.

In reply to the first question it may be stated that Mr. Payne was re-elected to succeed himself as committeeman--in defiance of the clearly and emphatically expressed will of the people. Mr. Payne was one of the four candidates of the Sawyer-Spooner-Payne combine for delegates-at-large, and it was well understood among the Republicans of the State that he is anxious to remain on the Committee.

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But he suffered a crushing defeat in his own home [district], and among all the delegates in the State convention not one could be found who dared to whisper that the repudiated leader be sent as a delegate to St. Louis. John C. Spooner did not lift a finger to save his associate in the receiver business, and--what is still more significant--not even Sawyer, who never was suspected of being fainthearted, had the courage to intervene in the behalf of his faithful lieutenant. The work of the convention was generally approved throughout the State, especially the shelving of Payne.

But Mr. Payne is a past master at the art of circumventing the will of the people, and snatched at re-election from the delegation in St. Louis. It was pointed out by those members of the delegation who kept faith with the people that his long service as a paid lobbyist for corporations had aroused the wrath of the farmers and workers and that his re-election would be a copious source of weakness to the party. But the thumbscrews were put on by the machine, and Mr. Payne secured another lease to power.

So much for his continued membership on the Committee.



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The Skandinaven is unable to define the exact nature of Mr. Fayne's relations to the national Republican headquarters in Chicago. It is reported at this time that he had been chosen as chairman of the Western headquarters. The labor organizations at once registered protest. Subsequently, rumor had it that his frail health would not permit him to take any active part in the work of the campaign. As regards the charges preferred against him by the workers it is said that he has been exonerated from blame by certain labor leaders in Chicago. But it is asserted by spokesmen of labor that this exoneration was a bare fraud.

Mr. Hanna and his associates on the National Committee will make a very serious mistake if they disregard the objections to Mr. Payne. There is no reason whatever why his services should be retained at the risk of alienating the farmers and workers. His alleged political generalship is largely a myth, except, perhaps, in his own belief. The battles he has won, a dunce could not have lost, while the reverses the Republicans have suffered in his State are attributable in no small measure to his efforts toward subverting the



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interests of the party to those of the corporations. As a matter of fact, his political spurs have been won mainly on the battlefield of the lobbyist and the buttonholer, in the service of great corporate interests in their efforts to trench upon the rights of the people. As a corporate employer of labor he has incurred the ill will of his employees to an extent that is almost unparalleled. As a lobbyist in the service of Armour he has done his utmost to block legislation designed to protect the farmers against unjust and ruinous competition of bogus butter and cheese. Every dairyman is thoroughly familiar with his record in this respect.

These are plain facts which cannot be refuted or obscured. It is difficult to conceive why a man so obnoxious to large bodies of voters, should be entrusted with the management of the Republican campaign here in the West. McKinley is popular. Farmers and workers alike admire his sterling qualities, believe in the wisdom of the principles which he represents, and trust his leadership. But Sinbads have broken strong backs before and may do so again. No party can afford to load itself with barnacles, if it desires to retain

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the confidence and love of the people. Mr. Payne may be a gentleman of many qualities; but his character as a private citizen is not in question. What this paper desires to emphasize is that it would be extremely unwise to place Mr. Payne in a conspicuous and responsible position during the present campaign. He would cost the party thousands of votes, where it may need every vote it can possibly get.

Let your voices be heard; protest, there is still time.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1896.

THE MAYOR'S BARGAIN

(Editorial)



The Loop compromise patched up by Mayor Swift is eminently satisfactory to its author. He assures the people of Chicago that their mayor has driven a very close bargain and that future generations will call him blessed.

Even if he were right in thus showering praise upon himself his honor must know that in effecting the compromise he compromised the dignity of the city. Why did he veto the ordinance granted by the gang of the City Council instead of bargaining with the loop "El" company for concessions? He knew that his veto would have been sustained. In other words, he knew that he could have put the company into a position where it would be compelled to pay for the privileges obtained, instead of dictating terms to the city. Why did he not use the power entrusted to his keeping? Why did he surrender an impregnable position and appear before the company begging for crumbs of bread from its table?

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1896.

People are growing skeptical. It may be that future generations will call him blessed, but the present generation cannot see just why, nor can it be coaxed into taking Mr. Swift's word for it.

Mr. Swift should explain. Was it a sellout?



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 21, 1896.

THE PEOPLE MUST ACT

(Editorial in English)

All thoughtful and patriotic citizens realize by this time that city government by political parties is a dismal failure, and that if they really desire better government the people must take matters into their own hands and place in office fearless and honest men who do not owe allegiance to any boss, or ring of bosses, or any political machine.

There can be no improvement under the present system. As long as municipal politics is controlled by party organizations, the question of "what there is in it " will constitute the dominant issue at caucuses, in conventions, and at the polls. It makes very little difference which party is "in" and which is "out". The two machines work hand in hand for the mutual benefit of those who control them and their retainers. The Democratic machine is always sure of getting a slice of the Republican pie and a "lift" from the Republican machine whenever needed; and vice versa, when the Democrats are in and the Republicans

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 21, 1896.

out. The most essential difference between administrations elected by the machine is that those officials from whom the people expect some improvement disappoint every hope pinned to their promises, while those to whom we look for nothing but bad, inefficient, and corrupt government give us the full measure of our expectations.

The people must act, and the time is ripe for action. There is nothing to be gained by further delay. The hopelessness of obtaining needed reforms at the hands of the professional politicians has been most thoroughly demonstrated. To rescue the city from the clutches of the political machines is a difficult task, but the issue is not doubtful if the honest people in all parties will join hands and go to work in thorough earnest. The result of the spring election shows what can be accomplished when the people are aroused and united for the cause of better government. The same forces which were strong enough to rout the gang at the aldermanic elections can give the city a nonpartisan Mayor if no time be lost in going to work. The taxpayers are weary of dis-

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 21, 1896.

honesty and inefficiency and ready to support a well-directed movement in this direction.

Speed the movement!



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 3, 1896.

[URGENT NEED FOR REFORM]

(Editorial)

The justice shop system is to be reformed--at least so his honor says. No reform is more timely or more urgently needed. As now managed, our courts of justice are a travesty upon justice and an outrage upon the people. The "judges" are, as a rule, shysters and pettifoggers of the cheapest type--political ward heelers who receive their appointments as a reward of faithful service to bosses and rings, and hence dispense justice in the interest of the particular gangs to which they may belong. Of course, there are exceptions. Some of the justices of the peace in Chicago are competent and honest men. But the great majority are entirely unfit for the duties of any judicial office.

It is well to remember that the justice shop is the court of the people.





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 3, 1896.

It is the arbiter of a myriad of small controversies among our citizens. It grants relief from wrongs inflicted upon poor men and women, or rights denied them, and metes out punishment to countless transgressors of the law. Its duties may seem insignificant to some, but its decrees are as important to the parties involved as are the decisions of the Supreme Court to our millionaire or corporation litigants. As a matter of fact, it is the root of the judicial system. If presided over by proper men, it can do more than any other tribunal to create confidence among the common people in the administration of justice and strengthen popular respect for the law. But in the hands of such men as now constitute the majority of our justices of the peace, the court fosters contempt for the laws, creates distrust in its administration and begets a spirit of lawlessness and anarchy in general.

Other judicial reforms demand attention, but the most imperatively needed reform along these lines is a radical reconstruction of our system of popular justice.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1896.

# AN ELECTION SERMON

(Editorial)

The defeat of the "gang" has taught the people of Chicago a double lesson, the full meaning of which they should be quick to grasp and slow to forget.

Many well-meaning citizens had come to look upon the fortress of boodle as well-nigh impregnable. The rout of the ringsters proves, to the satisfaction of the most pessimistic citizen, that no stronghold of corruption can stand before a determined attack made by a thoroughly aroused people. This is the first lesson taught by the victory at Tuesday's election, and may timid citizens never forget it!

The second lesson, written in the returns from every precinct, says, as plainly as may be, that the people themselves are primarily responsible



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for the corruption of the city government. If they can break up the gang, and with comparative ease at that, whenever they make up their minds to do so, it is as clear as daylight that the gang exists only because they do not break it up. In other words, the people are robbed because they elect boodlers to rob them. They get precisely such servants as they elect; honest men if they want honest men, and boodlers if it is boodlers they want.

Once in a great while a passing wave of civic reform will sweep over the city. The people will wake up from their sleep, and elect better men--for a change. Then that is done, the people, i.e. you and I and all the others, will strike a victorious attitude, fawn upon ourselves, prate about the people's keen sense of justice, assure each other of our supreme faith in the people, etc., etc.--all this with more or less of a display of high-sounding rhetoric and hollow eloquence.



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Let us drop this farce of self-adulation. For it is rank humbug and nothing else. Let us admit that the people, i.e. you and I and all the others, are fools six days in the week--indifferent to our own welfare, and inclined to shirk our duties as citizens. Let us own that our sense of right and justice, in reference to politics, is apt to be very dull--at least on weekdays--and that unless aroused by corrupt practices of uncommon audacity, it will sleep and will let well enough alone.

If the gang had shown some discretion in its boodling operations, the thrifty statesmen of the City Council would probably have obtained the endorsement of a triumphant election. Such is our standard of political morality. The offence of the gang was that its boodling was altogether too brutal--if such an expression may be used. Its performances were of such character as to make it impossible for the sovereign people, i.e. you and I and all the others, to shut our eyes; hence our uprising.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1896.

Now, let us look at these things as they are. Let us give our thanks to the gang for its great and remarkable frankness in robbing us; for, if it had been reasonably modest in its quest, we, the sovereign people, should probably have left it alone. Let us thank George E. Cole, F.T. Baker and their co-workers of the Municipal Voters' League for what they did, but let us tell them that they did no better than they should have done. Their work told on election day; yet they are only "unprofitable servants" to the voters--which, by the way, is very high praise.

Let us confess that we, the people, did a great deal less than our full duty. A large number of us did not take the trouble to vote, while another large body of voters gave their support to the gang candidates. Let us admit frankly that this is a very poor showing, and very little to brag about. If we look at ourselves in the light of naked truth,



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1936.

we may hope to do better next time. Otherwise the last election will turn out to be only one of these passing spasms of civic virtue which serve mainly to emphasize our gross neglect of and indifference to corruption and other forms of crime in our municipal government.





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 8, 1896.

VOTE TRADING IS CORRUPTION

(Editorial)

In a letter to the Municipal Voters' League, friends of Alderman Stanwood attempt to set his record right by stating:

"In every instance where he is charged with having voted for a so-called 'boodle' ordinance, his vote was not made with corrupt intent, but in order that he might secure votes for some meritorious measure that would benefit all of the people."

This being the case, they think he is entitled to renomination, so that he may continue to do wrong in order that good may result. And these men are reputable citizens! They rush to the defense of their friend, apparently oblivious of the fact that their plea in behalf of his conduct argues a condition of public morality which, of necessity, will breed corruption.

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Mr. Cole, the president of the Municipal Voters' League, replying for the executive committee of the League, punctures their corrupt logic in the following sledge-hammer style:

"We regard this defense of Mr. Stanwood, which is put forward by men of your standing, as painful evidence of the low standards by which city officials have come to be measured by even good citizens. Gentlemen, has it not occurred to you that the defense which you suggest for Mr. Stanwood--that he gave his vote for corrupt measures in exchange for votes for meritorious ones--is a defense which is equally available to the most notorious 'boodler' in the council? Do you not know that this is one of the most insidious and common forms of legislative corruption? Would you have a reform movement endorse the support given to corrupt ordinances in exchange for the votes of their sponsors in behalf of meritorious measures?"

It is well that the issue has been thus squarely drawn. The system of trading votes is really the most powerful lever for corruption in all our legislative

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assemblies. The boodlers will organize and block every measure until their support is bought with votes for their corrupt schemes. Honest men find that they can accomplish nothing unless they make terms with the "gang", and thus the whole legislative machinery is placed at the mercy of the boodlers.

Until we can uproot this pernicious system, we cannot have clean legislation. And the way to uproot is to uproot.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1892.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

(Editorial)

The high moguls of the World's Fair apparently do not relish the somewhat unpleasant surprise to which they have been treated by a body of hornyhanded sons of toil known under the name of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16 (Scandinavian local). No wonder! High-minded, honorable men who are put to much trouble and expense of time and labor in securing proxies for the purpose of having themselves continued in power should not, of course, be called upon to give an account of their stewardship. Gentlemen who must give a great deal of time and attention to dinner and supper parties gotten up for the amusement of themselves and friends, and gentlemen more or less useful and ornamental should not be subjected to the vulgar annoyance of explaining in public how they have performed their duties.

All this is self-evident, of course. Unfortunately, the people in general take a different view of the matter. They do not concede that the World's Fair is

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the property of the small sacred coterie consisting of commissioners, directors, managers and other functionaries of whatever name or sex. The people claim that they own the enterprise in toto and in fee simple, and that all the rights of an owner and sovereign are vested in them. And they are going to see to it that their rights henceforth are respected.

The sooner the management can get off its high autocratic perch, the better for all concerned. The people demand a thorough and searching investigation of the whole matter of granting concessions and privileges, and no effort to stifle the demand will avail. If all these transactions, up to and including the Conkey concession, are free from the taints of "deals" and fraud in any form, the gentlemen now under fire can have no valid objection to a most thorough sifting of the matter. It certainly cannot be gainsaid that they have placed themselves in a very unenviable light. Granting concessions worth millions of dollars without inviting competition is such an unsafe method of doing business and such an unusual proceeding that the people cannot be otherwise than amazingly astonished at the audacity of the thing. The reason why

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such a policy has been pursued must be strong, indeed, to merit the sanction of businessmen and the people at large.

The Columbian Exposition should be a grand monument not only to American genius and skill, but also to American honor and integrity. The world admires our genius and intelligence, but it suspects our public integrity. Let the great Fair dispose of this suspicion once and for all. We have invited all nations to witness and assist in the great undertaking. We know that we shall present for their admiration the greatest and most successful enterprise of its kind that the world has ever seen. There should be no taint or suspicion of jobbery and fraud to mar the completeness of its success. The people of Chicago are the guardians of the National honor in this matter, and they mean to discharge this high trust with or without the assistance of the coterie of self-sufficient autocrats who, if not dishonest, have given such, shall we say, brazen evidence of their misconception of their position and duties.



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It is evident that as yet they have not learned to understand that it is the people, the workers, who have furnished the bulk of the millions which constitute the sinews of war of the management. The enterprise is owned by the small stockholders who did not subscribe either for the purpose of advertising themselves or in hope of large returns on the investment, but purely from patriotic motives. They are the sovereigns and masters, and the management is their servant. If the meaning of this plain fact is understood by the management, every effort will be made to let daylight in on the Conkey deal and all previous transactions of a kindred character. Any attempt at whitewashing will arouse a storm of indignation which will sweep the whole coterie of autocrats out of power. We call upon the Scandinavian member of the Board of Directors to exert his influence in behalf of a thoroughgoing and complete investigation.

Honor to the plucky body of workers who were the prime movers in the matter. They represent in this instance not only the rights of labor and the stockholders, but also the honor of the city and the nation.

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Those quick to growl whenever organized labor speaks were promptly silenced this time. It is the right and duty of organized labor to see to it that the Columbian Exposition enterprise, from beginning to end, shall prove to the world that America is great because American labor is free, intelligent, organized and strong.

And the printers have performed this duty in a manner of which their fellow workers will not be ashamed.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 6, 1891.

DR. WIMMERMARK OUSTED

At last, the investigating committee of the Poor House scandal has come to the conclusion that the Swede, Dr. Wimmermark, be removed.

The next step is to clean up the County Jail, where conditions are terrible. Let us get started.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 29, 1891.

### THE POOR HOUSE

The investigation at the Poor House ended as all investigations have done, without results. Doctor Wimermark, the warden, has covered up everything very nicely.

When will we get the situation cleared up in the County Hospital, the County Jail, and the Poor House?



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1891.

POOR HOUSE SCANDAL

Several complaints have been lodged against Scandinavians connected with the Poor House. Here are a few of them: Supervisor Lagergren (Swedish), had been reported drunk several times, and was unfit for duty at the time he was drunk. Mr. Christia son (Norwegian) was drunk for three months, and Mr. Berglund (Norwegian), on several occasions had been reported too drunk to perform his duties.

This investigation is in charge of Mr. Nelson (Dane) who, we hope will soon clean up this deplorable condition.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 15, 1891.

### THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Much has been said and written about the County Hospital, but nothing is being done. We feel that a real clean-up should take place, not only in the personnel, but on the staff and the Hospital Board. Many of our readers believe that the Hospital "persecutes" foreigners only, but that is not the case. There have been complaints from Americans who have been treated equally as bad, if not worse.

The warden of the County Hospital is a smooth talker, and can talk himself out of anything. The two cases discussed in this paper are already forgotten, and so it goes with every complaint brought to the public eye.

Let us all get together and force a real investigation, one that will really clear up things.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1890.

### A WORD TO THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS

Any one who is acquainted with the Scandinavians of the West will know that in every State they have uniformly been found almost solidly massed in the Republican ranks at every election. The exceptions are so few as to prove the rule only. This is a fact of which we are proud, and for which the Skandinaven makes bold to take its share of credit. We also assert that the Scandinavians are Republicans from principle and not for office or boodle. Nor do they believe that the consideration of nationality should play any important part in politics where all are citizens of a common country, equally sharing its privileges and amenable to its laws. But the leading politicians themselves have studiously cultivated this feeling of nationality by appealing to it, and holding out inducements before elections which often have been forgotten or ignored afterwards. In this way, the nationality consideration has been dragged into our politics and must henceforth be taken into account with some care. For broken promises have produced an irritation in some quarters which, if continued, threaten to obscure the consideration of party principles, and raise the question of nationality to a dangerous place, or at least of an undue importance.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1890.

In Michigan, the Scandinavians have not been numerous enough to attain any large share in the management of public affairs, but still strong enough to be duly appreciated when votes are desired, and of considerable importance when Republican majorities are counted. For the reason above stated, we regret that we must record the fact that the Democratic party in Michigan has outstripped the Republicans in offering a prominent place on the State ticket to a Scandinavian. Democratic shrewdness may by this method reap the fruits of the seed sown by unwise and faithless Republicans.

We regret also to say that we think it is about time this lesson was administered not only in Michigan, but also in Minnesota and Illinois.

The Democrats have not only chosen a Scandinavian, but a man with both business and personal qualifications, which make him eminently qualified for the position, and fully the equal, if not the superior, of his opponent on the Republican ticket. Even with no grudge from past disappointments, the Scandinavian voters might well be pardoned, if pride

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and satisfaction in the recognition of a worthy countryman should lead them to cast their votes for him without regard to party allegiance, especially in an election where national issues are understood to be less prominently involved.

To insure that the Republican leaders of Michigan more fully comprehend what we mean, and to give them an insight into to the feelings which prevail in some places among the Scandinavians, we will give the substance of a communication from a creditable source, and which is only one of several of the same nature, detailing circumstances and actions which can hardly fail to alienate a large number of voters from the party in the approaching election.

The communication referred to is from northern Michigan, and is in substance as follows: "In the election of 1888, the Scandinavians were, as usual, faithful to the Republican party. With our gray hats on, we marched in a procession night after night, and shouted ourselves hoarse for 'Harrison and protection,' while the bread-and-butter politicians and office seekers

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stood on the street corners, rubbing their hands in glee, and encouraged us with such friendly expressions as 'that's right boys!'--'the Scandinavians are in line'--'faithful as ever,' etc. The result of the election is well known. We were then told that nothing was too good for the Scandinavians. The fruits of victory were to be distributed, and in the council of the party it was determined that the deputy collectorship should fall to Ishpeming, and of course, a Scandinavian would get this 'plum'. We, therefore, were determined to present the name of Andrew Sandberg, a Swede. He is in every way an honorable and competent man. When Mr. Stone of Detroit had been appointed collector, Mr. Sandberg went to work and got the recommendations and endorsements of the prominent Republicans of the district and forwarded his application to the proper authority. He was so sure of the appointment that he already began to look for suitable office accommodation, forgetting in his ignorance the old adage that "it is imprudent to sell the skin until you have shot the bear." Mr. Sandberg soon received word from the collector that he wished to see him in Detroit. On his arrival there, Mr. Sandberg was shown letters from some of the very persons who had recommended him and indorsed his application, but who now



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opposed his appointment, giving as a reason the fact that the Scandinavians were such faithful Republicans that they needed no such encouragement.

"The office was consequently given to another nationality whose fickleness had made it necessary to strengthen their Republicanism by substantial recognition. But to show that gratitude was not a feeling entirely foreign to the Republican breast, Mr. Sandberg was graciously offered an inferior clerkship in the office he sought with the magnificent salary of \$500."

(Continued next issue).



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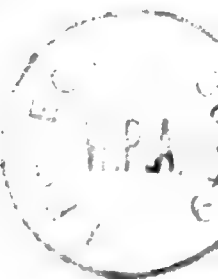
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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1890.

## A WORD TO THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS

(Continued from last issue)

We shall not pursue this unpleasant theme farther. Much might be said on all sides of it and all around it. We have reason to believe that the above account is substantially correct. And we may add that occurrences very similar are not unknown here in Illinois and other States than in Michigan. We will say in conclusion that while the leading politicians, themselves, are largely responsible for bringing the consideration of nationality into politics, they should also be held strictly accountable for the results of their ill-advised policy. We should regret to see the Republican party defeated in Michigan, or in Illinois, and most of all do we regret to see that end accomplished by a defection of the Scandinavians, but we are by no means disposed to find fault with the voter whose pride in nationality might lead him to resent the slight put upon him by the perfidy of political machinists. We rather think such a lesson would be wholesome discipline, and an element in our political education quite suited to the





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times. And it would do the Republican party substantial good if the leading politicians in every State in the Union would give some careful thought to these matters.



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Skandinaven, (Daily edition), Apr. 13, 1887.

### SELZ AND SWAB IN PRISON SCANDAL

For some time, Selz and Swab have had an agreement with the Warden at Joliet permitting their firm to operate a factory in the prison for the manufacture of shoes.

After this had gone on for some time, the workers in the Chicago shoe factory, 15 Washington Street, went on strike. At once, the Knights of Labor began to organize the shop.

Then a few days later a strike was called in the prison at Joliet, but the Warden ordered the striking inmates to be "strung," that is, tied by their hands to the cell doors, where they stayed part of the day and the entire night. This form of punishment is a new way to compete with the workers. Of course, the wages paid in the prison is in the form of tobacco and cigarettes.



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Skandinaven, (Daily edition), Apr. 13, 1887.

And what about the graft paid to the prison officials? No doubt, it is much cheaper than paying the workers.

This sort of practice is going to be the beginning of many protests, and we will be first in demanding that the State authorities stop the corrupt exploitation.



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Skandinaven (Daily edition), Feb. 2, 1884.

### BRIDEWELL SCANDAL

The Scandinavian organizations and churches are protesting to Mayor Harrison against the inhuman conditions existing at the Bridewell. Nineteen and one-half cents was supposed to be spent for food, but less than eight cents is actually spent. We know that Colonel Felton profits personally by this misconduct at the expense of the prisoners. This is another thing that Mayor Harrison should look into.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 18, 1920.

BYGONES

(Editorial)

President Wilson assumed executive office as head of a great party, a faction, it might be called, of the whole American people. During the first period of his power he was concerned with the settlement of his party in office and in the accomplishment of a party legislative program. This period was like that of any other new incumbent of the Presidency, and the nation, like the government, was preoccupied with domestic concerns and the ordinary routine of political events in America. In this period, Mr. Wilson took up the project for the Federal Reserve System which Senator Aldrich, as head of the Commission created by Republican initiative, had formulated on the basis of thorough study and deliberation. The establishment of this system by the Democratic Congress was the greatest achievement in the internal reform of his career, one of the most important in our history.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 18, 1920.

No one anticipated what was to occur in our foreign relations. The Great War began, and with it Mr. Wilson's attention was perforce turned to the difficult and dangerous problems it imposed upon us. During that period, Mr. Wilson's mind turned more and more to the world situation, yet still held firmly, in the main, to the national viewpoint, and concerned itself anxiously with means to avoid involvement in the terrific disaster of Europe.

In this, Mr. Wilson had, without question, the support of the majority of the American people. There was, indeed, a minority that believed our duty, to say nothing of our interest, lay in prompt entrance into the war by the side of imperiled nations of Western Europe. After the sinking of the "Lusitania," this minority grew, but was still a minority as was proved by the re-election of Mr. Wilson on the issue "Wilson means peace, Hughes means war". Mr. Wilson still represented the decisive majority of the people, regardless of party. The nation did not want to enter the war and its voice was the victorious Democratic slogan of 1916: "Thank God for Wilson, he kept us out of war."

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But little more than a month after his second inaugural, Mr. Wilson asked Congress to declare a state of war. Whether public opinion had so changed in the months since his re-election is a matter of speculation. It is, in fact, irrelevant because no sooner was the President's decision made known than the overwhelming mass of patriotic people swung in behind his leadership and loyally supported his will. The millions who had voted for him because he kept them out of war accepted his decision, and the nation was, as it always will be, we hope, united for victory.

But this loyalty to the nation and its Commander in Chief was not to be the personal philosophy and leadership of Woodrow Wilson. For here a third period begins. As the war progressed Mr. Wilson spoke less and less of the United States, more of humanity and the world. More and more the periphery of his expanding interest widened; smaller and smaller dwindled considerations proper to the chosen trustee of the interests of a nation. This development was applauded by a salient minority whose command of publicity in the pulpit, on the teachers' rostrum, and in the editorial chair was very great. Tuesday's

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results at the polls now give us some definite realization of how little this minority represented the instinct and impulse of the American public. Mr. Wilson's reiterated assertions that America would not fight and was not fighting for any interest of her own, that American soldiers would go "wherever in the world right is assailed by wrong", though thrilling to the altruistic in public affairs, rang hollowly in the hearts of the boys going off to die in a foreign land, and aroused little enthusiasm among the people who felt each day the material burden of the war increase in weight.

Mr. Wilson's representativeness in America waned as he more and more assumed representation of what he sincerely conceived to be the universal interests of mankind. The results of his efforts at Paris and the demand upon the American people with which he returned from Europe, completed the divergence between Mr. Wilson and the mass of his countrymen. Mr. Wilson did not represent the American people's instinct of nationality, their instinct of self-preservation, their interest in their own development and protection. They did not and they do not agree with him that they are called upon to ignore their own material

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welfare or to pour out their blood for other people's causes. They refuse the office of determining when right is assailed by wrong wherever in the world that eternal conflict may break forth, much less to lay their lives in the balance. Mr. Wilson no longer expressed the will of the American nation. To do its part for progress and for peace, the American people are ready as they have been in the past. But they are conscious of rights and interests of their own and they expect their chosen representatives to assert and conserve them at all times.

It was because Mr. Wilson no longer acted for and in behalf of the American people that they so strongly repudiated him and his policies. Bygones will not be forgotten.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 24, 1920.

THE NORWEGIAN NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL

The Norwegian National Lutheran Council passed, after long debate, the following resolution:

"Whereas, We acknowledge with grateful hearts that in spite of the sacrifice and suffering of war, the many problems of readjustment, and the evident social, political, and religious unrest, the people of our country are bountifully blessed with the necessities, and even the luxuries of life, and our nation is enjoying peace and prosperity; and

"Whereas, We further acknowledge that our Lutheran Church in the United States and Canada, standing firmly upon the unshakable rock of Holy Scripture, is at present favored as our Church of no other land in opportunity, in resources, in man power, and in spiritual strength; and

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"Whereas, We have heard with sad and bleeding hearts of the indescribable suffering and distress of our starving and destitute fellow believers in Europe, of the struggle now raging between order and anarchy, between atheism and Christianity; and

"Whereas, We fully believe that only by effective and speedy relief of the most dire need, by the support of order and faith through the strengthening of the followers of Christ and the work of His Church, as well as by the old Gospel preached and practised in all its fullness can there be any hope of rescuing distressed Europe from political and spiritual ruin; be it resolved

"That we, Synod Presidents, Editors, Pastors, leaders of young people's, laymen's, and women's work, state and district chairmen, etc., etc., called together by the National Lutheran Council to launch the Lutheran World

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 24, 1920.

Service Campaign for the sum of \$1,800,000 for the relief of our fellow believers in Europe, for the strengthening and reconstructing of their **churches**, and for the saving of a vast foreign missions work from disintegration, assembled at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, March 18, 1920, do most solemnly declare that:

"1. We believe that God placed before our Church the most wonderful opportunity of far-reaching and blessed service, and that He has laid upon our heart and conscience a great and real responsibility, that we dare not shirk.

"2. Having put our hand to the plow in the initial work already done and the obligations assumed, we will not turn back, but will, by the grace of God, exert our utmost ability for the fulfillment of our sacred obligations and the full achievement of our God-given opportunity.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 24, 1920.

"3. In this convention and purpose we are in conscience bound to call on our fellow Lutherans in the United States and Canada, to the last man, woman, and child, belonging to the bodies which we represent, wholeheartedly, to give of their interest, their sympathy, their prayers, and their money for the achievement of this Christ-like purpose."

WPA (11/1/19) 11/1/19

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Editorial)

We feel in regard to the League of Nations that the proposed amendments to the treaty should be voted down since the country is more interested at the present time, we believe, in getting back upon a peace basis than in any other question. This does not mean that the League is in every respect satisfactory; but we cannot get on peace terms with Germany until the treaty of peace is ratified by the Senate. It strikes us that all other considerations should be subordinated to the supreme concern of getting back upon a peace basis. The League itself contains provisions for its amendment and for the withdrawal of any country from it, if it so desires, upon two years notice.

The fear that England will dominate the League is, to our mind, ridiculous. We do not believe that Canada, South Africa, or Australia would be any more

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1919.

inclined to go with England than with the United States in case of a controversy involving the democratic form of government. We think Senator Nelson takes the right position.

Another thing that ought to have some bearing on our attitude toward the League is the fact that the Allied Powers are indebted to the United States for money loaned them to the amount of over nine and one-half billions. Of this, Great Britain owes \$4,316,000,000; France, nearly \$3,048,000,000; Italy, over \$1,610,000,000; and Belgium, \$343,445,000. The indebtedness of smaller countries brings the total to \$9,672,272,568. We have obtained these figures from the Springfield Republican, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

It strikes us that there is too much of an effort being made to create trouble between England and the United States. If we desire to have a republican repudiation of this indebtedness, we can take no straighter course than to court disagreement with our former allies.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1919.

We can say this without endorsing the President's course. We certainly do not endorse it in regard to domestic affairs.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 24, 1919.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE DAY; LIBERTY LOAN PARADE

A chorus of two thousand voices, consisting of foreign-language singing societies, participated in the foreign-language parade yesterday.

There were no pedestrians in the parade; everybody rode on floats.

The Norwegian float was one of the most beautiful in the entire parade. It represented a Viking Ship with Leif Ericson at the helm, and with twenty-four oarsmen. The float was sixty feet long.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 19, 1919.

#### SONS OF NORWAY

Yesterday afternoon, the combined Chicago lodges of the Sons of Norway donated an ambulance to the military forces at Fort Sheridan. Olaf Roye presented the ambulance, with great ceremony. The Norwegian Singers' League of fifty voices sang a number of American songs.....

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 16, 1918.

THANK GOD FOR PEACE

As president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, I urge the congregations belonging to our Church to hold services next Sunday thanking God for peace. Let us especially thank God because our beloved country did not take up arms for conquest, but for high and noble ideals in the interest of justice and liberty to so many people who needed help. At the same time let us bring our President and Government before the throne of grace, asking wisdom to fulfill the difficult task of establishing order and peace among the nations.

H. G. Stub.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 20, 1918.

#### THE NORWEGIAN CLUB

The Norwegian Club has bought another \$10,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. A few days ago the Club bought its first \$10,000 worth. Over \$20,000 in less than a week!

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1918.

MASS MEETING [FOR SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS]

A mass meeting was held last night at the Norwegian Club. John P. Hovland, chairman of the Norwegian Liberty Bond Committee, presided. The speakers were Judge Oscar M. Torrison, Andrew Hummeland, and A. O. Sagtrang.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Scandia, Aug. 17, 1918.

### THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The fourth Liberty Loan campaign is approaching. Prompt organization is essential. The officers of the Norwegian Branch of the Third Liberty Loan Committee, as well as the entire Norwegian Committee organization, as in the case of all other nationalities, have been requested by the director of the Foreign Language Division and by the resolution of the Central Committee to maintain the present organization and continue to act in the fourth campaign. While it is possibly their duty to respond to this call without further action, and while they are at all times prepared cheerfully to render such service in this great cause as may be requested of them, they prefer to submit the matter of the selection of officers and managers for the coming campaign to the judgment and the decision of their fellow Norwegian-Americans; and to this end all Norwegian-Americans are cordially invited to attend a general meeting on Monday next, August 19, 1918, at the Chicago Norwegian Club, 2350 North Kedzie Boulevard, at 8 P.M.

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Scandia, Aug. 17, 1918.

At the request of the Director of the Foreign Language Division there will also be submitted to this meeting the matter of arranging for the sale of the quota of the tickets allotted to the Norwegian-Americans for the great War Exhibition to be held in Grant Park from September 2 to September 15.

John P. Hovland

Chairman for Cook County of the Norwegian Branch

Oscar M. Torrison

Chairman

Andrew Hummeland

Secretary

A. O. Satrang

Norwegian Representative of the Central Committee



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1918.

THE PERIL OF HYPERENTHUSIASM

(Editorial)

Let us have all the enthusiasm we can arouse for the war against autocracy, but let us try to make it both sane and just. It is not sane to shout about a victory until it has been won; it is not sane to celebrate a triumph while it is still in the making; it is not sane to brag about the invincible character of American soldiers in words that imply they will never fall back and never give up a position they have taken. It is not wise to speak as did Senator Lewis, the other day, when he declared:

"American soldiers in France have again announced to the world that America knows no signal of retreat and cannot hear the call that takes an American flag to the rear. The American soldier does not know how to obey an order that would humiliate his flag. To every order to retire in the face of the

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1918.

enemy his reply will be: 'We are going to counterattack.'

We must, of course, allow for hyperbole in the Senator's remarks, but the hyperbole is unfortunate. It implies that when French troops obeyed the order to retire in the face of the enemy--as they did at Verdun and on the Aisne--they were humiliating the flag of France. It implies that American soldiers are more foolhardy than intelligent, that their enthusiasm is as undisciplined as the Senator's and will not obey orders. It encourages the wholly untenable notion, for which a certain type of American mind is too receptive, that American troops are going to keep right on advancing until they reach Berlin; that they will never have to fall back as their comrades of France and Great Britain have often had to do.

We are just as certain as the Senator that in the long run our boys will reach any goal that is necessary to complete victory, but we do not expect them to finish the long run without reverses. Hence, we will not be

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1918.

discouraged if the American flag has to retreat or American soldiers retire in the face of the foe. We will see in such happenings merely the exercise of good sense and not the humiliation of anything or anybody. There are times when retreat is as necessary to ultimate victory as attack, and at such times the humiliating thing would be to lack the intelligence to do what is necessary. A retreat may be as an advance; the retreat from Mons was no less splendid than the battle of the Marne. It is a stupid thing, leading to painful disillusion and needless disappointment, to encourage the idea that the only valorous and effective fighting tactics are attack and counterattack.

America is building a magnificent army in France; as much of it as is now on the firing line is demonstrating its spirit and courage in a manner that justifies our pride and our confidence. We are right in believing that eventually it will prove the decisive factor in overthrowing the armies of the Kaiser and establishing the peace of democracy on a secure

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1918.

foundation. But let us not fall into the egregious error that has blinded our enemy by regarding our soldiers as supermen, in some extraordinary way immune from the vicissitudes of conflict through which their allies have had to pass on the rough road to success. That is neither sane nor just. It is unjust to our men and to their comrades.

And let us view sanely and justly our victories. When we rejoice as we should, at the achievements of our armies, let us remember that French and Italian and British soldiers are fighting on the same firing line. And let us bear in mind just now that, taken at its utmost significance, the success of America and her allies in the recent battles has only proved that Germany cannot win the war by a military decision. It remains to be proved that we can.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 12, 1918.

### THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Mrs. Julia Walter reports \$43,300 subscribed by Norwegian women for the third Liberty Loan. The first meeting to organize Norwegian women for the third Liberty Loan campaign was held at the Chicago Norwegian Club on April 9. About one hundred women were present and subscriptions taken amounted to \$10,050. A patriotic Liberty Loan mass meeting was held at the Logan Square Auditorium on April 19 at which \$20,250 was subscribed. From April 19 to May 4, subscriptions totaling \$12,000 were taken at the homes of the members of the committee.

My personal appreciation is extended to Mrs. Jacob Bauer for her able assistance, to the young ladies who acted as secretaries, and to the very efficient corps of workers. It was the sincere co-operation of these workers with the Daughters of Norway and the many other patriotic Norwegian women who subscribed through us that made it possible for us to raise \$42,300.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1918.

THE NORWEGIAN WOMENS LIBERTY LOAN DIVISION

Last night's mass meeting resulted in the sale of \$10,000 worth of Liberty Bonds by the Norwegian Women's Division. About fifty women bought the greater part of the Bonds sold.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1918.

THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN DIVISION

Yesterday's sales of Liberty Bonds amounted to \$2,900. Reverend Lars Harrisville has been appointed chairman of the Norwegian Church Division. The women's committee will hold a mass meeting in the Norwegian Club tonight.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1918.

THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN DIVISION

The committee sold \$2,600 worth of Liberty Bonds yesterday. The committee's sales have averaged \$3,000 per day during the past week. The women's group has planned daily mass meetings for the coming week.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1918.

### NORWEGIAN PASTOR IN THRIFT CRUSADE

The pastor of one of the large Norwegian churches in Chicago recently confessed to his banker, after purchasing a war savings certificate, that he had been converted to the thrift movement while hunting a text for a sermon.

"My wife and I have always tried to live as economically as possible," he explained; "and for truth, we have always found it necessary to think carefully when it was a question of the expenditure of my modest salary. We observed meatless days frequently and have never squandered much money on frivolities, for the simple reason that we could not afford to do so.

"We had succeeded in accumulating a little bank account against a rainy day and my inevitable retirement--every minister must look forward to that--and at times in my study I was just a trifle inclined to be cynical when reading about the thrift movement in the daily papers and the periodicals. Had not I and my good wife and our little family lived as carefully as possible? What

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1918.

more could we do?

"It was while leafing my Bible that I came across the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew wherein is related the parable of the man who, on going into another country, called his servants to him and delivered into their keeping the five and the two and the one talents to use in the course of his absence. I fell to debating with myself as to which servant I would have proven to be had I been one of the three intrusted with the gold. Financially, here I was in a class with the servant who had been given that one talent. I had only a few hundred dollars, a mere mite, and apparantly of no great value in this war where millions are spent daily. Then, too, like the servant, I might have complained that I knew the master was a hard man, reaping where he did not sow, and gathering where he did not scatter. I was far from being a millionaire although I have always voted and paid my small taxes and tried to live an upright life as a citizen of the United States and as a loyal American.

"Suddenly it dawned upon me that, in keeping my little hoard in the bank when

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1918.

it might be invested in war bonds or thrift certificates, I was placing myself actually in a class with the wicked and slothful servant who dug a hole and hid his talent instead of taking it, as his master had suggested, to those who would have paid interest while using it to advantage.

"It was that parable of the talents that converted me to the thrift movement, and I realize now that had I kept my little store hid, I would have deserved to have it taken away from me by some German soldiers, for it is absolutely certain that the Prussians will collect an indemnity from the United States and all of us if they are not decisively beaten in this war, and they can't be beaten if we don't lend our government money to finance the war.

"I am as the boys say, 'strong for thrift now, and I am building a sermon on the text.' 'And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.'"

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1918.

AMERICA'S REASON FOR THE WAR

Speaking before a mass meeting Saturday night, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, an American of German birth, said in part:

"America is not waging a war of vengeance or hatred, notwithstanding all the injuries and measureless provocations we have received. The divine lesson, which was given to the people of the east two thousand years ago on the mountain, still holds good as the only safe lodestar for the guidance of the world. We have lighted a fire to purity, not to burn at the stake.

"If ever a nation entered a war after having maintained infinite forbearance in the face of grave menace and dangers and the most intolerable provocations and from motives as pure and as high as the great blue dome of heaven, America is that nation. We seek no reward whatsoever of a material nature. We seek no 'place in the sun' (to use the German Chancellor's term), but the

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1918.

sun of liberty, and we do not seek selfishly but share with all the world. America is incapable of hating an entire people, but we do hate; we are fighting and we shall fight with every ounce of our might the spirit which has power over the people of Germany, and which if it were to prevail--as under God it never will--would destroy liberty, justice, and democracy.

"It was not the people of Great Britain that America fought in the War of the Revolution, but the spirit and the ruling caste which then held sway over them. America fought for an ideal--for liberty and independence. America sacrificed blood and treasure, and suffered and endured and won. And so it will be now. The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy, Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us. We have taken up the challenge and now stand arrayed by the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world, giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving,

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1918.

have borne the heat and the burden of a dreadfully long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, erect, and resolute.

"The enemy is of formidable strength, but even if he were far stronger than he is; even if we did not have the men and the means which are ours; even if our comrades in arms had not demonstrated their superb and indomitable prowess, still must our cause prevail. For there is fighting with us a force which has ever proved itself stronger than any other power on earth, and again and again has triumphed over overwhelming odds. That force, God-inspired, death-defying, and unconquerable, is the soul of man. And when--Heaven grant it may be soon!--the soul of the German people will have freed itself of the sinister powers that now keep it in bondage; when it will have found again the high impulses and aims of its former self; when it will once more understand and speak the universal language of humanity and right, then, in God's own time there will be peace."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1918.

Mr. Kahn, we know the Norwegian people agree with you wholeheartedly. You have spoken as any true American would and should speak. Yes, we want peace. But only after the monster of militarism has been removed from the face of the earth. We, the Norwegian-Americans, are with our government. We will back America to the last man, come what may.

We are fighting for the freedom of the peoples. Peace? Yes, but with liberty!

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Skandinaven, Dec.21,1917.

CAPTAIN J. A. DOE

Captain J.A.Doe of the 11th infantry regiment is expected home for a Christmas visit this coming Sunday by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. Doe.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 18, 1917.

WPA FILED PROC. 30276

CAPTAIN OSCAR HAUGAN

Captain Oscar Haugan has requested all Norwegian Americans in Chicago to join the Red Cross before Christmas.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 6, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Editorial)

In his message to Congress, President Wilson once more calls attention to the objective of the war so far as the United States is concerned, an objective which our chief allies in the war will undoubtedly acknowledge as theirs also.

Our objective, present and future, says the president, is to win this war; and nothing can make us deviate from our course until the objective is gained.

"Those who desire to bring about peace before this goal is attained, should employ their services and advice elsewhere; we do not want them."

German domination "consisting of intrigue combined with assault" must be crushed, and if not completely crushed, it must, at least, be excluded from

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Skandinaven, Dec. 6, 1917.

the cordial intercourse between nations.

When the present rulers of Germany have been replaced by reliable spokesmen for the German people, ready to join in arrangements intended to protect the world against future wars, "we are willing to pay the full price of peace" and this peace is to be "justice at every point and for every nation. The final arrangement must touch our enemies as well as our friends." "Only then will we consider the war won," the president says, "when the German nation, through suitably authorized representatives informs us that it is ready to join in an agreement based upon justice, and restitution for the injustice and the destructive acts committed by its rulers. They have assaulted Belgium, which, therefore, must be given restitution."

The president states that Germany must give up, not merely Belgium and Northern France, but must also relinquish its domination over **Austria-Hungary**, over its other allies in Europe and Asia. There is no intention of weakening or rearranging Austria-Hungary, but this country must be given control of its own affairs.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 6, 1917.

The acts of deep injustice committed during the present war call for restitution, and restitution must be rendered, but not by "similar injustice, against Germany and its allies." Humane considerations excludes "revenge of any kind" when peace is concluded. The central powers must not "be robbed or punished because the irresponsible ruler of our country has committed serious and odious injustice."

The nations have a right, "not merely to open lanes on the sea, but also to open and secure access to these lanes." This is true not only of the weaker nations, but also of the stronger ones, friends as well as foes, Austria as well as Serbia and Poland.

Such is, briefly, the president's presentation of the principles for which our nation is carrying on war. His message is not needed so far as the American people is concerned, our nation is standing united and determined by the president. For this reason, the message is addressed to the American Congress, primarily as a matter of form. It is really, a message to the world, a vigorous and eloquent

Skandinaven, Dec. 6, 1917.

re-iteration of the paths we are to follow, motives for our action and goals we have decided to attain in this war.

The president recommends that war be declared against Austria-Hungary. This is logical and will serve to make it evident to the Italian people that its participation in this war is not being ignored by America. As long as Austria is fighting under German control and supported by German armies, it is making of itself an enemy of the United States.

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[GERMAN DOMINATION MUST BE CRUSHED]

"German domination, fraught with intrigue and combined with violence, must be crushed, if not completely at least to the extent of preventing it from obstructing the friendly intercourse between nations. "If the present rulers of Germany were replaced with men of responsibility duly elected as spokesmen for the German people, men who are ready to join in efforts to safeguard the world against future wars, then we would be willing to pay the full price for peace and justice on every point and for every nation. The final social order must include our enemies as well as our friends.

"Only then will we consider the war as won," says the President. "When the German nation, through properly authorized representatives, says to us that she is ready to join in a world order based upon justice and compensation for the damage and wrong doings committed by her rulers,



Skandinaven, Dec. 6, 1917.

we are ready to negotiate. They have wronged Belgium and northern France, which therefore must have restorations made."

The President says that not only must Germany relinquish Belgium and northern France, but she must also give up its power over Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States, Turkey, and Asia Minor. There is no intention to rearrange the empire of Austria-Hungary, but these countries must be given full control of their own affairs.

The deep wrongs which have been committed in this war require that restoration be made, but not through wrongs of like nature against Germany and its allies. Humane considerations prohibit actions of vengeance when the accounts of the war are to be squared. The Central Powers are not to be given up to plunder and punishment because the irresponsible ruler of one country perpetrated deep and outrageous injustice.



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The nations have a right not merely to free traffic routes on the ocean but, besides, to safe and unobstructed access to these traffic routes. This holds true not only of the weak but also of the strong nations, enemies as well as friends, Austria as well as Serbia and Poland.

Such in brief, is the President's statement of the principles for which our nation is fighting. It is directed to the American people only as a matter of form. It is, in fact, a message to the world, a vigorous and eloquent repetition of the motives and aims for which our nation is carrying on the war.





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Skandinaven, Dec. 2, 1917.

## INTERESTING REVELATIONS

(Editorial)



Conquest and Kultur is the title of a book just published by the government in Washington through the "Committee on Public Information." It contains numerous expressions by Prussia's leading men concerning matters of military, political, and intellectual matters, and from these expressions, a clear understanding may be gained by the spirit, the aspirations, the thoughts which now dominate the Central Powers and make them fit in so excellently with the unspeakable Turk.

The government of the United States will see to it that this book, collected and edited by professors Notestain and Stoll of the University of Minnesota, will get as wide a circulation as possible in order that no American need remain ignorant of the principles for which or against which our nation is fighting in this war.

The publishers of the book did not have any lack of material. - - The contents are



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arranged in seventeen chapters which in the most vulgar way reveal Germany's dream of world conquest, its arrogance, its military dream. The seventeen chapters have headings as follows:

The Mission of Germany.  
World Power or Downfall.  
The Worship of Power.  
War as a Part of the Divine Order.  
War as the Sole Arbiter.  
Economic Necessity of Expansion.  
Germany, the Ruler of Middle Europe.  
Expansion to the South East.

Subordination of France.  
Sea Power and Colonial Expansion.  
The Lost Teutonic Tribes.  
Dispossessing the Conquered.  
The Pan-German Party.  
Pan-Germanism and America.  
Pretexts for War.  
The Coming War.  
The Program of Annexations.

From time to time Skandinaven will present digests of the book's contents, the only way in which we can find space for the material.

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Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

STRAIGHT FOR THE GOAL.

(Editorial)

The latest events in Europe have silenced for the present all talk of peace, except in Russia. The extreme Russian radicals who have replaced Kerensky and his government have adopted as one of the most important planks in their platform, immediate peace. If they succeed in securing their position, which hardly seems probable, Russia, most likely will not play an important role in the future as a factor in this war. This, however, is the only call for peace that is heard at present.

Germany and Austria are not presenting new proposals; on the contrary, as was to be expected, their victories in Italy have strengthened their war sentiment and have intensified the desire of the Pan-Germans for further gains.

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Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

The Italian people are more united than ever in their decision to defend their country. The heroic French will fight till its soil is free of enemies, and England and America are firmly resolved to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion.

The attitude of the British was expressed worthily by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Baldwin in a speech in the House of Commons the other day: "The objectives of Great Britain in entering the war were neither imperialistic nor tinged with lust for revenge, but concern the two-fold need of rendering Europe free and of giving to it lasting peace. Great have been our sacrifices, but we are ready to go on until we have attained the great, the just, the unselfish goal which is ours."

The American people do not take a back seat in regard to vision, power, courage, endurance. Always the Americans found in adversity a spur to new

Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

exertions. The Americans of today will show that they are worthy sons of great fathers. To safeguard the liberty won by the fathers, the national unity which the fathers save, to win full and lasting liberty for all nations - such is the lofty goal for the attainment of which the American people are carrying on the war. Let the task be heavy and the fight hard, the American people will fight and work until the goal has been reached.

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Skandinaven, Nov. 19, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50475

[ANNIVERSARY]

The Norwegian Methodist Deaconess Home at 3261 Cortland Street will celebrate its 8th anniversary tomorrow with a social affair in the Kedzie Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. E. O. Sellers, who has been working for the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers in France, will speak on "The Life of Our Soldiers in the Trenches in France." There will also be other speakers, and a musical program.



I GSkandinaven, Nov. 11, 1917.

## PLANS THAT MISCARRIED

(Editorial)

One of Germany's chief intrigues since the World War started has had for its objective the creation of disagreement between the United States and Japan in order that our country, for fear of a possible attack from Japan might stand any arrogance on the part of Germany without going to war against the latter country. Since we entered the war, the plan has been to make us keep our troops and our navy on this side of the ocean, also from fear of Japan. These plans, however, have now been frustrated through the exchange of notes between our secretary of state, Lansing, and the Japanese government. The understanding reached should remove every disagreement and suspicion. The territorial sovereignty of China is to remain as before. The open door in China will be maintained. The independence of China will not be threatened. These are the chief principles of the American-Chinese policy, and these have not been authoritatively confirmed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Nov. 11, 1917.

The understanding thus arrived at between the United States and Japan is, therefore, a new step toward the complete cooperation between all the members of the Entente, and that means greater activity at sea and on land in connection with the war.

I GSkandinaven, Nov. 11, 1917.

## THE PAYMENT OF THE WAR DEBT.

(Editorial)

When at length peace returns, one of the most enormous problems confronting the men of finance in Europe will be how to pay the debt incurred by the various countries. In Germany where the question already has been discussed authoritatively, the suggestion has been made to confiscate part of the private fortunes for this purpose. All taxation is, of course, in the final analysis, confiscation, but only of income. A tax which means death to business. Yet, in emergencies such as war, the nations must turn to radical means. For Germany

Skandinaven, Nov. 11, 1917.

it is suggested that nearly one half of the debt may be covered through such confiscation of property. The ordinary taxpayer would thus be relieved from the payment of this amount. But the remaining sum must be paid through taxation. That means that the taxpayers must pay the interest to be received by the fortunate owners of war bonds. In part this will mean that what the nation takes in form of tax, it returns in form of interest on the bonds, because most of the taxpayers will also be bondholders. How this works we see in France where the war has caused a majority of the population to become capitalists on a small scale, the nation being the common debtor. The result, in France, has been excessive saving, and a minimum of expenditure, or use.

After the war, a similar condition will prevail in the rest of Europe; the amount of goods for use will be pressed down to a minimum in order that the state may get its taxes. But the problem will then be how to avoid the calamity which hit

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France after 1871 stagnation. It will be necessary not merely to keep the expense account low, but also to increase the income; that is, the people must be induced to work with greater energy. On the whole, one is hoping for new inventions, and technical improvements, such as have already been produced by the war, but which, it is expected may be increasingly developed after the war.

The system of taxation must be arranged so that the necessities of life remain untouched. The large incomes will be hit by direct taxation, luxuries will be given special attention, and throughout, the productive activity will be taxed in such methodical manner that the ability to produce will increase, thereby creating compensation for the tax burden.

But, however, the tax question is solved, the debt of the world war will weigh on the population of every country involved until it is brought down from its terrific height. After 1815 progress ceased for a generation at least, on account of lack of capital, and after 1871, twenty dead years resulted from the wars which culminated in that between Germany and France.



Skandinaven, Nov. 8, 1917.

[NORWEGIAN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE] WPA (11) 3075

Theodore H. Lunde, a Norwegian manufacturer of piano metal parts in Chicago, was arrested last Monday for breach of the spy regulations. He was released Wednesday on a bail of \$25,000. The secret agents of the department of justice visited during the day, both Lunde's home in Edison Park and his office at 811 Rees St., also, an office at 1541 Unity Building, the headquarters of Chicago pacifists. All of Lunde's letters, checks, and documents of various kinds were taken by the agents, a whole truckload, to be gone over by the Federal authorities.

The following, from one of Lunde's letters, is illustrative of his way of thinking: "Neither do I believe that the Kaiser started this war; the others would never have dared start the war, except for the encouragement given them by England. You consider yourselves a democratic nation, and yet ten or twelve lords own all the land in England; I consider the Kaiser to be the greatest social politician of our day. He is a Socialist on a large scale."

Lunde has denied that he is connected with the German spy propaganda, or that



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Skandinaven, Nov. 8, 1917.

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he has exported copper and other goods to Germany. The bail was furnished by Dr. Karl F. M. Sandberg and a businessman.

I GSkandinaven, Oct. 30, 1917.

## THE NEW LIFE.

(Editorial)

What is the basic objective of the war? The war is an attempt by the human society, to put things in order, to place its possessions of the earth on a secure basis. Nobody joins the war's carnival of butchery because he enjoys it. All the people, friends or foes, white or black, desire the right to their lives fully and freely, to get as much enjoyment out of life as possible, to have as much liberty as is consistent with the liberty of the neighbors; and, possibly to leave the world a little better than they found it. There are exceptions, people who think that war is really the main objective of life, but people of grown-up minds do not think that way. The world has sunk, at present, into barbarity, not because people love barbarity, but because the foundation of society is rotten. It failed, and broke, and we all are fighting

Skandinaven, Oct. 30, 1917.

among the pieces of wreckage, searching for materials for a new foundation.

But our struggles will be in vain if we do not realize that the material in the old building was not at fault, but the architecture. Humanity, itself, was not wrong but the system within which humanity had become imprisoned. This is the ray of hope in the tragic affair; for we are able to change a system; we cannot change humanity. If the old system be maintained then it does not matter much which group wins the war. Humanity as a whole will have lost. Humanity will become entwined in the old net of enmities and will be drifting toward a new Niagara as inevitably and as helpless as was the one in 1914.

The whole idea of society must be changed if we are to escape such a tragedy. We must learn to hang together in order to escape being hung one by one. When Ruskin said that cooperation in all things is the law of life, and that competition is the law of death, he was derided as an idealist. His

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statement, however, was one of practical wisdom, and if there is any hope for man at present, it grows from the fact that there are indications that this wisdom is being understood in many places.

Let us see how this ideal has advanced along big lines. If we consider the world situation one year back, there is in one sense not much reason for rejoicing. But if we consider the ideas which were predominant then, we will realize that in the meanwhile an enormous change has taken place, a change for worse if the desire is for a world of war, a change for better if the desire is for a world of peace.

What idea was under discussion one year ago? It was the idea of an economic war to follow the war of arms. The peace to come was, not to end war, but rather to facilitate a new phase of the war. Europe was about to organize into two camps for the purpose of starting commercial warfare as soon as the soldiers had left the battlefield. In Germany

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Dr. Naumann was working on his Middle Europe theme, which implied the economic fencing off of Central Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. And at Paris, the entente was discussing means of shutting off Germany. We have before us an unending vista of war. We could not expect a new world as the fruit of the blood that had been sacrificed; we were to have a return of the old world in a vastly more wicked form.

This vista has disappeared, however, both in Germany and here. In Austria there was no enthusiasm for the Naumann plans, and the Paris proposals were still-born. Now no one seems to have the courage to remind us of them. Not only were they impractical basically, but they were also dangerous as regards our relation to the neutral world and, more particularly, to the United States. And upon the entrance of the latter into the war, the ideas expressed in the proposals have evaporated altogether.

The idea which is dominant at present is entirely different. It is the product of two events - the fall of the Russian autocracy, and the entrance of the

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Skandinaven, Oct. 30, 1917.

United States into the war. The new idea is, in the words of President Wilson, to make the world safe for democracy. The thought underlying the plans of Naumann and of the Paris conference was to have the world continue on the same basis as before the war. The aristocratic rulers were to continue in power; the enmity between nations was to continue; the armament race was to continue on a scale greater than before; commerce was to be guided by the sword; diplomacy was to start again its secret plots, and the common people as of old, were to be used for cannon fodder.

The events of this spring has done away with these propositions.

America has entered the war, not to just win the war for the entente powers but to win it for humanity. The objective in beating Germany is not to keep the world going in the same direction but to create new roads and new vistas. Obstacles for common security are to be done away with in order to make possible a world ruled by reason, where we may buy and sell, work and play, live and die



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without being exposed to periodic explosions of a subterranean volcano . No longer is forced to throw its terrifying shadow over the lives of men; it is reduced to its true function as the guardian of universal peace.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Oct. 28, 1917.

#### CHICAGO NORWEGIAN CLUB

The Chicago Norwegian Club held its regular meeting last Friday, but before the meeting a opportunity was given the members of subscribing for Liberty Bonds. Bonds to the amount of \$20,000.00 were bought. No announcement had been given of the offering of Liberty Bonds in advance of the meeting. The subscriptions were made through State Bank of Chicago.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 24, 1917.

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CONCERNING LIBERTY BONDS

(Editorial)

After the civil war, no U.S. Bonds were sold at less than face value; usually they were sold at a considerably higher price than the one originally paid. Other promissory notes, such as railroad stock, on the other hand, dropped greatly during the first two years after the war.

By a Liberty Bond!

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 16, 1917.

LEAGUE BUYS LIBERTY BONDS

At the meeting of the Norwegian National League last Monday it was decided to buy a \$1,000.00 Liberty Bond of the second series.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 13, 1917.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR

(Editorial)

It is now about five months since the United States decided to enter the war on the side of the Entente. This step was taken by the United States, according to President Wilson, in order to fight for human rights. And such is the case. In the colossal account being taken with the forces of the past, an account of which we ourselves hardly can imagine the end yet, the American nation represents an upward move, the significance of which can hardly be grasped.

The United States is in the war because the American people have become convinced that the purpose of the war is part of the purpose of America as a



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Skandinaven, Oct. 13, 1917.

nation; that the future of democracy is at stake and that for this reason America does not have the right to stand aloof.

Here the Russian Revolution enters as a deciding factor, and only when the American declaration of war is seen in connection with this event, can its true significance be grasped. The reason for America's staying out of the war for nearly three years, is not to be sought in lack of provocations of various kinds on the part of the Central Powers, nor in a love of peace. Economic or other reasons, persuaded America to bow to any abuse. The reason for the delay is to be sought first hand in the American people's instinctive dislike against any alliance at all with czaristic Russia. The Entente powers of Western Europe had been compelled by conditions touching on their very existence to overlook this side of the





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question; they were under a very different type of compulsion than the United States. Since America, half a century ago, bought from Russia the Alaska peninsula, thereby eliminating from the New World the darkest representative of European reaction, the two powers have stood far apart officially. Otherwise the bond of sympathy was strong. The excesses of reactionary Russia have never been more unmercifully revealed than in Kennan's well-known book on Siberia, and during the years of these excesses the United States have become increasingly a place of refuge for Russian emigres. When democracy gained the upper hand in Russia, the situation was changed overnight. Now the war took on the characteristic of a war of the people against the despots.

The American people became convinced that the issue at stake was the future of democracy and not merely some accidental fly-by-the-night questions of

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political expediency, of importance merely for Europe. At the same time, the Monroe Doctrine was given a different and broader significance, the correctness of which, to be true, is denied by the Germans, but holds true nevertheless. The purpose of the Monroe-Doctrine was to keep reaction away from the New World when the Holy Alliance one hundred years ago sought to maintain the Spanish rule in America. In return, the United States declared that they themselves intended to keep away from the quarrels of Europe.

Since 1823 America has maintained this policy, but at the moment, when Germany through its unrestricted submarine warfare denied the right of American shipping to an open ocean, the United States quite naturally had to act for the protection of its interests. The consequence was the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, while the declaration of war itself did not come till after the revolution in Russia. Through this event, the Monroe Doctrine became broadened so as to cover the fight against reaction not

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Skandinaven, Oct. 13, 1917.



merely when appearing in America but in Europe as well, because now the arms of reaction had become extended through modern inventions and methods.

The alliance of the Central Powers is not one whit less inimical to liberty than was in its time the Holy Alliance, and the United States are therefore resting on historic ground both morally and politically in joining with the democratic nations in their great war for world peace.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 12, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POINTS ON THE WAR

(Editorial)

It costs money to win a war, but ever so much more to  
lose a war.

**Buy** Liberty Bonds and help the United States carry this  
war to a victorious conclusion.

I GNORWEGIANSkandinaven, Oct. 11, 1917.

## U. S. A. PREFERRED

That is a Liberty Bond which it is not only your privilege but your duty to buy. It is a duty which every man should regard as the highest privilege.

We cannot all serve in the ranks of the army, but every man and woman with a spark of patriotism in his or her soul can serve in this glorious cause, the cause of service represented by the Liberty Loan. Have you considered the value of a Liberty Bond?

It is better than cash in your pocket; it will do more for you than actual dollars. The bond is worth its face value; it can be borrowed on practically up to its full value; it can be sold above par; and if held by you it will pay you your per cent interest. Money in the bank will not do that.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 11, 1917.

Think of the honor of being a stockholder in the largest co-operative organization in the world, the United States of America. Honor, duty, privilege - all are his, who buys a Liberty Bond. And you have the profit, too.

Buy a Liberty Bond!

It is the "United States America Preferred."



I GSkandinaven, Oct. 7, 1917.

## LIBERTY BONDS A SAFE INVESTMENT

The total value of production of animals for slaughter amounts to \$4,000,000,000. Our production of corn is ten times as great as that of any other country. Our wheat production is greater than in any competing country. Our cotton forms more than one half of the whole world's supply. We produce twice as much coal as England, our nearest competitor. Our oil production is twice as large as that of Russia, our nearest competitor in this field. So, also, in the line iron and steel; here we produce twice as much as Germany which comes next to the U.S. - Of copper we produce more than all the other countries in the world together. Last year we produced factory goods for more than thirty-six billion dollars, and the value of our exports exceeded that of our imports by more than three billion dollars. The United States' gold reserve is over one third of the world's supply of gold, and our national wealth averages more than \$2,000., for every man, woman and child in the country.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 7, 1917.

In view of these facts the citizens can feel very safe about our Liberty loans.  
There is no safer investment in the world.

Buy a Liberty Bond!

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 4, 1917.

LET EVERYBODY LEND A HAND!

(Editorial)

The government will request every American to join a national voluntary organization, the purpose of which is to win the war. Food will determine the outcome of the war, says a bulletin from Washington. The side which does not have the necessary supply of food will lose. The members of the entente are dependent upon us for food; if we do not bring them sufficient food supply, they cannot win. We can easily supply them the foodstuffs they need through voluntary concerted action without it being necessary for anybody to make any greater sacrifices than he can stand. During the week Oct. 21, -28, the United States government's food administration will get in touch, through agents, with every man and woman in the country for the purpose of organizing all the loyal citizens into a voluntary army to win the war for democracy. Even in times of peace, the entente powers import 750,000,000 bushels of grains.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 4, 1917.

Now they need import far more because so many of their farmers are in the army. Especially acute, is the need of the entente powers for wheat. The United States can satisfy the need easily as regards the other sorts of grains, but if our country is to send abroad sufficient wheat for the entente powers and at the same time satisfy the requirements of our own army, the American people will need to use less wheat than it has been accustomed to do. Fortunately, we have a large yield of corn this year, and great quantities of many types of vegetables. If every person in the country would use one pound per week of other types of grains than wheat, the United States would be able to meet the requirements in respect to food.

The food administration, therefore, requests that all patriotic citizens show their loyalty towards the government by signing a pledge to do everything possible to help. The collection of names will take place during the week of October 21-28. During this week, committees will go from house to house in every part of the country. All the 22,000,000 families will be visited by them. Where pledge cards are signed, the committees will leave placards to be placed in the windows.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 4, 1917.

If through loyal concerted action the people will do what the food administration is requesting, it will be unnecessary in this country to make rules as to the quality of food a person may buy. The food administration explains this as follows:

Considering the brief time at our disposal we have done everything possible to increase the food production this year; but the pantry of the world is yet too sparingly supplied unless the American people can be persuaded to undertake enormous savings. Our retrenchment does not need at all to be of similar character as that which we see in Europe. Lack of transportation facilities and the necessity of limiting our export of food products to the most concentrated forms reduce the number of kinds of necessities which we desire to send to Europe very greatly. The necessities to be exported include wheat and corn, meat and dairy products, and sugar. On the other hand, we have in America supplies of certain necessities which, so to speak, can be increased at a moment's notice. Thus we can easily substitute for articles which we wish to export, others of which we have ample supply.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 4, 1917.

It is, therefore, really not necessary for people to sacrifice anything. The committees sent by the national food administration will merely ask that certain slight changes be made in the kinds of foods to be listed on the weekly menus of our people. No decrease in food value, merely a variation in types of foods.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 22, 1917.

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GIVE YOUR MITE!

(Editorial)

Once again Skandinaven calls attention to the request for contributions to Christmas gifts for the soldiers, published in another column in today's paper. There are numerous Norwegians in Chicago and elsewhere who could contribute considerable amounts to the fund which is to bring a little joy and happiness to our brave boys at the front, and their purses would not become much smaller on account of it.

Birger Osland is the first to send \$10 to Skandinaven. There are many Norwegians who can afford similar amounts; smaller sums, too, are gratefully accepted. Many little brooks from the big river. Also, let us have, without delay, a large number of small contributions. If the gifts are to arrive at the front before Christmas, it will be necessary to have them bought and shipped very early.

Skandinaven, Sept. 22, 1917.

November 15 is the deadline for gifts.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

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### THE GARDEN SOCIAL

The garden social given by the Norwegian Women's Federation last Friday evening proved a success.

It has to be admitted that Mrs. Sundby-Hansen, from whom came the initiative for the social, must be in cahoots with all the good powers, and that the Red Cross work of the Norwegian Women's Federation must be highly pleasing to these powers, for they lent great help.

All of September this year having been cold and stormy, the more skeptical predicted that the fairies would have to appear in fur coats and high boots if any social was contemplated. Contrary to this prediction, the most

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Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

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favorable weather prevailed during the evening of the social, and the fairies danced in their filmy garments as if everything had been made to order. Those who were present at the social will not forget Dickinson Park very soon. People coming to the social by autos and street cars did not need to ask their way to the fete. Even from afar the multi-colored lanterns in the garden sent their gay invitation to the enchanted garden into the midst of the gloom of the night.

The people came by the hundreds and thousands, expecting much and finding more. A little while for orientation, after which they would meet old acquaintances and friends among the multitude. Many went about carrying lanterns, and it seemed as if the garden were peopled with lights dancing about. Then came the music and the dances of the fairies, dances trans-

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Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

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planted from the woods of Norway to the parks of America. There were various Norwegian national dances, all to the great delight of the guests. The program ended with several speeches in connection with the Red Cross work of the Norwegian Women's Federation.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 14, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A NORWEGIAN WARNED

The Norwegian, Theodore H. Lunde, Edison Park, who for a considerable period has carried on pro-German propaganda, last Thursday was called before District Attorney Clyne, and warned not to go too far in his disloyal activity.

Lunde, who is the chief of the American Industrial Co., 811 Reese St., is strongly pro-German in his attitude, and strongly opposed to the government at Washington, D.C.

He is the treasurer of the so-called "Peoples Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace." The direct cause for which he was called before the District Attorney was the recent publication of a magazine "The People's Counsellor" apparently published in Washington.

Of the magazine only the first number has appeared, and this number contains



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Sept.14,1917.

but one article, a very long open letter to Mr. Lunde. The letter is signed Junius Americanus. The author speaks depreciatingly of America, of England and the Entente powers and insists that Germany must not be deprived of the fruits of its "victory". Further the author demands that a compromise peace be concluded at once in such manner that the German "Central Europe" politics be not destroyed.

Mr. Lunde is well-known in the Norwegian colony here in the city, as a radical idealist and as a man who is very indiscreet in his speech. His residence is at 6825 Olympia Ave., Edison Park, and he is a manufacturer of certain metal parts used in piano manufacture.

NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Sept. 12, 1917.

### THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

On invitation from the Liberty Loan Executive Committee, the foreign language publishers of the press, in Chicago, met last Tuesday in the auditorium of the Directors of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. The publishers considered what position the "Foreign Language" press would take relative to the Second Liberty Loan, to be opened for subscription soon.

Mr. W. A. Heath, the chairman of the Executive committee in the Federal Reserve district including Chicago, explained the purpose of the meeting and asked the newspapermen present to express their views. The Director of Publicity for the Committee, Mr. Charles H. Schweppe, had charge of the discussion. It is hardly necessary to mention that the publishers of the German papers were absent.



Skandinaven, Sept. 12, 1917.

The publishers present promised to do everything possible to make the Second Liberty Loan known as widely as possible and to assist in persuading the foreign speaking population to subscribe to the loan as far as their economic ability would permit. The various speeches were marked by patriotic enthusiasm for our country and for the cause of the warring countries of the Entente.

Skandinaven was represented at the meeting by Mr. H. Sundby-Hansen.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 31, 1917.

REMEMBER THE SOLDIERS FOR CHRISTMAS

(Editorial)



The Non-English press in this country has started a movement, through the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, for the gathering of a fund to be used toward purchase of Christmas gifts for the American soldiers at the various fronts. Mr. Louis Hammerling, the president of the association has personally contributed \$500.00 to the fund. It is the intention that soldiers using tobacco are to be supplied with some of this ware.

Collection of funds take place under the supervision of the American Red Cross, this fact forming a guarantee that the money will be applied in the right way. When collections have been completed, the purchases will be made in one deal, making it possible to acquire the goods for gifts at about one half of their regular price.



Skandinaven, Aug. 31, 1917.

Contributions should be sent as early as possible since no contributions can be accepted after November 15. He who can spare but very little should not feel bashful about sending a small amount. He who has plenty should send plenty. Use postal money orders in sending the contributions. Skandinaven will receipt, in the paper, for all the contributions it is receiving, and the money will be forwarded to the treasurer of the fund.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 29, 1917.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO THE SOLDIERS

(Editorial)

Attention is called to the request appearing in this paper, for money to be used for the purchase of Christmas gifts for the American soldiers at the front. Everyone should join in this movement, he who has but little, as well as he who has much, and the contributions ought to be sent as soon as possible, because the deadline for accepting contributions has been set at November 15. Let the stream of money get started at once.



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Skandinaven, Aug. 28, 1917.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS

The Red Cross Division of the Norwegian Women's Federation (at the time the most active division under the Federation) is starting its work off with a "bang." It is giving a grand garden social at La Vergne and Belle Plaine Avenues, West Irving Park, Thursday, September 14.. The social gives promise of becoming unique. And this much may be said that excellent talent have been acquired for the social.

The amount gained from ticket sale will be used for purchase of goods needed by the Red Cross in its work of mercy.

It should be stressed however, that the Federation as a whole is now in full activity. Their paper, "The Bulletin" will appear on September 1, and will be sent without cost to all the members of the Federation.

I GSkandinaven, Aug. 28, 1917.

HOW THE WAR CAME TO U. S.

(Editorial)

Misinformation and misunderstanding as to the causes for our entering the world war are yet prevalent in many quarters. It seems well therefore to present the facts in the matter, and these facts were clearly and plainly summed up by President Wilson in his Flag Day Speech:

"It is very evident how we become involved in the war because of the unusual taunts and aggressions on the part of the German Government we had no choice, if we were to retain our self-respect; the only possible thing to do was to take to arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign nation. The war lords of Germany denied us the right to remain neutral. They filled our non-suspecting cities and towns with criminal spies and conspirators and sought to mislead the public opinion in our country in their interest. Not succeeding in this, their agents began systematic attempts at creating risings

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among our population to mislead our citizens to become unfaithful toward their country - and some of the agents active in this work were men belonging to the official diplomatic corps of the German Government right here in our capitol. They sought to destroy our industries, to stop our commerce by violence. They tried to make Mexico start war against us and to lead Japan into an unfriendly alliance with Mexico against us - and this by way of direct request from the foreign department in Berlin. They insolently denied us our right upon the ocean; time and again they put into effect their threat to send to his death any American daring to approach the coasts of Europe.

Many of our fellow citizens were led astray. People began to suspect even their own neighbors, and in their surprise and anger they began to ask themselves whether there was any neighborhood where hidden enemy rascally were not at play.

Under circumstances of this kind, what large nation would not have taken up arms? However, much we were wanting peace, peace was denied us; we were forced into war.

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Skandinaven, Aug. 28, 1917.

This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored if we had not taken up arms.

But this is not all. The whole world is at war because the whole world is being crushed by the German military power, standing now in the midst of the great fight which is to determine whether the world is to be dominated by this power or is to wrestle itself free. If victory is won by the German military power, then will Germany itself lose the hope of freedom, and Europe will arm once more, for the next, the final encounter.

For us there is no choice. Woe unto the men or groups of men who will try to stop us in this our great move to validate the principles which we admire, and to enforce them for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to appear before the court of history, and our flag will gain added honor. Once more we are to sacrifice life and blood for the high principles to which we were born, and the face of our nation will shine in added glory.

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Skandinaven, Aug. 23, 1917.

A WORD IN EARNEST TO SCANDINAVIANS

(Editorial)

So far, in America, the Scandinavians have been ranked among the best of citizens. Loyal, hard working people, obedient to law; they have been highly considered and strongly lauded by their fellow citizens, and they have, with justified pride, been able to point to their willing patriotism for our country and our flag. The "Monitor" is the pride of the Swedes and one of the most brilliant chapters in our country's history. The Fifteenth Wisconsin and Chickamauga have woven lasting glory about the Norwegian name. When the war started against Spain, the Scandinavians were among the first to heed the call to the colors.

We of Nordic blood are proud of our splendid record as good American citizens, obedient to law, and loyal to our country.

But of late our name has been shadowed by a dark cloud. Doubt has been cast as to our compliance to law, and our loyalty. The opinion that is becoming more current



Skandinaven, Aug. 23, 1917.

lately is to the effect that in the great war of today, the Scandinavians are among those who stand back, that in our ranks there are even those who favor the enemy and oppose our own country; who are, in other words, traitors at heart if not in action.

This is a serious accusation; but the writer believes it to be unfounded. The Scandinavian people are good citizens now as ever. Exceptions there are, unfortunately, within our nationality as within other groups, but taken as a whole, the Scandinavians are surely as loyal citizens as are to be found in the country.

It is not enough, however, that we, ourselves, know this to be true. We must see to it that those of our fellow citizens who are of a different opinion will learn the true facts. Duty and honor demands that we remove the blemish our otherwise spotless escutcheon. We must convince others as we are convinced, that the true blood of our fathers is our life-blood, too.



Skandinaven, Aug. 23, 1917.

We do not accomplish this, however, by silence and inactivity: We must speak up, and we must act; our speech must be loud enough and clear enough to be heard and understood; and our action must be united and definite and vigorous. The suspicion against the Scandinavians is spreading more widely and rapidly than our people imagine, and it is imperative that we act as swiftly and eagerly as possible in order that this suspicion may not be believed by our fellow-citizens.

Our people will readily understand what is required of us. We must show, each in his circle, by word and by act that the Scandinavian people do stand by our government to the last ditch in the present emergency; that, loyal citizens as they are they will comply with all the laws which it has been necessary to enact; that they are standing staunchly and united against cleverly traiterous plans or schemes; that they are ready for any sacrifice to bring to an honorable conclusion the just war our nation is waging.

The press, our strong, common advocate has done much, already. Some papers here and there might be able to do more than they have done. It is imperative that they

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come out as vigorously as possible. The matter involves our common welfare in the future. Any thoughtful individual should be able to see that if the Scandinavians be placed under a cloud of suspicion in time of stress like the present, the fact may react against them during an interminate future. But the first blow, in such case, will be directed against the Scandinavian press.

The ministers can do a great deal, many of them, far more, than they have done so far.

The fact is not to be evaded that the Lutheran Church is also the object of suspicion these days. Even though this suspicion is unfounded, yet it is a matter of grave importance for the church to free itself from the cloud. The Scandinavian Lutheran organizations should see to it, at least, that no cause for just complaint is to be found with them. If the churches have not already taken the necessary steps to keep free from suspicion, they should take effective steps and take them quickly. It is the duty of the church to advocate loyalty and obedience to law.

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It is doubly so under the present circumstances, for the suspicion in evidence against the Lutheran Church has been occasioned largely through the resistance which certain ministers have exerted against this war which was forced upon our country.

The matter under discussion is one of very grave importance. It is the **more** serious matter before the Scandinavians today. Let us not try to evade the issue! The charge of disloyalty has been thrown at us. Let us make it evident to our fellow citizens at once that the charge is unjust; that the Scandinavians are as loyal citizens as the best; that their escutcheon remains as clear and unblemished as it always has been.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 11, 1917.

MASON AND HIS SONS

(Editorial)

Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois is to be sure, not a man of outstanding ability. No one has accused him of such. Neither as senator nor as congressman has he brought about accomplishments to preserve his name for the generations to come, unless it be all the nonsense that has been uttered by him from time to time. Now in his old age Billy has become a pacifist and for this reason he found it necessary to tear himself away from his duties in Washington in order to get a chance to give vent to his wisdom at the blessed meeting which has been held in Chicago of late.

Billy Mason does not like the conscription act; the act is unjust, he holds, and of course we do not begrudge him his right to an opinion. His arguments, however, are quite amusing.

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Skandinaven, July 11, 1917.

"I have two sons," says Mr. Mason, "one wanted to go to war, the other not. But this darned conscription law keeps at home the one who wanted to go to war while the other one has to go to France."

It is unnecessary, of course, to inform our readers that the conscription act does not prevent Mr. Mason's war liking son to go to France. He has had the most beautiful chance to satisfy his desire, simply by joining the army or the navy. Since, however, he has not taken advantage of this chance, we may assume that the reason is found in sharing with his father the desire for a life in peaceful Illinois.

If Mr. Mason is aiming for the White House, he had better brush up his argumentation. Unless he does, we fear his prospects are none too bright.

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## THE WORLD'S FUTURE

(Editorial)

While the world war is yet thundering, while yet no man can have the slightest idea as to the time when the great peace conference may convene, an enormous literature has grown in the various countries concerning the question, and the theme everywhere is: "What will the world and life in the world be like when the terrible world fire is extinguished?"

As everyone knows, another and still more fearful war is predicted to follow after the present one. The conference by the entente powers at Paris in August 1916, gave warning of economic boycott and commercial war against the central powers.

About this matter several large volumes has been written.

Those who are aware that before the war, a great deal more than half of the export of Russia went to the central powers will understand why the question of economic



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boycott has raised voices of warning and apprehension also in the countries of the entente. Where, it is being asked, are to be found markets after the war to compensate for the old? Will not this enormous volume of goods serve to destroy rather than benefit the countries where it will go? And where is France going to get the goods which during the past decades have come to her from Germany? Has not nature destined France and Italy to be competitors in their exports rather than each other's costumers? Besides, will not the greatest danger for "old Europe," after the war hail from America and Japan? These countries are likely to press forward with their goods where the Europeans have closed the doors upon their own abilities.....

This much is certain that "the war following the war" will be fought under conditions differing greatly from those of the day when the gun barked in Sarajevo in 1914. What has occurred during the two and three fourth years since then, has already transformed the world in many ways. Fear of extinction has driven man to develop an excellency of **technique** in all lines of mechanical engineering; this will persist after the war is over, and the advance brought about during the war will be utilized in the

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following peace time competition. In this competition yet to come, victory more than ever will depend upon the ability of the competing nations to take advantage of the conquests of the human mind.

And there are other factors too, which will alter the conditions under which the coming competition will be conducted. Social conditions, especially in the countries at war, will have undergone great changes. The long years passed in the trenches by millions have caused a mixing of the various social classes which will make a return difficult to the pre-war social attitudes. And what the trenches did not accomplish, the concentration camps for captives undoubtedly have done. These factors will be felt both in national and international life. Prejudice and ignorance will yield to **sympathy** and knowledge. Knowledge and insight have been acquired. This fact will and must influence also the daily toil.

The nations, too, will need to seek new forms for their work. Other countries besides Russia will find it necessary to shake off the old coat and put on a new. The form

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of constitutional government which so far has held sway in a number of European states will hardly survive long after the present day. At the same time there is no blinding oneself to the fact that democracies, too, have been unable to keep out of the witches' dance.

Where, then, is the salvation of the Future? Socialism? - Hardly!

It is true, of course, that extreme necessity has driven nations at war as well as nations at peace into experiments at State Socialism to a large measure. But we are hardly mistaken in believing that these experiments have hardly created a taste for more, outside of the circle of those who have already joined the cause. We do not believe that private initiative has received its death knell through the experiments. Rather do we believe, that even the nations will take advantage of this same private initiative to a far greater extent than before, when the day comes to raise again the world from the morass of blood and misery into which it remains sunken at present.

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In any event, the tasks to be undertaken and the problems to be solved after the conclusion of the war are enormous. The important task now is to prepare while the opportunity is ours.

I GSkandinaven, May 28, 1917.

## THE LIBERTY LOAN

p.5.....Every Norwegian-American who possibly can, must subscribe to the Liberty Loan of two billion dollars, which the nation is sponsoring. In order to get everybody interested it will consist of Bonds from fifty dollars to one-hundred dollars. The money is to be used to equip the nation for this war, which must be brought to a satisfactory conclusion if civilization is to survive. The Bonds will carry a  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  interest, free from taxation and covered by the best security in the world. Every Bond is insured and upheld by the wealth and resources of this nation. If there are to be more loans, which seems quite probable, if war continues, the first loan will have as high a rate of interest as that of any later issued. Any Banking House or financial institution will be glad to accommodate anyone free of charge wishing to purchase such Bonds.

It is indeed a heavy responsibility our government places upon Farmers, Manufacturers, Mine-Owners and other business people of the country. But it will be a patriotic

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inspiration to hundreds of industrial concerns such as Food, Clothing, Shoes, Iron, Steel, Automobiles, Machine Manufacturing, as well as to the great army of workers.

By lending money to our government we help ourselves and our country and also keep the wheels of industry moving.



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## THE RED CROSS

p.3.....The Norwegian members of the Citizen Committee for the American Red Cross membership drive have issued an appeal to all Norwegians to join the Red Cross.

In order to facilitate the membership question for this most charitable organization, a great mass-meeting has been arranged next Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Logan Square Auditorium, 2537 North Kedzie Blvd. Many prominent speakers will point out the purpose and the workings of America Red Cross. The Citizens Committee has set as its goal 250,000 new members in Chicago. All nationalities are working; and the Norwegians have promised 5,000 new members. The chairman of the Citizens Committee is Charles H. Wacker.

The Norwegian Committee consists of the following members: Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, Judge Oscar M. Torrison, Banker Ocar H. Haugan, John J. Sonstebj, Birger Osland, Joseph V. Stixrud, Olaus C. Krabøl, John P. Hovland and T. A. Siqueland.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 7, 1915.

### AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Skandinaven donated a full page for the following appeal which was signed by 373 foreign-language editors.

"Let us stop human suffering and defend life--not help to exterminate it.

"Because of hundreds of thousands of telegrams received, demanding, pleading that war cease, we, the undersigned foreign-language editors, feel that this war is of no consequence, and should be stopped. We appeal to the American nation and its people, to the noble and fearless American press, and to the manufacturers of powder, shrapnel, and bullets; we appeal to the workers of ammunition plants to immediately stop work, to resolve not to help manufacture gun powder, shrapnel, and bullets to murder our brothers, to make our mothers and sisters widows and their children fatherless.

"We demand that the manufacture of war munitions be stopped at once. We

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I G (Danish)

I G (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 7, 1915.

demand that the murder and slaughter of human beings stop at once. We demand that the United States stop sending munitions to the warring nations of Europe.

"Take up this issue in your churches, in your fraternal organizations, in your local press, and demand of the legislature laws to outlaw the manufacture of munitions."

[The resolution reads as follows:]

"We, the editors of the following newspapers, resolve to print in our columns the above appeal to the industrialists and to labor." [Names of newspapers and the signatures of their respective editors are omitted in translation.]

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1915.

WE PROTEST!

(Editorial)

The American press has been busy lately spreading rumors about the Scandinavian countries, rumors that we must take issue with. The press reads as follows:

"The United States is feeding and supplying Germany with war materials and food. Not directly, but just as effectively. It is feeding and supplying Germany by way of Holland and Scandinavia. We send food and other products to Holland and Scandinavia, and Holland and Scandinavia pass them along to Germany. Either the identical things that we send or their products as substitutes are sent to Germany, and, of course, it makes no difference which.....Norway places contracts for her merchant shipping in America so that her own shipyards can turn out submarines for Germany, submarines that destroy our shipping." [The above appeared in Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota newspapers.]

Yes, we protest. The above statements are false as far as the Scandinavian

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countries are concerned. The office of the American Scandinavian Foundation recently investigated the rumors that Scandinavia is a channel of food supply to Germany, and has been able to say definitely that they are quite unfounded. Early in the war the belligerents demanded guarantees against re-export of goods (whether transatlantic or from countries at war) consigned to persons in Scandinavia, and all three countries have passed laws making it a punishable offense to break such guarantees. This law is rigidly enforced. Goods are shipped in transit, principally to Russia, but these are required to be plainly marked and do not enter into the import statistics of Scandinavia. While none of the three countries have surrendered the right to export its own products to whomever they desire, the governments have found it necessary to protect the food supply of their own citizens by embargoes, and these lists comprise not only food, but almost every conceivable form of merchandise, including benzine, textiles, metals, and, of course, all kinds of weapons and ammunition.

The very small amount of food that is shipped to Germany is, therefore, domestic produce, and this is strictly regulated. In Sweden, dispensation is sometimes .

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given exporters for shipping food to Germany in return for coal, because Sweden is quite shut off from all other sources of coal supply; but every shipload of food that goes to Germany must be "compensated" by an equal amount thrown on the home market at a low price. In Denmark, an agreement exists between the British Government and the Merchants' Guild in Copenhagen, stipulating that the relative proportion between the amount of food exported to Germany and Great Britain must be the same as that before the war. So conscientiously is this rule kept that when the German submarine blockade temporarily paralyzed Danish shipping, the goods destined for England were loaded on ships in the harbor of Copenhagen and held there until they could be transported on Norwegian ships even though Germany was willing to pay a high price for them. The Merchants' Guild likewise guarantees consignments of goods sent in its care against re-export. In case of breach of contract, the exporter is fined double the highest market price of the goods in addition to costs, and his name is published. In Norway, Great Britain has secured practical control of trade by threats of withholding coal from Norwegian ships, and it may safely be said that practically nothing at present is shipped from

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Norway to Germany.

The supposition that Scandinavia supplies Germany with food is founded entirely upon the figures showing the increase in American exports during the war, but obviously the only fair estimate must be based on a comparison of Scandinavia's total imports from all sources. The subject was thoroughly disposed of in England as early as last September, when, in answer to an accusation in Lord Northcliffe's paper, the Daily Mail, that the British blockade was inefficient, the War Trade Statistical Department published a report dealing with the trade of Norway. The average annual import of grain and fodder to Norway in the years from 1911 to 1913 was 484,000 tons; for the year 1914-1915 it was 495,000 tons, showing an increase of only two per cent. In 1913 Norway received 151,300 tons of grain and flour from Russia, 18,700 tons from England, and 197,600 tons from Germany, 367,600 tons in all.

"It is definitely known," says the government report, "that the Russian supply to Norway has ceased, and that the export of grain from England has shrunk to

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negligible proportions. Germany may obviously be left out of account as a possible source of present supply. These supplies being no longer available, it is clear that Norway was faced with a prospective shortage of 367,600 tons."

The increase in meat imports, it is said, is balanced by the decrease of imports of live animals, while the increase in cotton imports is accounted for by the absence of manufactured cotton goods which were formerly imported from Germany. The British Government's report states that the aggregate imports of grain and fodder to Sweden and Denmark have not been greater than in times of peace, and this statement is borne out by official figures from both countries. The export of grain and fodder from the United States to Denmark was valued at \$22,620,000 in 1913, and \$53,300,000 at this time, showing an increase of \$30,680,000. Against this must be placed the exports of the countries now at war, which, in 1913, amounted to \$35,100,000, distributed as follows: from Germany, \$19,240,000; from Russia, \$10,010,000; from France, \$2,210,000; from England, \$1,950,000; from other European countries, principally Rumania, \$1,690,000. Denmark has always been a heavy purchaser of fodder in the world's markets, and her economic

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life is entirely dependent upon securing enough to feed her cattle. It may be seen from the above figures that Denmark, in 1913, bought less than her normal supply.

The total imports of Sweden from the United States in 1913 amounted to \$12,104,366; today, \$15,939,182. In 1913, however, Sweden imported goods from Germany valued at \$75,374,520, of which \$14,919,000 was for foodstuffs. The imports from Great Britain amounted to \$53,771,640, of which the largest item was minerals valued at \$31,408,260. It is obvious that not only these imports, but likewise the lesser, though considerable amounts from Belgium, France, and Russia, have been practically stopped. The chief import from Russia before the war was grain, of which Russia formerly exported a great amount to all the Scandinavian countries. That supply is now stopped, not only because the grain is needed in Russia, but also because of lack of facilities for carrying it from the interior, for the rolling stock of the railroads is employed for transportation for the army.

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The preposterous charge that Norway is furnishing Germany with submarines is evidently based on a stupid story which recently had an extensive circulation in the press of America. According to this story a certain shipyard in Christiania had, during the war, delivered hundreds (sic) of submarines to the German Government. Skandinaven branded the story an infamous and criminal fabrication and stated that Norway, of course, could not have furnished Germany with a single submarine during this war. Skandinaven submitted the matter to the Norwegian Minister at Washington, His Excellency, H. Bryn, who has responded as follows:

"Editor of Skandinaven, Chicago, Illinois:

"There has recently been reprinted in your paper a rumor to the effect that submarines were delivered from Norway to Germany. In reference to this matter, I am in a position to declare officially that the said rumor is absolutely without foundation. I would be thankful if you would kindly print this statement in your paper at the earliest opportunity. I would also appreciate receiving a copy

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of this issue in which this letter is published.

"Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I am

"With highest regards,

"H. Bryn, Minister to Norway"

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 10, 1912.

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

(Editorial)

Apropos of peace, our daily press throughout the world is printing articles on peace while the nations are spending enormous sums for armaments and crying for more funds to make more instruments of destruction. Can there be the least shadow of a doubt as to what the result would be if all nations were to gather in a peace conference in which peace and disarmament were to be promoted? Is it difficult to foretell the reaction on the part of the manufacturers of cannon and rifle, of powder and other explosives, on the part of monarchs whose thrones rest on a brutal base of bayonets, or on the part of the financial giants whose coffers are filled to overflowing with the blood-money of wars? Would it be difficult to imagine the crash resulting from a decision favoring peace and disarmament? Taking the initiative in such a movement would be a grander gesture by ten thousand times than an appropriation of many millions for war and destruction.

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Scandia, Aug. 10, 1912.

The amount spent for one lone battleship would build hundreds of schools and provide work for thousands of craftsmen, thereby helping not only the worker but his family, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, other merchants, the farmer, and the manufacturer. Would it not be ideal if we could, by some method, arrange the social setup of the world so that industry and happiness would replace war and desolation? Sherman was right; war is hell.'

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 23, 1911.

THE PEACE PRIZE FOR TAFT

(Editorial in English)

Whether the English-American Arbitration Treaty be ratified or not, it is safe to assume that the peace prize will be awarded to President Taft in 1912 by the congress (Storting) of Norway; if his name was presented in time--which may or may not have been done--the honor will come in December this year. No other man in the world today looms so large as he to the teeming millions who grope their way, bent under crushing burdens of past and prospective wars.

The first award of the peace prize was made in 1901. In all, twelve men and one woman have received the honor. This peace roster contains the names of three Swiss, three Frenchmen, an Englishman, an Austrian (Baroness Bertha von Suttner), a Hollander, a Swede, a Dane, and an American. The group contains the foremost champions of the peace and arbitration movement in Europe in recent years, all being distinguished as publishers or statesmen. The only chief

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1911.

executive in this galaxy is Theodore Roosevelt, who received the prize in 1906.

The rapid growth of the peace sentiment in all lands during the last decade is due largely to the faith, enthusiasm, and zeal of these and other "idealistic dreamers". A series of arbitration treaties of limited scope, the peace conferences at The Hague, and the International Arbitration Tribunal are a fruitage of their efforts, and mark the successive steps in their peaceful war upon war.

Yet the burdens of war have been growing heavier from year to year. Even pronounced peace advocates have, although reluctantly, supported increased appropriations for military purposes to meet similar increases in some other country. This apparent inconsistency is easily explained. Existing arbitration treaties provide for a peaceful adjustment of minor differences that rarely lead to a clash of arms, but exclude those where dishonor or war appear to be the only alternative. Any attempt to get beyond this point seemed hopeless. The accepted principle that no questions involving the honor or vital interests of a nation could be submitted to arbitration barred further progress.

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At this juncture President Taft cut the Gordian knot by his famous speech suggesting a broader scope of arbitration so as to include even questions of vital interest. He spoke at the psychological moment and all the world listened. His speech re-echoed throughout the world and was in all lands accepted as a harbinger of a coming halt in the mad race of armaments. The treaty with England framed along the new lines has demonstrated to the world that the President spoke not as a mere theorist, but as a practical statesman who knew that he had the support of his country, the strongest in the world. The remarkable enthusiasm with which the English people have hailed the pact shows that the English-speaking world was ready for the new message. Other nations will follow sooner or later.

President Taft stands today the most conspicuous spokesman and champion of the world's peace. America was the only country whence such a broad arbitration proposal could come; but it took a strong, far-seeing, and courageous man to speak the word.

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The Storthing of Norway was the first parliament to voice a demand for arbitration treaties. In no parliament was President Taft's great initiative hailed with more sincere enthusiasm; and it will be with a keen sense of satisfaction that the Storthing [awards] the peace prize to the great American President, the first ruler to give arbitration a breadth and scope that promises to relieve mankind of the dread and crushing weight of war and secure to it the blessings of honorable peace.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 14, 1908.

## WHAT ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES?

(Editorial in English)



If Mr. Bryan should be elected president, what would he do with the Philippines? He has discussed the status of those Islands on many occasions, and we know that the impressionable Filipino people look upon him as a champion of immediate independence for the Philippines. Among the first things they would expect after his inauguration would be a proclamation cutting the bonds between the Islands and the United States. And if it should not be forthcoming they would soon grow restless and perhaps begin to take matters into their own hands, feeling that they would have the sympathies, if not the open support of the American president.

The very silence of the radical Filipino press during the present campaign is significant. The nationalist leaders know that their support would weaken Bryan's chances of election because they expect him to make concessions that



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the great majority of the American people are not ready to grant. Hence their silence. It is not at all unlikely that a Bryan victory would be followed by a native uprising in the Philippines. We know now that but for encouragement received from unpatriotic American theorizers, the Aguinaldo rebellion would probably have remained an unwritten chapter.

Mr. Bryan's "scuttle ship" policy in the Philippines was emphatically condemned by the American people by the re-election of William McKinley in 1900. That verdict was meant to be final, and should be accepted as such by our public men. Nor has the nation had any cause to regret the stand thus taken. What this country has done in the Philippines to fit the people for their rich land and the land for the people, is one of the proudest and most cheering chapters of American history, and has met with the approval of the educated and thinking Orientals as shown in an interesting article in the Modern Calcutta Review. Contrasting Japanese and American methods in dealing with dependencies, the author, Satis Chandra Bassu, a leader of the Indian national movement, says in part:

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"The history of Japanese activity in the Far East since the Russian war does not present an honorable record. She has deprived of her ancient liberties an Asiatic state (Korea) to which the Japanese directly owe their civilization. The barbarous conduct of the Japanese is unworthy of a civilized Asiatic nation. Before the Russian war, Japan snatched away the fair island of Formosa from the country which is the cradle and mother of her civilization. And at the present moment her greedy eyes have been placed over the fertile fields of Manchuria.

"Contrast the Japanese policy in Korea and Formosa with the American policy in the Philippines, where the government is trying to revive the native languages which had been almost lost during the Spanish regime, though English has been adopted as the common language of the archipelago."

This from an educated Oriental who certainly is as well qualified to speak for the Asiatic races as are the "anti-imperialists" of the United States.

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The inevitable outcome of Mr. Bryan's Philippine policy would be the absorption of the Islands by Japan. There would be a scramble among the great powers for these rich possessions, but Japan would beat them in the game of grab. Her flag would go up the very moment the Stars and Stripes came down, and she would have an army in the Islands ready to hold them.

Is that what we propose to do or permit? The apt millions of those Islands were freed from oppression and savagery by American blood and treasure, and have been schooled by American skill in all the arts of civilization. Are we to rob these wards of the blessings of American protection and guidance, to become the prey of the harsh, cruel despotism of Japan? Is that to be the end of our God-given mission in the Far East? Our commanding position in that part of the Pacific Ocean, so needful for the protection and development of our Asiatic trade and commerce--is that to be surrendered in cowardly weakness?

If we are ready to prove false to our great national trust, to lower the flag in disgrace and so make the Pacific Ocean a Japanese sea, then we should vote

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for the "scuttle ship" policy represented by Mr. Bryan and his "anti-imperialistic" following. But if we are true Americans we will vote for the flag to remain where it was planted by Dewey.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 12, 1908.

### LET US LOOK ABROAD

The war clouds rising so suddenly in the eastern sky cast their shadows across the seas, even to our shores. While this country is not directly concerned in the territorial disputes and national conflicts in the Balkans, it must be ready to protect American interests in that part of the world. We know from experience that American missions, schools, and commercial interests in the Balkan peninsula and Asia Minor have been seriously imperiled during comparatively insignificant disturbances; the peril and probable injury would, of course, be immeasurably greater should the dogs of war be unleashed.

There can be no doubt that the peace of Europe is trembling in the balance. War may be averted for the time being by some sort of international agreement, some substitute for the Berlin treaty of which nothing now remains. But no makeshift plan can insure lasting peace. Servia has ambitions that are rooted in her great past. Her people cannot and evidently will not

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submit to the conditions created by Austria's forward move. Serbia is and will remain a constant menace to the peace of Europe until her dreams of a greater Serbia are realized, or until she is completely and hopelessly crushed.

If war comes it will not be confined to Europe and European waters. The Mohammedans of Asia and Africa will be deeply stirred, and a concerted movement of Islamism against Christianity and the Christians is to be anticipated. The restless millions of India may attempt to free their land from British imperialism. There is no doubt as to what Japan would do. A general war would leave her a free hand in the Far East, and she would proceed to make herself the mistress of Asia. Manchuria would be reoccupied, and China put under tutelage, and she would look upon the Philippines, and perhaps Hawaii as her legitimate prey.

All these complications and many others are among the possibilities of the

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near future.

We cannot know where and how American rights may be threatened; but we do know that American statesmanship may be put to a severe test, and it behooves us to prepare for what may happen. Even if the world's peace should remain undisturbed now, the near future is certain to witness a war of diplomacy, a war of wide ramifications and far-reaching consequences.

Can we trust a Bryan and a Bryan cabinet to safeguard the nation's rights and honor abroad during troublous times? A man with no experience in government, hampered by his own record and notions of "anti-imperialism" and immediate independence for the Filipinos, and who moreover, seems to believe that preachments on peace are the proper weapons against strong armies and fleets--would it be wise, would it be safe to put the government into the keeping of such a man in the face of an impending world crisis? Would it not be wiser and safer to place Taft at the head of the

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government, a man with backbone, broad American views, a wide experience in governmental affairs, and practical knowledge of the problems of the Far East, surpassed by that of no other American.

The voters should take a look abroad before casting their ballots. They should remember that the management of our foreign relations is apt to be the most difficult and delicate part of the duties of the president, even under ordinary circumstances. A mistake at home may work great injury, but some day it may be repaired. A serious mistake in dealing with foreign powers is generally irreparable, and may entail a permanent loss of national rights or priceless advantages. We know we can trust Taft to maintain American rights and honor abroad. We also know that we cannot have the same confidence in Bryan. The safe course for the voter to take is to cast his ballot for the man who he knows can be trusted.

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Skandinaven, July 17, 1907.

THE FUNERAL OF KOREA

(Editorial)



The main issue of the war between Russia and Japan was Korea. Each of the two powers was trying to gain influence over that country, and it appeared that Russia had the upper hand in the competition.

Then Japan started the war, claiming, as its reason, that Korea's independence must be maintained. In the peace treaty there were also high-sounding words about safeguarding Korea's independence.

No sooner was the war ended than Japan started "reforming" the country, and from the very start it acted on the principle of being "master in the house." The Japanese have acted most ruthlessly in Korea. They even stole the holiest temple in the country, carrying it off to Japan. This puts into the shade all earlier known accounts of plundering defenseless people.

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Korea's emperor decided to protest against the acts of the Japanese before the Peace Congress at the Hague, and sent delegates for the purpose. Japan replied by dethroning the emperor. His successor will be a man obedient to Japan.

The Japanese are people without regard for good faith or the rules of the game. In addition, they are holding on to the illusion that the task of ruling the world has been given to them.



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Skandinaven, July 13, 1907.

U. S. AND JAPAN.

(Editorial)

The relationship between the United States and Japan has of late become a primary topic for consideration, both in this country and in Europe. The resolve on the part of our government to dispatch a fleet to the Pacific Ocean, consisting of our largest and best battleships would, of course, arouse attention, all the more, because in Japan there has of late been in evidence attitude of bitterness towards America. It is a matter, of course, that the issues involving the Pacific, will have to be settled before long. If the United States keep a sufficiently strong navy in the Pacific with up-to-date fortresses, mines, and ship yards on the Western Coast, in Alaska, in Hawaii, in the Philippines, the question will solve itself, without war.

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But if the naval and coastal defenses be neglected, then a war with Japan will be as inevitable as the coming of night after day.

Two things this country must do without delay if war is to be avoided; the Panama canal must be dug, and our navy must be doubled in strength. That done, the cocky Japanese will cease turning up their noses at us, and peace will be secured.

Our farsighted President is wiser also in regard to this matter than many of the older politicians in our country.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1901.

BOUNTY AND PRIZE MONEY

(Editorial)



An ancient law ordains that officers and sailors on American ships of war are to be paid prize money for enemy ships taken in wartime. In addition they get "bounty" for the conquered enemies, \$100 for every captured enemy ship if the enemy force was equal or less in strength, and \$200 if the enemy force was of superior strength.

The total amount of "bounties" under the Spanish-American war amounts to \$436,000....

The total amount of prize money under the same war reaches \$290,082.41.

.....

The "bounties" are distributed to all the men of the victorious navy...without it being considered whether one ship took greater part in the battle than others.... Prize money is considered by ships, that is, a conquered ship falls to the ship

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which took it, not to the whole navy....

The law about bounties and prizes is a residue from the period when our country was feeble, when it was struggling for existence. Now the law should be abolished without delay. Our sailors will do their duty without being urged on by special prizes. The ancient custom does not aid discipline and comradeship in the navy, but rather soils the honor of the battle won. In addition, the moral sense of our time condemns the old custom. Let it be abolished!

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 20, 1901.

### STEALING AMERICAN BOYS

(Editorial)

A telegram from Washington brings the information that English agents in this country are still trying to entice boys to South Africa, where they are being compelled to join the British army. About a year ago Skandinaven, it will be remembered, published several articles about a traffic which was carried on and which, we find, is still being carried on in New Orleans and St. Louis. American boys are being induced to go to South Africa on transports carrying mules, and the job of these boys is supposed to be the caring for the mules while in transit.

In connection with a court case at that time concerning some young mule caretakers who had mutinied on board one of the English transport ships, it was shown that the boys had been subject to most inhumane treatment on board, and that their food was unfit for human consumption. It was further shown that



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on arrival at Cape Town the boys were thrown ashore and left completely helpless, since there was, of course, no work to be found in the city, where all business was at a standstill. Not only were the boys cheated out of the contracted return trip to New Orleans, but they were even compelled, through various subterfuges on the part of the captain, to sign away part of the pay they had been promised for their trip to Cape Town. One of the boys involved presented such a description of life on board the transports that the British Consul in New Orleans made haste to drop the complaint for mutiny against the boys and even had the captain in question discharged.

The United States General Consul in Cape Town, James G. Stowe, sent a cablegram to the State Department warning American boys not to permit themselves to be fooled by the promises of British agents. He said: "There is not the slightest doubt that a shameful traffic is being carried on among boys who are lured from New Orleans to South Africa."

The State Department requested the press to publish General Consul Stowe's statement, and the press complied. Skandinaven has had opportunity to see how little this published statement avails against the inexperience of



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young boys and the golden promises of the agents. A young Norwegian boy who had an unusually good position in Chicago came home one day and told his people that he was going to resign since he now could have an easy opportunity to see the world and, besides, have a pleasant voyage. This was to be attained by his taking a job as a mule tender on board an English transport bound for Cape Town. The agent had told the boy that his work would consist simply in throwing some hay and placing some water before a few mules every day for the duration of the crossing. The job was altogether such as a loafer might wish. And on arrival in Cape Town it was no trouble at all to get a job with some business house at a far higher salary than it was possible to get in Chicago, etc.

Through the intervention of Skandinaven this boy was prevented from jumping into a morass of misery. The agent, who incidentally was from St. Louis, declared, however, that during a two weeks' stay in Chicago he had gotten twice as many boys as were needed.



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It is apparent, then, that the traffic is still going on. For this reason Skandinaven repeats its warning to parents and to young boys. There is danger in listening to golden promises which lack any basis at all in fact. It is conclusively proven that the boys are being mistreated, and now we are being informed that they are afterwards pressed into the British military service.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 4, 1901.

LEAVE IT TO THE COURT

(Editorial in English)

Now that a naval court of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the campaign resulting in the destruction of the Spanish squadron, the press should abstain from further discussion of the so-called Sampson-Schley controversy. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by keeping up the partisan warfare. The court, headed by Admiral Dewey, has the implicit confidence of the country, and whatever conclusions it may reach will be accepted as fair and final.

The unceasing activity of the Schley organs at the present time cannot otherwise than be embarrassing to the rear admiral. It betrays a lack of confidence in the strength of his case and may be construed as an attempt to break the force of an adverse verdict. Rear Admiral Schley has demanded an investigation



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at the hands of his brothers in arms. Eulogies by "land crabs" who know nothing at all about the matter can be of no possible benefit to him, nor will the effusive compliments of Spanish officers alter the facts which will determine the decision of the court.

The whole trouble is in the first place due to the mistaken zeal of Rear Admiral Schley's friends, and if the findings of the court should prove damaging to his reputation as an officer, upon them will rest the responsibility.

Rear Admiral Schley will not suffer alone; if his conduct shall be condemned his humiliation will be a blot upon the honor of the navy. While the victory afforded "glory enough for all," the investigation may dim the glory of all. But the court represents the highest ability and the best traditions of the navy, and its verdict should be, as it will be, accepted as the last and decisive word in this unseemly controversy.



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SENATOR NELSON ON THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

(Editorial)



United States Senator Knute Nelson opened his campaign for re-election in Minnesota with a speech on "Various Phases of the Philippine Question". This is a weighty contribution to the discussion of one of the most important issues of this year's election campaign. His speech will be found verbatim in a different part of the paper. On earlier occasions, Skandinaven has published a number of important documents and other contributions concerning the election, such as the platforms of the different parties, the letters of acceptance by President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt, etc.--all in Norwegian translation. Certain of our readers have expressed the wish to have some of the most important papers published in the English language. Skandinaven has resolved, therefore, to accede to this request by presenting Senator Nelson's speech in English.

The question concerning the Philippines is important, comprehensive, and

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many-sided. An exhaustive presentation of this question would fill a fairly large volume. In his letter of acceptance, the President has treated the matter fairly exhaustively; there were various phases of the question, however, which he had to leave untouched. Governor Roosevelt presented the matter in the light of the country's expansion policy, thereby complementing the President's statement. There remained a great deal to be said, however, and Senator Nelson has brought this out in his speech. The letters of acceptance by the candidates for president and vice-president, in addition to Senator Nelson's speech, cover the case almost completely. The President discusses the matter from the point of view of diplomacy; he explains why we are in the Philippines; why we could not refrain from demanding the ceding of the Islands, and further explains what has been done and what the government intends to do.

Governor Roosevelt shows us that in doing what the President has told about our country has not entered upon a new course but has simply adhered to the expansion policy which the Fathers of the Revolution pursued, thus making its continuation by their successors a moral obligation.

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Senator Nelson looks upon the question from the moral point of view; he shows that what we have done is merely what we were under moral obligation to the Filipinos to do. Many of those who, in good faith, approve of the attitude of our government in the Philippines, are of the opinion that Aguinaldo and his followers are fighting for a real Filipino republic. Even though these people admit that our government had to do what has been done, yet they regret that the American government has been driven to the necessity of suppressing an uprising in which a people were fighting for their liberty. Such an attitude rests upon a misapprehension of the real conditions. Senator Nelson has taken upon himself the task of dispelling this misapprehension and in doing so has displayed the same keenness of insight and lucidity of presentation that we are accustomed to find in his contributions relative to any matter. In his speech he explains the inside history of the conflict; the beginning, character, development, and aim of the uprising. He shows that the intention of the leaders was not to gain independence and liberty for the Filipinos but to win power, riches, and glory for themselves.

As usual, the Senator does not present any assertion without adequate proofs,



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and his proofs are of a type which makes it possible for every reader to judge for himself the value and genuineness of these proofs. The presentation is read with a feeling of confidence in its reliability and validity.

The root of the present trouble is to be sought in the insurrection against the Spaniards in 1896, and naturally Mr. Nelson goes back to this uprising. The goal set for this uprising was not independence; what the Filipinos demanded then was simply the abolition of some of the worst Spanish misrule; at the time, they did not dream of such extensive self-rule as our government intends to give them and as in part they already have received. The Spanish misrule of which they had complained was of course ended when Spanish government was abolished. Modest as the goal of the revolutionists was, however, the Spaniards found it convenient to bargain for peace. Aguinaldo was also willing to negotiate. In 1897 he betrayed his countrymen, sold out to the Spaniards for \$800,000, half of which was paid in cash, and promised to leave the Philippines. Thus did this "George Washington" of the Philippines end his first fight for liberty for the Islands.



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The signs of war to come between the United States and Spain awakened hopes in the traitorous Filipino leaders for another chance to fish in troubled waters.

After Dewey had broken the power of Spain, Aguinaldo and other leaders held a meeting at which they agreed on a plan later to be followed. They would make the Americans help them against Spain and then, afterwards, they would turn against the Americans.

Senator Nelson's speech reveals all the details of the execution of this plan, the dictatorship of Aguinaldo, the traitorous attacks upon our people at the beginning of the war; the negotiations by Aguinaldo with the Spaniards; the plans for arson, murder, and general massacre in Manila, etc. All of these well-substantiated facts concerning Aguinaldo and his band show that it is mere nonsense to speak of them as popular heroes, as leaders in a fight for liberty. These men represent only a minority in the Islands, consisting of people belonging to one particular tribe. Aguinaldo's government was forced upon the people; there was no question of consulting the wishes of the people: the latter obeyed

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merely because they were fearful of the consequences of disobedience. The so-called "republic" is a military dictatorship and is in reality a case of "imperialism" and "militarism" as clear-cut as Colonel Bryan or anybody else could wish.

Government by Aguinaldo and his band would be far worse than that perpetrated by the Spaniards. This is now evident to any observer, and inasmuch as the Islands have come into the possession of the United States--an inescapable consequence of the war--the United States had the moral duty to save the Philippines from this perjured band of traitors and barbarian tyrants, as fully as it was our duty to free the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba from Spanish rule. Nobody can read Senator Nelson's clear, logical exposition of the matter without becoming convinced that a free, capable government of the Islands cannot come from the Filipinos themselves, but will and must come from us.

Senator Nelson briefly surveys Colonel Bryan's program and shows conclusively that this program is contradictory, impractical, and inevitably would lead the

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country into militarism and imperialism of a very real and dangerous kind. Finally the Senator shows that the government's Filipino policy is the very best arrangement for the Filipinos as well as the safest, the least expensive, and the best as regards our own country.

Senator Nelson's speech also deals with other phases of the question and presents a number of facts needed for a full understanding of the matter....In the summary given above, only the leading thought in the speech has been considered. To get the full benefit of the speech, one must read it in full. It presents the results of serious, careful, and searching investigation and ought to be read carefully and thoughtfully. Every voter ought to familiarize himself with the facts treated, since only a knowledge of the facts can enable the voter to reach valid conclusions. For this reason the speech will be profitable to any reader whether he be in agreement or in disagreement with the Senator's point of view.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 25, 1900.

BRYAN AND THE PHILIPPINES

(Editorial)

In his speech of acceptance in Indianapolis, Mr. W. J. Bryan said, among other things: "If I am elected I shall immediately convene the Congress in extra session as soon as I have been inaugurated, and shall then recommend that it is the intention of the nation:

"To inaugurate a permanent government in the Philippines just as we are now establishing a permanent government in Cuba.

"To grant the Philippines independence just as we have promised to grant independence to Cuba.

"To protect the Philippines from outside intervention while the people are busy there arranging for government and development, just as we have protected



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the republics of Central and South America, and under the Monroe Doctrine are obligated to protect Cuba."

This is the first clear statement we have had from Bryan as to what steps he would take if he were given leadership. Every earlier statement is simply criticism of his opponents, or generalities without any definite meaning. On this occasion, however, he gave a binding declaration regarding his politics. It looks, to be sure, as if he were already regretting the statement made; in his speech to the Populists in Kansas he returned to vague and indefinite generalities. He is, however, bound by his definite declaration in Indianapolis. Skandinaven, on an earlier occasion, has discussed the platform outlined in Indianapolis; we shall, however, take it under scrutiny once more.

Our first task in the Philippines, according to Mr. Bryan, is to found a



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lasting government there. Thus Mr. Bryan acknowledges our right to exercise authority over the Islands. This authority is based on the peace treaty by which Spain relinquished the Philippines. If, however, we have the right to exercise authority in the Islands, then Aguinaldo and his followers had no right to oppose this authority. According to Mr. Bryan's statement they are rebels, and it was the duty as well as the right of the government to quell this rebellion. This task of the government is now nearly finished.

It is, then, evident that Mr. Bryan is in agreement with the attempt of the government to quell Aguinaldo's revolt. However, he wants to make people believe that such is not the case. The first part of his platform in this respect gives conclusive proof, however, of his real opinion. The desired declaration for a permanent government in the Philippines has already been made. It was first presented in the proclamation from the President to the Filipinos published about a year ago by General Otis, and since then it has been repeated by both the appointed commissioners. The Congress has tacitly



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sanctioned the declaration by placing the matter in the hands of the President.

The first condition, however, for a permanent government in the Philippines is the crushing of the revolt. As such has been done in locality after locality, government has been organized in a number of cities in the Islands.

The first plank on Mr. Bryan's platform is, then, coincident with the politics of the present government. The difference is simply this: that the government has done what Mr. Bryan declares that he intends to do, or what he would have to do in order to put his plan into action.

Next, Mr. Bryan wants the Congress to promise the Filipinos independence. To this is to be said, first of all, that under the Constitution the Congress does not have the authority to do so. The Philippines are now a part of the United States, and the Constitution does not give to Congress the authority to relinquish any part of the country. Before the Philippines can

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be relinquished the United States Constitution must be changed; only when and if that has been done could the Congress legally adopt a resolution such as Mr. Bryan desires. In addition, under the treaty of peace the United States is under obligation to govern the Philippines for at least ten years.

A Democratic congress would, however, probably follow Mr. Bryan on this point. Aguinaldo would greet such a resolution as an invitation to start a new revolution; of this there cannot be a shadow of doubt. As president, Mr. Bryan would then be compelled to start a new war in order to enable him to realize the first plank on his platform, or else he would be compelled to declare the country unable to accomplish the task to which it had set itself. In the latter case he would of course withdraw the troops, lower the flag, and make the country ridiculous before the whole world.

The comparison with Cuba does not fit into the picture at all; it is merely

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one of the tricks which Mr. Bryan uses to deceive the people. The Congress definitely declared that the intention in starting the war was to set Cuba free and to found a stable government on the island. Nobody was thinking of the Philippines at the time, and no promise or declaration was given in regard to the latter. They became part of our country as a result of the war, and Mr. Bryan himself acknowledges the fact that they are rightly ours. From this it follows that the first task of our government was to maintain our authority and our laws on the Islands. Our government has exerted the same authority and the same duty in Cuba, and of course would have had to use force also there if required.

The last plank on Mr. Bryan's platform is the most remarkable. According to this plank, the Congress is to bind the United States to protect the Philippines against attacks by other powers. In other words, Mr. Bryan wants to extend the Monroe Doctrine to Asia!

It is as certain as night follows day that intervention in the affairs of the

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Philippines would start the very day when the Star-Spangled Banner had been lowered on the Islands. Battleships from England, France, Germany, and Japan would compete in their speed for control of the Islands. Our country would then, according to Bryan, be under obligation to keep a navy on hand strong enough to keep all these powers from gaining control of the Islands. Or does Mr. Bryan believe that these countries would bow down before a resolution extending the Monroe Doctrine to Asia? Not till one year ago did the powers acknowledge the validity of the Doctrine as far as America is concerned; and is it then probable that they would acknowledge the same Doctrine for Asia without a murmur. It must not be forgotten, in this connection, that Europe and Asia are extensions, one of the other, while America has no land connected with either.

Mr. Bryan's program is sheer madness from beginning to end. It would lead the country into endless dangers and difficulties and end up in shame and dishonor. Yet, if Mr. Bryan is elected president, this program will be the program of our country. If Mr. Bryan is elected one may assume that the

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Congress too will become Democratic, and then, in seven months the Congress will be convened to put his program to work. The country will be thrown into a state of agitation which would create doubt and uncertainty in all conditions here at home and lead to dangerous developments abroad. The silver agitation would gain new life; capital would be frightened; industry would be paralyzed; factories would close; and soup kitchens would once more become the only refuge for the workers.

There would not, however, pass any seven month's time before the consequences would appear. The overturn would begin even the day after the results of the election had been announced. But the power is with the voters. If the voters wish conditions as here indicated, they need merely vote for Mr. Bryan to have their wishes fulfilled.



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## OUR POLICY IN CHINA

(Editorial in English)

During the terrible crisis in China our government has acted in a manner altogether above criticism. The dignified and prudent policy pursued has won general acclaim, not only in this country but in foreign countries as well.

When it appeared that large military forces were required to bring about peace and safeguard the foreigners in China, the old question of a division of the country once more moved up to the forefront. It became evident that several of the European powers intended to use the occasion for a division of China. The United States does not desire any part of China, neither will our government permit the cutting up of that country among other powers. Secretary of State Hay found occasion to call attention to this attitude on the part of America in a note to the powers, of July 3,





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in which note he presented in a tactful manner, America's attitude in the China question. Mr. Hay's note has previously been presented to the readers of Skandinaven and is therefore known to them. The reports of the massacre in Pekin and of the battles at Tientsin caused the government to take up the Chinese situation for renewed consideration. The President, who had been staying at Canton recently, went to Washington where he discussed the matter with the cabinet. The result was that the government decided to maintain the policies indicated in the circular letter of July 3. This policy includes the following:

1. The United States will under no circumstances participate in a division of China among the powers.
2. The United States will use all its influence with the European powers to prevent a division of China; on the other hand, our country will not engage in war against any power for the sake of this matter.



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3. The United States proposes to participate in the solution of the Chinese question. Our country will use its influence to prevent unjust treatment of China and for the purpose of preserving the unity of that country and its government, as presented in Mr. Hay's note to the powers, of July 3.
4. The United States will not declare war against China under present conditions, no matter what steps the other powers may take.
5. The United States will act independently of the other powers, while at the same time in consultation with these, for the purpose of restoring order in China; of punishing all officials, high or low, who have been guilty of murder; and of instituting a stable government in the country, able and willing to protect life and property as well as freedom of commerce.



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This policy is prudent and dignified. It insures to our country a special position which will enable us to remain completely independent of European powers, while at the same time co-operating with the latter for the furtherance of objectives which we desire to promote. The policy rejects definitely any policy intended to rob China, and announces that the United States will exert all its influence to prevent the dissection of the former. There can be no question but that the government is supported by our whole country in the policy it has thus announced.

There is reason to believe that the attitude of our government may influence the final solution of the problem. If the crisis in China had occurred prior to our war against Spain, no European power would have bothered to inquire about the attitude of our government. London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Yokohama would have decided the question without reference to the attitude of others. The war against Spain gave to our country a new position among the nations; it proved our country to be a power to be reckoned with. From Manila we have been able to send soldiers



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who have taken prominent part in the operations at Tientsin. It is also due to our new position as a power that our government could obtain the promise of "open door" from the other powers, and the assurances thus obtained give to our country new right to protest against a dissection of China.

We have large interests in China now, and they are increasing every year. The policy of our government is to guard these interests, and that is all. Whether this policy will win, the future alone can tell. But this is certain: Except for our strategically strong position in the Philippines our country would have been powerless and without influence in the present crisis. The fact that the words of our government now carry weight in the council of the powers of the world is due to our expansion policy.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1900.

### THE SCUTTLE POLICY

(Editorial in English)

President McKinley's speech in reply to the message of the notification committee adds strength to the only weak point in the Republican platform, the expansion plank.

The declaration of the national platform on expansion was a distinct disappointment to the great majority of Republicans. It was weak, vague, and indefinite, and altogether out of harmony with the policy of the administration. The country has since learned that the unsatisfactory plank was the outcome of "Quigging". A member of the resolution committee, Mr. Quigg of New York, who was charged with editing the platform utterance agreed upon by the committee, undertook to revise the original draft of the declaration on expansion, which had been approved by the administration and the leading men of the convention. This unauthorized change was not discovered by the



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convention until the program had been adopted, and several days passed before the history of the "quigging" of the platform became public property.

The chagrin of those mainly responsible for the action of the convention may well be imagined, but there was nothing to do except to leave it to the candidate to correct the unfortunate mistake. This the President has done in his speech of acceptance at Canton, the first opportunity offered him for an official declaration on behalf of the party. And he spoke in no uncertain terms. His language is clear and vigorous, concise and definite:

"The Philippines are ours, and American authority must be supreme throughout the archipelago. There will be amnesty, broad and liberal, but no abandonment of our duty. There must be no scuttle policy. We will fulfill in the Philippines the obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms, and by the treaty of peace, by international law, by the nation's sense of honor, and, more than all, by the rights, interests, and conditions of the Philippine people themselves.





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"No outside interference blocks the way to peace and a stable government. Obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone, but they cannot defeat the realization of the high purpose of this nation to restore order to the Islands and establish a just and generous government in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable."

There is no evasion, no subterfuge, no trickery in this ringing declaration. "No abandonment of our rights, no abandonment of our duty, no scuttle policy"--this is the true creed, conviction, and purpose of the Republican party. And that is as it has always been, the true American policy. Cowards and trimmers have no place in American history. The American people have turned down every party that pursued a scuttle policy, as they have upheld every party that met new responsibilities with a stout heart and unfaltering courage. The President knows and trusts the people, and they know and trust him. They have confidence in his wisdom and his courage, they love him for his sincerity and frank manliness, and they will respond generously to his appeal to their patriotism in the following eloquent words:



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"I cannot conclude without congratulating my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expression in every part of our common country, and the increased respect with which the American name is greeted throughout the world. We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. Not a blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity, and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The Republican party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour, not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of four million slaves and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity, which it has bravely met in the liberation of ten million members of the human family from the yoke of imperialism."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1900.

AMERICA OUGHT TO HELP

- I hope that our authorities will unfold the star-spangled banner over the Boer republics, since the people of these republics would be more than happy to find peace and protection under our flag. The American people might well call to mind the significance to the United States of our escape from the British yoke and our attainment of liberty and independence.

One of the most objectionable written items I have ever encountered was the prayer which the great General Roberts taught to his soldiers for use at worship.

It seems to me that every person of sense ought to be able to realize that it is the plain duty of the American republic to free the Boers from the claws of the robbers as quickly as possible. We can do it if we want to.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 26, 1899.

A FIT OF NERVOUSNESS

(Editorial in English)

One phase of the Dewey gift-house episode deserves more than passing attention: the extreme sensitiveness of the public mind that has been revealed by this tragicomic incident.

We have been wont to speak rather disdainfully about the mercurial temper of France as compared with our Anglo-Saxon staidness; but it is doubtful whether France ever witnessed such lightning changes of popular moods as have ruffled the serene surface of public opinion in this country within a few brief weeks.

Our elections in recent years have disclosed a fitful disposition of the public sentiment. All these landslides and counter-landslides indicate an unstableness of popular thought that contrasts strangely with the good common sense and high intelligence of the American people. If our national and state governments had

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 26, 1899.

been framed in accordance with the parliamentary system, the country would have been distracted by a series of dangerous national and local upheavals and a bewildering confusion compared with which the political development of France would have presented a picture of serene stability.

We are at a loss to account for these sudden revulsions of public thought, but we cannot close our eyes to the stubborn fact. The doctors agree that nervousness is on the increase; perhaps we have contracted some sort of nervousness of the public mind as one of the penalties of our breathless development. If so, the excitement produced by the war and its many unlooked-for events could not but aggravate the disease.

Admiral Dewey has been the beneficiary and the victim of this nervous capriciousness of popular sentiment. The hero worship and enthusiasm had reached a pitch that invited a reaction. Extremes meet. Just because the people two months ago were killing him with kindness, their unreasoning wrath descended upon him now.

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When the hero of Manila shall review his recent troubles in a calm spirit he will understand that the censure really was prompted by the love and admiration of a generous but extremely sensitive people.

And with this the Dewey incident will close, leaving no heartburns behind. The people will not be robbed of nor is it likely that the hero will part with his country.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 30, 1899.

WE MUST KEEP THEM

by

Albert A. Thompson



In the issue of July 28, there appears an article, under the heading "Expansion". As this question is of great importance and one in which I am much interested, I shall try to discuss the question a little further. We have, in several of our clubs, discussed this particular issue, pro and con, and the unanimous opinion seems to be "for expansion".

Let us compare America and the Philippines with her Anglo-Saxon kindred, Great Britain and her Indian empires; for India and the Philippines are tolerably near neighbors and the experiences of the white man in the two countries may correspond in some respects, notwithstanding the differences in their circumstances.

America comes into possession of the Philippines as a whole; Great Britain acquired India gradually. Close commercial relations had been established for many years before there was any thought of conquest. Just three hundred years ago the East India Company began to trade in Indian ports. As years went by the company



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came into collision with the trading interest of other nations; the battles of Europe were fought on Indian soil, with the aid of native troops on both sides. One after another, great tracts of country came under British control.

The responsibility of America for the Philippines falls to her in another fashion. Her commercial relations with the Islands have been insignificant. She seems to seize them by force, yet they are thrust upon her by the inexorable logic of circumstances. America is, as Professor Judson of the University of Chicago said some time ago, "like the man who caught the bear by the tail--he could not safely let go".

To restore the Islands to Spain would be an inexplicable wrong to civilization; for Spain as a colonizing power is a failure. It would be a crime to force Mexico back under Spanish authority; it would likewise be a crime to restore to Spain any land which has once gone from under her flag. To transfer the Islands to some other nation would involve endless difficulties. Neither can we let the natives govern themselves before they become more civilized. We cannot permit the Philippines to become the prey of lawlessness; we can permit no injustice, or internal revolutions

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after the order of South America.

So for the present at least, we are bound to keep the Philippines, and I have no doubt that they will continue to belong to the United States as they are only a natural growth of territory and besides the Islands are of the utmost importance as a coaling station, without which no country can be a great naval power.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1899.

### EXPANSION

When we declared war against Spain in 1898 for the sake of liberating the oppressed people in Cuba, was it a wise policy of the United States to meddle with the affairs of the Old World? By so doing it seems to me we violated the Monroe Doctrine.

Is there any reason now for fighting and killing the Filipinos? Does not liberty and freedom belong to them as much as to the Cubans, or even more so? Certainly it does. All men are created equal, and it is natural for most men to do as they are done by. Therefore, if the Filipinos keep up their fighting as long as possible, I do not blame them, for did not our forefathers do the same in 1776 when they fought with such energy against their mother country, England?

It seems to me the mistake was made in the beginning of the war in the Philippines. Why did not the United States guarantee to those people peace and the



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same freedom that they did for the Cubans?

But what would you do now? is the question. Say to the Filipinos: "Lay down your arms, return to your villages, and we will give you the word of a great and powerful nation, one that can, if it will, crush you as an eggshell; we will do by you just as we promised to do by the Cubans."

It is foolish to say that this would imply our defeat. If the foe were something near our size it would be so. But the strength of a giant is not called in question when he is magnanimous to a pigmy.



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III C

III C (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1899.

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## LUTHERANS AND EXPANSION

(Editorial in English)

NORWEGIAN



The General Council of the Lutheran Church in America recently concluded a successful annual meeting, the twenty-seventh in Chicago. In common with the other Lutheran church bodies the General Council is noted for its conservatism upon political questions. Yet it signified, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that it is in line with the prevailing national sentiment on the question of expansion. Reverend G. C. F. Haas, who delivered the convention sermon, touched upon the paramount issue of the day as follows:

"Whether it is in accord with the principles laid down in its conditions, and expedient unto the welfare of the country that this nation should be extending its domain over far-distant lands and bringing under its sway a strange people, is a question now agitating the minds of many. But whatever be the position we take with reference to the policy of the land of our nativity, of



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III C (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1899.

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III C (German) our adoption, in the matter of expansion, we are by these facts

I G (German) reminded that we are citizens of a commonwealth in which expansion is a fundamental law, and the carrying out of the injunction 'Make ye disciples of all nations' a prime duty of every citizen.

"The kingdom of God on earth, His Holy Church, is growing and will continue to grow, conquering nation after nation and extending its beneficent sway to the most distant climes. Unto Israel of old the evangelical prophet bore the message, 'Enlarge the place of thy tent,' and what was then enjoined in prophecy was fulfilled in fact with the advent of the Lord, the establishment of the new covenant and birth of the spiritual Israel that embraced all nations and tongues."

During the progress of the conference, which lasted a week, there was no evidence of any dissent from the sentiments expressed by Reverend Haas in one of the official utterances of the convention; hence, they may be accepted as an expression of the prevailing opinion of this large gathering of representative



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III C (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1899.

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III C (German) Lutheran churchmen. Reverend Haas emphasizes clearly and terse-  
I G (German) ly the dominant phases of the question; he treats expansion as  
a fundamental law of the land and of Christian civilization.

The prophetic injunction "Enlarge the place of thy tent" expresses the divine policy for the propagation of the gospel of salvation upon earth; and it likewise voices the law of national growth and of the spread of human civilization.

The American people, buoyant with strength and vitality, and mindful of their mission, have neglected no opportunity to fulfill the God-given command. "Enlarge the place of thy tent" has been the guiding and controlling principle of American policy from the dawn and even unto dusk of the present century. Surely, expansion is a fundamental law of the land, whether applied to our territorial growth in the past or to our recent acquisitions, as expansion is, and must be, the fundamental law of our Christian-American civilization. For the only alternatives are stagnation, retrogression, and death.

The General Council includes nine distinct synods representing 2,500 churches

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III C (German) with 400,000 members. A large percentage of the membership  
I G (German) is made up of citizens born abroad, mainly Germans and Swedes.

This fact in connection with the sturdy conservatism of the Lutheran Church in general lends added significance to Reverend Hass' eloquent and vigorous exposition of the true and broad doctrine of expansion.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 1, 1899.

LONG--ROOSEVELT--DEWEY

(Editorial in English)

And now comes John D. Long, the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and says that he is the man who made Dewey. Unfortunately for John D. Long, the **admiral** takes the view that, in so far as his making depended upon the opportunity to do business, his thanks are due to John D. Long's first Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, and next to President McKinley.

Commodore Dewey may or may not have been Long's choice for commander of the Asiatic squadron. In any event it is probable that the Secretary was influenced by Roosevelt's energetic support of Dewey, and the President's endorsement of the Assistant Secretary's suggestion. But even if Dewey



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were indebted exclusively to Long for his command, it was Roosevelt who gave him the opportunity to strike. The greatest thing Long has done as Secretary of the Navy was his departure from Washington for some sea-shore resort at the most critical juncture before the outbreak of the war with Spain. He left Roosevelt in charge of the department, and while Long was talking peace to a select circle of Boston "aunties," Roosevelt prepared for business and instructed Dewey to proceed to Manila. Long returned to rein up his vigorous assistant; but it was too late. The instructions had gone forth, and Dewey did not propose to lose precious time. Before Long had fairly caught his breath, the country was thrilled by the victory of Manila Bay. Obeying the instructions received from Roosevelt, Commodore Dewey had opened a new era in the history of his country and written his name in the book of undying fame.

John D. Long would better keep silent as to his relations with Dewey as long as the American people are charitable enough to forget and forgive the Secretary's humiliating part in the great patriotic drama of 1898.



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## EXPANSION IS OUR DESTINY

(Editorial in English)

To me the questions of government which have loomed up recently are of just as much importance to the young people as those which have been discussed before. And as these questions will have to be settled by the people and for the people, and as the writers and readers of these columns are part of the people, I consider it time well spent, nay, an imperative duty to consider and discuss these questions.

I have, of course, reference to the Philippines. And in the discussion of these questions, preponderate weight should not be attached to the clamor of that commercial class that has suddenly discovered that there are vast unopened markets and consuming populations beyond the seas. Nor should we accept the feeble wailings of that pessimistic class which sees in every exhibition of national progress and self-respect nothing but fearful visions of imperialism and coming danger. Neither should we be of that "know-it-all," fault-finding





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class whose views are brought forward only in a spirit of reproach to the powers that be. But it should be remembered that destiny and not desire has confronted us with these new problems and responsibilities, and hence we should be reasonable in our expectations of their performance.

We have a class of statesmen today, claimed to be thoroughly saturated by Jeffersonian principles, who say that expansion is unconstitutional and tends to the destruction of the free institutions of the republic. But, may I ask, was not Jefferson the greatest expansionist we ever had? Is it not a fact that in spite of frenzied opposition he bought Louisiana without the consent of Congress and upon his own responsibility? And is it not a fact, also, that today the civilization of thirty million people, now resident in the Mississippi valley, justifies and approves the wisdom of his act? In view of these facts it seems to me that our anti-expansionist statesmen of today are more of the type of Jefferson's opposition than perpetuators of his principles.

But that is not all. The party of Jefferson preponderated in power from his day to Lincoln's, and during all this time Jeffersonian principles lost no



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opportunity to extend our national domain. In 1819, Jackson applied very little rhetoric in seizing Florida. This he did because she had become a common nuisance, and also because she was misgoverned by Spain in the same manner as she had misgoverned the West Indies and the Philippines. In 1848, our government acquired the best portion of Mexico, and in 1850, Oregon. But in neither of these instances did Jeffersonian principles point out to the government that it disregarded the birthright in the Declaration of Independence that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed".

Instead of weakening the republic, our acquisitions have really made it what it is today. About half of our population is resident in the acquired portions of the United States. More than half of our natural resources and fundamental wealth will be found in such portions as we have annexed since we became a nation. And the best of all, its people are enjoying liberty and equal rights.

But today Jeffersonian principles have taken another turn. Today the governors of Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota, in their ambition for manufacturing political capital--executives that could not have existed but for expansion--are



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denouncing the government for "the subjugation of a race" and for "waging a conflict against liberty and in the interests of exploiting capital," and demand the immediate return of their regiments.

But I do not believe that these governors have voiced the true wish of the people, nor of the regiments. When our brave boys went forth in response to the country's call it was not only to share the fortunes of war, but to endure if necessary, both hardships and death in defence of the flag and the nation's cause. And while we anxiously look for the day when our heroes shall return, we are confident that when there is no longer demand for their services, the government will return them to their loved ones with all speed consistent with the honor and dignity of the flag.

The Philippines came to us as a legacy of the war and not of our seeking, and this government can best discharge its new obligations by building upon the ruins of Spanish misrule a just, stable, and liberal government, and by teaching the natives the story of liberty and equal rights as exemplified and illustrated by civilization and enlightened American institutions.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1899.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK

(Editorial in English)

The obstructionists in Washington have been unmasked. Their frothy declamations about the Declaration of Independence, their concern for the Constitution, their solicitude for the liberties of the Filipinos, their dreary wailings and evil prophecies, are only varying shades of a cloak of stupendous hypocrisy.

How long is this farce to go on? Is the honor of the nation to be sacrificed in order to cover up the desperate condition of a bankrupt party? Is the United States of America to be held up by a low, cunning politician? Are buffoons and renegades to control the destinies of this country?

In all the long-winded speeches that have been made against the peace treaty in the Senate, not one syllable can be found that has any bearing whatever upon the ratification of the treaty. That is a question, not of expansion



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or anti-expansion, but of national honor or dishonor, of peace or war.

We are still at war with Spain, and every day that ratification of the treaty is delayed by obstruction postpones, unnecessarily, the restoration of peace. The fortunes of war and the treaty have imposed upon us certain duties to Spain, the Filipinos, and other countries--duties which we are in honor bound to fulfill. But sacred obligations and the honor of the country are ruthlessly cast to the winds by Gorman and his followers. The difficulties that have arisen in the Philippines are the legitimate fruits of their responsible obstruction; but they are proud of their achievements, proud of their success in tarnishing our matchless victories, and of exposing the country to perils and the American name to ridicule and contempt.

The American people are proverbially long-suffering; but there is a limit to their patience. The limit has been reached, and they should speak in tones that will drive the bushwhackers into their holes. Legislatures that have not spoken should forthwith demand the instant ratification of the treaty,





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and constituents of Senators who glory in their shame should flood them with dispatches and letters commanding them to abandon their irrelevant obstruction and vote for the treaty.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 16, 1898.

## HISTORIC WORDS

(Editorial)

Another chapter has been added to the glorious American saga of this historic year. It is brief, a single sentence that fell from the President's lips in the legislative halls at Atlanta. But the utterance, at once bold, magnanimous, and statesmanlike, embodies one of the most important results of the war in a manner that has touched the northern and thrilled the southern heart, and forever blotted out the last vestige of the Mason and Dixon line.

The mission of war is to make peace, and our armed conflict with Spain has wrought peace in a double sense; it has put an end to bloodshed in the former Spanish colonies and to the lingering sectional war in our own land. Grant's wish has come true at last, and it fell to the lot of President McKinley to proclaim its happy and auspicious fulfillment. "Let us have peace!" was the prayer of the magnanimous victor upon sheathing his sword after the fratricidal war. After the happy conclusion of another, more fortunate war, in which



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the former foes fought shoulder to shoulder, another President carries the long wished-for message to the people of the South that "the time has come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we (the people of the North) should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

The audience quickly caught the deeper meaning of these significant words. It was electrified as if by magic and poured out its pent-up feelings in a flood of indescribable enthusiasm. One Confederate veteran had pressed forward until he was leaning against the speaker's desk, hanging on each word the President uttered, and when reference was made to the Confederate dead, this old man buried his head in his arms and while the cheers rang out, he cried like a child. "The stigma had been removed from the 'lost cause'. It had been hallowed, as it were, by the nation's recognition of the devotion and valor of those who gave their lives for it, and through the sacrifice of their sons for the honor of the 'old flag'. The disgrace of defeat, always the



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greatest obstacle to a complete reconciliation between the vanquished and the victor, vanished before this tender and graceful tribute to the memory of the Confederate dead."

President McKinley's happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time and in the right place has probably never been better illustrated than on this memorable occasion. He went to Atlanta to inaugurate the first jubilee held in a southern city and he brought a message of peace that has made the old flag dearer to all the people of the South. History will treasure his utterance as the complement of Grant's prayer, and both as landmarks in the evolution of national sentiment.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1898.

### THE PEACE JUBILEE

(Editorial in English)

In a brief outline of the character and features of the national peace jubilee, Mr. Charles Truax, chairman of the general committee, says in part:

"Our present arrangements provide for general thanksgiving services to be held in all the churches throughout the city on Sunday, October 16. On the afternoon of the same day it is proposed to give sacred open-air concerts in the various parks. Monday will be devoted to private receptions of such guests as may arrive in the city on that day. The two days following will be devoted to oratory, music, and a grand street reception or ovation to the President, our distinguished guests, and returning soldiers. This ovation will be in the nature of a parade. It is intended that the streets will be elaborately decorated, and if the necessary money is provided, a street display will be



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presented that will outrival any decorations ever before produced.

"The proposed celebration is one of peace and not of victory, and as a consequence such features as pertain more to Fourth of July celebrations and carnivals would be somewhat out of place. The committee is aiming to prepare such a program as will dignify and exalt the reputation of our city, rather than to furnish to the people two days of simple amusement. Reception, oratory, and music should, in the minds of the committee, form the distinctive features, rather than commercial parades, firecrackers, and fireworks. I admit that the Sunday evening union services to be held in the Auditorium under the management of Dr. H. W. Thomas, the banquet to be given in honor of our guests, and the benefit ball to be given in aid of the Army and Navy League, can only be participated in by a few. What we earnestly desire is light upon this subject, and suggestions are in order. It was suggested at the meeting of the committee to-day that the cycling fraternity be invited to present a magnificent parade on wheels, and it is possible that this feature will be adopted, and that such a parade in the evening will be rendered.





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"I believe the committee, after the close of the jubilee services, and while the city is decorated, would be willing to devote an evening to a grand display of fireworks, to take place in various parts of the city, but the necessary funds are not in sight. Our committee desires to fairly represent all classes of people, and we believe that the proposed festivities should be of such a character that all the people, without regard to occupation or station, might participate and feel that they were directly interested in the demonstration."

It will be a surprise to the people of Chicago and the country at large to learn that a body of brainy, intelligent men could be so radically mistaken as to the real character of a vast undertaking, the management of which has been entrusted to their hands. If the peace societies of the land, reinforced with all the other peace-at-any-price forces who so persistently opposed the war for Cuban liberation, were to arrange a jubilee, they would accept the statement of Mr. Truax as an adequate expression of the character and purpose of their enterprise. But history has not been made according to their notions during



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these eventful summer months. The people did not listen to their piping voices, but drowned them in a tremendous thunder of righteous indignation. The American people willed the war and made it, not to kill, but to rescue a people threatened with extinction; not to destroy, but to up-build; not to enslave, but to set free. They were ready for heavy sacrifices, but they were also determined to pursue the war at any cost until its high purpose should have been accomplished. They rejoice in the brevity of the contest and the comparatively light sacrifices in blood and treasure that they have been called upon to make, and they hail the return of peace with a deep sense of gratification. But it is not peace they celebrate, it is victory, because victory means that the great task of the nation has been fulfilled and the lofty aim of the struggle realized, and because it also means that this nation has entered upon a new epoch in its history. If we are to celebrate peace and nothing else, the first number on the program should be some sort of emphatic denunciation of ourselves for breaking this peace; for such a jubilee would be a rebuke to the nation for engaging in the war, besides belittling the contest itself, as well as the heroism and valor of our brave boys on land and sea.



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No, when Mr. Truax says:

"The proposed celebration is one of peace and not of victory," he is wrong. He may speak for himself and the committee, but he does not speak for the people.

There is probably no danger that the jubilee shall be robbed of its true character. The people who made the war and sent their sons to the camps and battlefields will celebrate the glorious fulfillment of their aim--they will celebrate victory and peace. No committee, be it ever so ornamental, can stem the tide of national sentiment or dictate to the people what they shall feel and think these glorious days; no program, however well arranged, can make the popular pulse slacken its beats in order to suit mugwumpish notions. But there is reason to fear that the complete success of the jubilee may be marred. The narrow ideas of the committee as to the true character of the jubilee have naturally led to the adoption of a program projected along narrow lines. A jubilee begotten in this spirit must needs be exclusive--arranged for the special benefit of a select few. The common people can have no part in it,

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except as spectators, and even such crumbs will fall to the lot of but a few. The majority will be made to feel that while they were permitted to do the fighting and win the victories, the glory of victorious peace is not for them. The Inter-Ocean has sounded a timely warning in demanding that the people be given a chance. The Skandinaven joins its contemporary in this demand, and knows that in so doing it expresses the unanimous sentiment of its large constituency.

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## THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMY

(Editorial)

The Chicago Tribune has published a list containing the names of some 1,300 soldiers who have died from disease in the various camps in Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila, and this country, since the Army was placed upon a war footing. In presenting these lists, we quote the Tribune in English:

"While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camps somewhere between 1,300 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars. The Tribune, after over a week of incessant effort, has secured the names of 1,299 who answered their country's call for men to fight, only to die in fever-stricken camps, on transports, or, perhaps at home, after contracting the dread malady at one of the camps. There is no doubt about the 1,299 whose names have been secured. Neither is there much doubt that there are hundreds dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records and inability or unwillingness of Army officers to furnish lists of the dead."

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Assuming that the number of victims will reach 2,000, our losses from fevers and kindred causes certainly appear large at first sight, yet they are much smaller than was anticipated by all well-informed people, the Tribune not excepted. Military camps invariably breed more or less disease. Everybody knew that the war would have to be conducted in a deadly climate, in localities reeking with miasma of every description. Those who were most clamorous for war and who were most lavish with abuse of the government because it did not rush into war fast enough to suit them, knew, as did everybody else, that sickness would prove a more dangerous foe than Spanish bullets. The expected has happened. What was anticipated has come to pass; the hospitals count more victims than do the battlefields.

Our casualties in battle were so exceptionally small that any considerable loss from other causes would seem large in comparison. But as a matter of fact, the death rate in the Army, excepting those who died in battle or as a result of wounds, does not exceed the normal death ratio prevailing in most of our cities. According to Adjutant General Corbin, the total number of deaths from disease will





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reach 1,500 in an army of 275,000 men during four months of service in camps and in the field. In other words, the loss from this cause is about one-half of one per cent in four months, or at the rate of twenty-six per thousand per annum, which is below the normal death rate in a majority of the large cities in the world.

Considering the unhealthy climatic conditions to which our unseasoned forces have been exposed, this is a remarkably good showing, except in the eyes of those newspapers that speak as if men who make war ought to be exempt from the very dangers they boldly face--disease and death.

If we compare the Cuban War with other wars that have been fought during the last fifty years our losses will appear still more insignificant. Of the English Army of 97,000 men in Crimea, 2,755 were killed in battle and 17,000 died from disease. The French Army numbered 309,000 men, 8,490 of whom were killed in battle, while 11,750 died from wounds, and 75,000 from disease. Of the Russian Army of 888,000 men, 30,000 were killed, 42,000 died from wounds, and 374,000 died of disease. Seventy-one per cent of the French





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Army and 147 per cent of the English Army were patients in hospitals during the War; in other words, nearly three out of four French soldiers were on the sick list, while every English soldier was in a hospital once, and every other English soldier twice.

The French-Italian War against Austria in 1859 was fought under favorable sanitary conditions, yet the French lost 2,040 men from disease compared to 2,536 killed in battle. In the Mexican War, France lost 1,180 men in battle, and 4,925 men from disease out of an army of 35,000 men. The Franco-Prussian War is noted for its bloody and fierce battles; the Germans left 19,782 dead on the field, while 14,259 died in hospitals from diseases not caused by wounds. Though the French fought in their own country, they lost 45,000 men from sickness and 41,000 were killed in battle. The loss of the Union Army in the Civil War was approximately 1.9 per cent killed in battle and 6.4 per cent from deaths caused by fevers and other forms of disease.

Contrast with these appalling figures our losses in the Cuban War! The percentage of those killed does not exceed one-ninth of one per cent



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and our losses from disease are only about one-half of one per cent of all forces under arms! It is a miraculous record.

The whole history of human wars may be searched in vain for anything approaching it in the providential smallness of sacrifice of human life compared with the results obtained. Nobody knows the true character and extent of our losses better than the Tribune. It has been classed with the most vicious among our yellow journals in its treatment of the alleged neglect and abuse of our soldiers, and its accounts may have lent color to the charge. But by publishing its roster of death our contemporary has relieved the public mind of needless apprehensions; and has relieved itself of the odium of serving unpatriotic purposes. In so doing the Tribune has performed a great service to the public, which will be duly appreciated by all fair-minded thinking men and women.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1898.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

(Editorial in English)

The terms of peace laid down by the President, and now accepted by Spain, will meet with the approval of the people. A handful of mosebacks are opposed to the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Ladrone Islands, but they represent nothing American and count for naught in America.

There is, however, some difference of opinion concerning the question of war indemnity and the fate of the Philippines. It has been customary among nations to exact from a vanquished foe a cash indemnity to cover the cost of the war, and many people can see no good reason why an exception should be made in favor of Spain. But everybody knows that Spain is unable to pay a dollar and that Spain's note would be worth less than so much white paper. The very best disposition that could have been made of the question as to a cash indemnity was to eliminate it altogether, as the government has done.

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Concerning the Philippines, it is evident that it was the purpose of the President to leave the matter in such shape that Congress may deal with it with a free hand. This is in line with the general policy of the President on all matters and especially as regards our relations to Cuba and Spain. His aim has been to ascertain and execute the will of the people, faithfully and vigorously and the clause of the peace protocol relating to the Philippines was framed in strict accordance with this basic principle of his policy. The American people have fought the War and they will, through their representatives in Congress, determine what disposition is to be made of the fruits of Dewey's and Merrit's victories. Meanwhile they appreciate the diplomatic skill of the President in handling the difficult question in such a manner that the people are perfectly free to do what they think best. Clause three of the peace protocol is the most conspicuous instance ever known of the application of the principle of referendum in international affairs.

The peace commission will not begin work until later in the fall, hence there is no need of hurry in selecting the commissioners. It may be confidently

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assumed that President McKinley in this matter also will consult the popular sentiment before taking action. The importance of the make-up of the commission is paramount. Whether the legitimate fruits of the glorious war shall be secured or frittered away--whether the position of the United States as a great power shall be strengthened or weakened, depends largely upon the character of the American peace commission. Noisy cliques of mugwumps, weak mossbacks, and nondescripts in general, are clamoring for the selection of men who believe that the oyster is the true ideal of the foreign policy of the American people. But the President has no sympathy with this un-American crowd. He will entrust the momentous task to broad-gauged and true Americans who believe in American destiny and have the courage of their convictions.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1898.

NOT A PARTISAN WAR

(Editorial in English)

In his speech to the Democratic convention at Springfield, former Governor John P. Altgeld generously appropriated the war with Spain for the exclusive benefit of the Democratic party. "The Democratic party forced the present Administration to take this step," exclaimed Mr. Altgeld. "It is our war, a Democratic war."

The ex-Governor did not explain why the Democratic party did not force its own Administration or itself "to take this step," when the party was in full power at Washington. The infamous concentration decree of Weyler was promulgated and put into operation during Mr. Cleveland's Administration. But the Democrats in power did not lift a finger in protest. General Lee's reports were pigeonholed, while the mouthpieces of the Democratic Administration represented the Spaniards in Cuba as Angels





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and the Cubans engaged in a heroic struggle for liberty as bandits. The people remember these things, if Mr. Altgeld does not. They remember, likewise, that the change in the Cuban policy of this government dates from the inauguration of President McKinley.

The attitude of the Democrats in Congress concerning the war was patriotic, but it was not consistent, and in some respects it was unwise. Recognition of the Cuban Republic was the pith and moment of the policy of the Democratic party in Congress. Whether the President's firm opposition to recognition had anything to do with shaping their policy is an open question. But a blind man can now see that the President was right and that recognition in the form insisted upon by the Democrats would have embarrassed our government seriously. As regards the financial legislation necessitated by the war, the Democratic party in Congress assented to all appropriations made for war purposes while opposing necessary revenue legislation.

The war with Spain is not a partisan war, and any attempt to drag it into



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politics should be frowned down. It would be an insult to Mr. Altgeld's intelligence to assume that he did not know that his partisan cry was unpatriotic and discreditable nonsense. Nor is it fair to assume that his rank utterance represented the sober sentiment of the convention. Chairman Prentiss probably voiced the prevailing sentiment when he said: "This is a war waged by the American people in the cause of humanity, and Democrats and Republicans bear no party name in the conduct of this war."

This is fair, and what is more, it is true from one end of the land to the other. Mr. Altgeld's mouthings were not only untrue and absurd but disgracefully unpatriotic.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1898.

## THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

(Editorial)

The flag must not be lowered in the Philippine Islands. That is the verdict of the American people as shown by the popular reception of the published forecast of the terms of peace to be submitted to Spain by our government. President McKinley keeps his finger upon the public pulse. If his purpose was to ascertain public sentiment in regard to the disposition to be made of the Philippines, the answer was prompt and emphatic: The flag must remain. Whether the islands are to be annexed, or are to be placed under the protection of the United States with some system of native government, are questions of detail which American statesmanship will deal with and solve in due course of time. The main question, which must be met and decided now, is whether we shall retain them. Upon this point the

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sentiment of the people is unmistakable; we must hold what we have won in fair warfare. The natives are unfit for independence and self-government. We cannot give the Islands back to barbaric Spain, nor would Spain be able to re-establish her sovereignty and establish a system of just and stable government, if we were to haul down the banner that Dewey raised. We cannot turn them over to one or more European powers. We must keep them whether we desire to or not, because any other course is neither practical, safe, nor statesmanlike.

Dewey's famous May Day victory opened a new chapter in American history, and this chapter begins with the Philippine question. The first sensation after the glorious tidings were known and understood was one of bewilderment. Should the nation depart from the path of the fathers, or should the most brilliant naval victory of the century be thrown upon the scrap pile of history as a worthless useless thing? For a moment the national sentiment

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hesitated, but only for a moment. The American people were face to face with new problems of their destiny and they were ready to grapple with them. In the brief space of three months, the sentiment of the nation has crystallized into a definite policy. Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the establishment of undisputed American control in the Philippines, doubts and uncertainties have vanished; the people demand their retention as a stronghold of American sea power in the Pacific, as a field of prospective American civilization, and a mart for American enterprise and trade.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1898.

"DON'T" STATESMANSHIP

(Editorial in English)



And now comes former President Cleveland out of his grave to cry "Don't" to the American people.

"I once," he says, "saw a very useful book entitled 'Don't'. It contained a statement of numerous things which should not be done. I am inclined to adopt the plan of this book to the extent of cautioning you against the imperfect ideas of civic duties and warn you against certain dangers which threaten the soundness and safety of true American citizenship, and which, especially at this particular time, seem to lie in wait for us on every side."

Some of the young Americans whom Mr. Cleveland addressed upon this occasion probably wondered why he did not follow the golden rule of his new



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primer in statesmanship in his dealings with Hawaii. It said to him in plain language: "Don't attempt to destroy the young republic! Don't try to restore the rotten monarchy of Liliukalani! Don't send 'my special paramount Blount' with instructions to work up a case against the republic and haul down the Stars and Stripes!" Yet Mr. Cleveland did all this in the face of his "Don't"-primer, though his labors were all in vain.

But they also knew that as regards Cuba, his primer worked like a charm. It said to him: "Don't listen to the piteous appeals of the oppressed people!"--and his ears were deaf to their cries;

"Don't believe what the newspapermen and other reputable American citizens tell you!"--and he believed they were ghouls and mischief-makers;

"Don't think Weyler is a butcher and a monster"--and he believed Weyler was an angel worthy of the companionship of that good man, Henrique De Lome.

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The ex-President is very much concerned about the temptations besetting this nation. "The American people are," he says, "tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure." What he means by his "accustomed way" may be inferred from his protest against any acquisition of "new and distant territory".

But American history is all against him. The territorial expansion of the United States by purchase and conquest is the overshadowing feature of the nation's growth during the past century. Florida, Louisiana (comprising the empire of the Mississippi valley and more), and Alaska have been acquired by purchase, Texas by admission, and vast California by conquest. If the destinies of this nation had been moulded by "Don't"-statesmen of the Cleveland type, or "milkshops", to use another term employed by the ex-President, the nation would still have been confined to a comparatively narrow strip of land lying mainly east of the Alleghenies and hemmed in on all sides by populous European colonies,

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most or all of which would probably have been jewels in the British crown. Instead of being the greatest of nations, the United States would today have been a third- or fourth-rate power, had its "accustomed way" been mapped out according to Mr. Cleveland's new primer.

Grover Cleveland did not conceal from his youthful listeners that the present war is not to his liking, but he told them that if Congress decides to make war, "our ready and unquestioned acquiescence becomes patriotism and the support of our country's intentions becomes good citizenship." The people knew as much ere Grover spake. They knew that if he could have had his way, Weyler would still have been doing business in Cuba. And as for supporting the war, they have not been content with showing mere "ready and unquestioned acquiescence" but have given much more emphatic expression to their patriotism and good citizenship.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 28, 1898.

## SPAIN'S COLONIAL CURSE

(Editorial in English)

The distraction of Spain is indeed pitiable. Any other people would have experienced a new national birth from a life-and-death struggle with a mighty foreign foe, and thus secured compensation for a loss of territory in fresh possibilities for growth from within. But the collapse of the Spanish state seems to be as complete as that of her arms.

The absurd factional strife of her politicians, the narrowness and fanaticism of her parties, and the sullen hopelessness and blind rage of her people present a sight that is even more lamentable than the weakness of her military power.

Unless she has reached the hopeless stage of national consumption, the present war may be a great blessing in disguise to Spain. It should arouse the



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national sentiment and unite the people, who for centuries have been unanimous in nothing but absurd pride, bigotry, and love of degrading sports and pronunciamientos. But it seems that instead of fostering union and strength, its only effect will be to make chaos more chaotic and crown the humiliation of defeat in a foreign contest with the horrors of revolution and civil war.

The colonies of Spain, once her pride and a source of untold wealth, have been her greatest bane. If any people have suffered from "the curse of gold" it is the land that fostered Pizarro, Cortez, and the other infamous conquistadores. Spain's colonial acquisitions followed the close of her heroic age. The Moors had established her industries and made her agriculture bloom. But the Spaniards had been content with permitting the infidels to do the work of the land, and when the Moors were driven out, industry and agriculture fell into utter decay. It was easier and more to the Spanish taste and better suited to Spanish laziness to despoil peoples beyond the seas of their fabled wealth of gold and silver. That has been the principle and sole aim of the colonial policy of Spain. The Spaniard learned to look upon the colonies as a means of relieving him of the necessity of work and enabling him to lead a life in lazy happiness.



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This is the main cause of Spain's wretched poverty. Every fresh shipment of stolen gold and silver received at Cadiz was an additional drain upon her real sources of wealth: the Spaniard was kept busy dreaming of these riches, only the beggar's share of which fell to his lot.

The loss of her colonies would be the greatest blessing to Spain. It would relieve the Spanish mind of the frightful nightmare of a most baneful illusion. It would throw the people on their own resources. It would compel them to go to work again after a period of idleness extending over more than ten centuries. During the Moorish occupation, Spain was a blooming garden and she will bloom again if her people are not so degraded that not even dire necessity will induce them to go to work. Then would the land that has destroyed two civilizations build a civilization of her own, and a new and stronger Spain would arise upon the ruins of her unhappy past--a progressive society resting upon the enduring foundations of honest work, popular education, freedom, and unity of national sentiment.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1898.

AS OTHERS SEE US

(Editorial)



European correspondents tell us that "the sentiment of Europe toward the United States has undergone a remarkable change of late: expressions of ill will or hostility have given place to avowals of friendship".

This is true. Dewey's performance in Manila Bay was an eye opener to the Old World, as it marks the beginning of a new era in the history of America.

The sudden leap of the United States from its position of continental isolation into the arena of world politics has amazed and disturbed statesman of the Old World. Before the present war began, the great Western Republic did not figure in their calculations; to them it was merely a great producer of grain and pork, a land of audacious speculators, skillful inventors, vulgar millionaires, and corrupt politics; it had no army and no foreign policy, and so it counted for naught. Poor, miserable Spain was a much more important factor in their eyes;

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she belonged to the family; she held valuable strategic positions, and she had an army.

The battle of Manila Bay changed all this. It was a thunderclap bursting without warning upon the councils of the map makers of the great powers. It secured for the United States a magnificent position of vantage in the very quarter of the globe where they all were endeavoring to gain new territory or greater privileges. It threatened to upset their unstable balances, to thwart their clever schemes for reconciling their clashing ambitions. No wonder they were amazed. But they are well-bred and well-mannered; and they recognized in the intruder a pretty big fellow whom they were not anxious to tackle. Even if he was somewhat unconventional he must be tolerated; for it was very evident that he had come to take his seat among them and that he was determined to keep it.

This accounts for the change of "sentiment" to which the correspondents allude. The new "friendship" does not spring from a new love; it is inspired by fear and selfishness--fear of American destiny and battleships. It is realized that the Western Republic has come into its own as one of the ruling powers of the world

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and that it will be strong enough to enforce its will in peace or war.

But the war has also wrought another change in European sentiment, which, if not so generally observed, is less selfish and more pleasing to us. It has rehabilitated our good name with our friends in Europe and compelled our enemies to moderate their abuse of our country and our people.

When the relations between the United States and Spain became seriously strained and war loomed on the horizon as a possible or probable outcome, the idea that this country would declare war to free Cuba was ridiculed as an absurdity in the European press. The newspaper-reading public of Europe was informed that Wall Street and the financial interests of America did not want war; that the statesmen and politicians of the Republic, from the President down to the local wirepuller, were owned and controlled by the money power, and that the "voice of the people" was nothing but a hollow clamor without real force or effect. Nor were the people in earnest, for American society was corrupt to the core, said all these wise-crackers; the people were a mercenary lot, entirely devoid of idealism, while American liberty was a mockery and a sham.

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Such was the tenor of the comments of the European press before the war was declared, as habitual readers of European newspapers well know. But its [the European press] tone has changed from one of contempt to one of respect, though this is not always cordially expressed. Our calumniators have been compelled to eat their own words more or less gracefully, and our friends can once more point to our flag as the greatest emblem of human liberty in the world. All progressive elements in Europe contrast our attitude on the Cuban question with the contemptible weakness and infamous policy of the powers in Armenia and Crete, and hail our entrance into the arena of the powers as an omen and the beginning of a new and better era in international politics, an era of larger justice, broader humanity, and higher aims. This is worth something to us--perhaps as much as the war will cost.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 7, 1898.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE

(Editorial in English)



The annihilation of the Spanish fleet at Manila was followed by another piteous appeal to Europe from the distracted Spanish queen. In order to reach not only the governments but also the peoples of Europe, Her Majesty this time chose to avail herself of the convenient form of an interview with a representative of the press.

About this appeal, M. Blowitz, the Paris representative of the London Times says in part:

"The interview with the Queen Regent is of great importance, because of the far-reaching suggestion she makes regarding European intervention. The powers will not intervene in an imperious way but in a friendly manner, after



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the next battle. I believe the United States was actuated by humane motives in Cuban affairs, but I cannot approve of the method by which the war was brought about. It will be the duty of Europe to intervene in the name of civilization as soon as a decisive battle is fought.

"I don't think there is a single disinterested man in Europe who believes that the United States has any right to a war indemnity if Spain should get out of Cuba. To ask for a war indemnity from Spain would be odious. The conscience of the civilized world would revolt against such a demand. Germany asked an indemnity from France because the latter pushed her war, yet Germany is reproached for having accepted an indemnity. The Queen could not say otherwise than that the onus of having made war rests on the United States. The hope she expresses is an important diplomatic revelation."

Mr. Blowitz, the famous German Jew who occupies what many regard as the foremost position in the press of the United Kingdom, is a very important





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1898.

factor in the game of European diplomacy. When he speaks, statesmen, publicists, editors, and politicians listen. Since the beginning of the early seventies he has been in the confidence of every French Cabinet, a confidant of nearly every leading statesmen in France, and an ever ready messenger of the French Foreign Office whenever it desired to influence public opinion in Europe. M. Blowitz' position is well understood in Europe, hence his letters to the Times are accorded the weight of semiofficial utterances of the French government and, in some instances, also of other governments working in harmony with France.

Bearing this in mind, the importance of M. Blowitz' comments upon the Queen's appeal at once becomes apparent. M. Blowitz may, or may not, mean what he says, but there can be no mistake that he says what H. Hanotaux means, and that his utterances faithfully represent the views of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It would be ridiculous in Mr. Blowitz to say



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in a statement to the nations of Europe and America, "The powers will intervene after the next battle," "I cannot approve of the method by which war was brought about," etc. But when it is remembered that it is not Mr. Blowitz but M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, who speaks, we discover in M. Blowitz' statement an outline of the position and policy of France.

Briefly speaking, the position of France then is: Europe should intervene, gently but firmly, to save Spain; the United States is waging an unrighteous war, and hence has no right to demand an indemnity; in other words, Spain will have to resign herself to the loss of Cuba, but she is to retain Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and not be compelled to pay the cost of the war.

There can be very little doubt that M. Hanotaux is now endeavoring to secure support among the powers of Europe for concerted action along these lines.



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To what extent he will succeed remains to be seen.

This country is ready to do more business if there shall be any more business to transact. No European intervention will be permitted, and if France shall make any attempt at impertinent meddling she will do so at her own risk. Her West Indian possessions are not very valuable, but they are worth having. France had better keep her disposition to be officious in check, and reserve her powder for some other occasion; she may soon find use for all she has and all she can get.



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WELCOME TO WEYLER

(Editorial in English)

During his late sojourn in Cuba, Valeriano Weyler, the most famous of all Spanish butchers of today, was in the habit of proclaiming, at least once a month, that he intended to invade Florida at the head of a Spanish army of fifty thousand men. After conquering and restoring Florida to the Spanish crown he would seize Washington, where he proposed to dictate all rules of conduct to Uncle Sam for all time to come.

The other day, the butcher made a speech of the same import in the Senate of the Spanish Cortes. He said that if he had been permitted to carry out his policy and prosecute the war in Cuba, the island would have been pacified by April, 1898, whereupon he would have invaded the United States with an army of fifty thousand Spanish veterans.



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The first statement was no empty boast, for under his campaign of concentration and systematic starvation, the Cuban people would undoubtedly have been destroyed by this time if an assassin's bullet and a change in the personnel and policy of our government had not sent Weyler home.

But the butcher need not forego his heart's desire of invading the United States. A Spanish army is now massed in the Canaries, which may be used for this purpose. The American people would not object to such an enterprise on the part of the butcher, nor would their fleets and armies obstruct his landing in any manner. On the contrary, nothing would delight the people of the United States so much as to have the real author of the "Maine" crime land on American soil at the head of a Spanish army. In fact, they are so anxious to receive a personal call from the butcher that they probably would be glad to furnish free transportation for himself and an army of such size as will suit his purpose. If he means what he says, all he has to do is to give an order for



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transports and they will be placed at his disposal.

But he would have to provide his own transportation facilities for his return to Spain. However, his friends, the "Americanos", would see to it that he should not be put to any trouble whatever in that respect. Come on, Weyler, we are waiting.





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SKANDINAVEN (Daily Edition), Apr. 9, 1898.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

## THE "CONCERT" OF THE POWERS

(Editorial in English)

The presentation of the joint memorandum of the powers to President McKinley on Thursday was in many respects an historic event, though the scene probably was more picturesque than momentous. Never before in the history of this land have the representatives of the great powers of Europe appeared in a body before the President of the American Republic as bearers of a joint message from the powers urging a definite line of action upon our government in its dealings with a foreign country. The scene was showy and pompous, but in reality it was merely a pretty piece of diplomatic theatricals. This particular "concert" of the great powers had even less significance than the many similar performances that have been given by them in recent years in various parts of the world. Their memorandum addressed to Spain meant something; addressed to this country it meant nothing.

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NEW YORK, APR. 9, 1898.

If it had contained anything beyond a set of pretty general phrases, Great Britain, Russia, and perhaps other powers also would have withheld their co-operation. But there was no reason why they should not join in a message that must be regarded as an empty formality so far as this country is concerned, inasmuch as they might hope that their simultaneous joint demonstration in Madrid would give the Spanish government a much needed excuse for surrender.

But if this "diplomatic action" is to be regarded merely as "diplomatic play" from the point of view of the powers, there was nothing perfunctory about the address of President McKinley. In reply to their "pressing appeal" to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and the American people, the President directed their attention to the condition in Cuba, which is "shocking the sentiment of the American nation". While appreciating "the humanitarian and disinterested character" of their communication, he expressed confidence that "equal appreciation will be shown for the earnest and unselfish endeavors of our government to fulfill a duty to humanity".

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WPA (LL) PCOJ 39275

Their delicate suggestion and "earnest hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement" is met by the President with the statement that the situation in Cuba "has become insufferable".

The President's answer was firm and dignified and as emphatic as diplomatic etiquette would permit. He told the powers in plain language that considerations of humanity demand not inaction but action in Cuba, that this country proposes to fulfill its duty to humanity, and that Europe must keep her hands off the Cuban question.

This demonstration of the powers was probably welcomed by our government, as it emphasized the fact that the "resources of diplomacy are exhausted", so far as this country is concerned, and also afforded our government an opportunity to place our policy with its motives and unalterable purpose before the world and beyond the power of further Spanish misrepresentations.

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President McKinley's firm stand on this occasion will go far towards restoring his prestige with those who have been impatient under his policy of apparently endless delay.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 1, 1898.

THE SAME OLD PLAY

(Editorial in English)

Grover Cleveland and his sturdy Secretary of State were as putty in the hands of De Lome, who made them believe that there was no war in Cuba and that the butcher Weyler himself was an angel from heaven.

There has been a change of casts and a shifting of the stage setting both in Madrid and Washington, but the same performance is still going on upon the boards. The wily Sagasta is playing with McKinley and his cabinet precisely as De Lome hoodwinked Grover Cleveland and his advisers. There are good and strong men in the present cabinet, but it looks very much as if a majority of its members are old grannies compared with a man with the cunning of Sagasta. Neither the President nor his advisers are a



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match for Sagasta at diplomatic fencing. The longer they keep it up the more assured will be their ultimate defeat.

It is generally believed the President has submitted certain milk-and-water propositions to Spain. His "policy" is a mistake from the start. We owe no courtesy whatever to a nation of murderers. By every law of civilization and humanity, Spain has forfeited her rights to Cuba. For the government at Washington to appear at her door as a supplicant for concessions is compatible neither with the dignity of this land nor with the sense of justice and honor of our people.

The only dignified proposition that President McKinley can, or could have, submitted to Spain is that she get out of Cuba instantly, unless she prefer to be driven out. If such action is not in line with his much advertised "policy", the best he can do is to get out of the way of Congress.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 27, 1898.

### NOW THEY ARE "CONCERNED"

"The influence of the Pope is being exerted in both the United States and Spain to avert hostilities. Two great motives are said to sway the conduct of Leo (XIII). He would avoid the dangers that would threaten the throne of Spain should a war occur. A great European power would be pleased if he could dispel the war cloud.' It is the Austrian Emperor, who would also spare his kinswoman, the Spanish Queen Regent, the threatened dangers.

"The Roman Church holds authority in Cuba through a concordat. It was executed by the Vatican and the Spanish Government. Certain powers are hereby given the Church. She holds a position in Cuba established by law. The independence of the island would necessarily shatter this work of Papal diplomacy.

"It is said the Queen Regent has personally appealed to Leo XIII. That he has responded favorably there is no doubt."



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If the Pope is anxious to avert war, let him tell the Spaniards to get out of Cuba as fast as ships will take them. Nothing short of unconditional surrender and evacuation of the island can now stay the hand of the United States. If they get out quickly enough, the contempt of the American people for the nation of cruelty, torture, and assassination may save it from deserved punishment for the crime of blowing up the "Maine".

Pope Leo XIII ranks high as a statesman and diplomat, and his representatives in this country are men of eminent ability. He ought to know that any effort on his part to exert influence in Washington in behalf of Spain is, at this stage, a profitless waste of time. The Pope, as well as the Emperor of Austria, has had ample time to intercede with Spain in behalf of the Cubans. They have not done it. For three long years, the Catholics of Cuba have been butchered and starved and tortured to death by the minions of "His Holy Catholic Majesty". But the pitiful appeals of the Cubans found no response either in the Vatican or in Vienna.

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Now that the United States is determined to stop this unspeakable crime against humanity and civilization, we are informed that the Pope is very much concerned about the fate of the Spanish dynasty, and the privileges of the Catholic Church in Cuba, while the Emperor of Austria would protect his kinswoman from danger. Why did they not listen to the agonizing cries of hundred of thousands of Christian women in Cuba, praying not for privileges but for protection against their Christian torturers and assassins?

By their silence, by their tacit approval of the Spanish barbarities in Cuba, they have forfeited whatever rights they may have had to speak upon the Cuban question. The American people are now going to settle this business. They need no advice from Emperor or Pope; they have asked for none and want none. They will liberate Cuba, let the Spanish dynasty and concordat stand or fall! They will set the oppressed and suffering people **free**--free to rule themselves under self-made laws and free to worship according to their light.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 25, 1898.

HE MUST NOT LAND

(Editorial in English)

It is reported that Marshal Blanco has resigned and that Weyler is to succeed him.

The butcher must not be permitted to land. Much as our tars and boys in blue would like to get a chance at the monster, they must forego this pleasure. If Weyler is allowed to land in Cuba, he will quickly complete his work of destroying the whole population of the island by starvation and wholesale slaughter of the "reconcentrados" who are penned up in walled towns and camps. This would be done so thoroughly that Cuban liberty--if it shall dawn at last-- would look upon a land of complete desolation and death, relieved only by the mocking laughter of the Spanish murderers, and with none left to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Our government will not stoop to protest against Weyler's return. But it

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will see to it that he does not get an opportunity to tread Cuban soil again. It will dispatch some swift vessels to look out for him and pick him up or send him and his gang of murderers to the bottom of the sea. Let the government take notice.



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Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1898.

PRELATES HAVE SPOKEN

(Editorial in English)

According to a press report, Reverend F. Weber, who preached the now notorious "Catholic sermon to Catholics", has been requested to leave the diocese. It is said that this priest hails from somewhere in the West; his particular place of residence is not given. Nothing has been heard from or about him since he sounded his note of open treason. He may have concluded that Spain has a more agreeable climate than the West.

While no direct disavowal of the traitorous sermon has been made public, such men as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland have expressed their views upon the impending conflict and the attitude of the Catholic Church in the present crisis. Archbishop Ireland, who is generally regarded as the most





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gifted and aggressive spokesman of the more progressive wing of the Church in this country, says in an interview:

"The Catholic Church assumes no attitude of any kind. It has not been called upon the scene. The fact that Spain is a Catholic nation matters nothing. The question is not one of religion. If there is a question at all, it is one of national and international right and nothing else."

This is conservative and correct: "the question is not one of religion." Yet Ireland's utterances will be a disappointment to a large number of people who have read with admiration his many aggressively American speeches at patriotic gatherings. He says that in his opinion, "nothing has yet come to light that would call for a rupture between the United States and Spain." The larger question between the two countries is not the "Maine" disaster; the question that imperatively calls for a rupture of some kind is Cuba. But Archbishop Ireland does not even allude to this question, and hence it may be inferred that he is not in favor of American intervention in Cuba.



Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1898.

At a requiem Mass celebrated at the cathedral in Baltimore a few days ago, Cardinal Gibbons made an address and read the services of the dead. The Cardinal said in part:

"I hope and believe, for the honor of humanity, that the destruction of the "Maine" was caused by an accident, and in that case Spain cannot be responsible. But suppose some fiendish Cuban had occasioned this fearful loss of life in order to embroil our nation in a war with his mother country? In that case Spain should not be held responsible. And even had some fanatical Spaniard perpetrated this atrocious crime, there would be no necessity for a recourse to arbitrament of the sword. The only circumstance that should warrant active hostilities would be the evidence that the Spanish government connived at the placing of torpedoes or explosives in the harbor of Havana to destroy our vessel. But I do not believe, and no sane man can believe, that a chivalric



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nation would be guilty of such inhumanity.

"An able commission has been appointed by the government to investigate the cause of the disaster. Let us calmly and dispassionately await the result of their verdict and not anticipate their judgment. One thing is certain: this country knows how, in any emergency, to defend her honor and protect her interests."


It will occur to some of our readers that His Eminence does not observe his own injunction to suspend judgment until the commission's verdict shall have been made known. He tries and decides the case in advance, both as to fact and law. He advances a theory that is absolutely unsupported by any scintilla of evidence thus far made public, namely, that the destruction was caused by some "fiendish Cuban." And he adds that "active hostilities are not warranted," unless it can be proven that "the Spanish government connived at the placing of torpedoes or explosives in the harbor of Havanna to destroy our vessel."



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Everybody knows that such proof can never be furnished except by a direct confession of guilt by the Spanish government, and "no sane man can believe" that such a confession will ever be made by the government of His Catholic Majesty. In other words: While exhorting others to "await the result of the verdict and not anticipate the judgment of the commission," Cardinal Gibbons has argued Spain into a position where she is safe from "active hostilities" unless we should decide to wage an "unrighteous war" against her.

It may be that His Eminence did not intend to take such an extreme position, but it is fair to assume that the bearing and force of every word uttered on this solemn occasion were weighed and well considered. Neither can it be denied that the conclusion reached is based upon the logic of his own words. Cardinal Gibbons is the honored head of the Catholic Church in the United States. His address was pre-eminently "a Catholic sermon to Catholics." Hence it will be regretted that he should have seen fit to render an advance decision in the "Maine" case which may put our country in the light of waging an "unrighteous war" in the eyes of those who look to the Cardinal for guidance;



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for nothing is more certain than that Cardinal Gibbons' doctrine of Spanish responsibility never will be accepted at Washington, except by a handful of Spanish "cuckoos" in the capital.

If citizens may raise the question of the "unrighteousness" of a war waged by the government of the nation, they may also consider it a duty to follow the advice of Reverend F. Weber and take up arms against the United States. The loyalty and patriotism of Cardinal Gibbons himself are not doubted by any fair-minded citizen. But we have some ignorant people in this country who are as yet untouched by the spirit of American patriotism, and for the benefit of such people, every citizen whose words are a law unto many men should speak so clearly and definitely that not even the dullest can mistake his meaning.

The majority of the American people do not share the views of His Eminence on "Spanish Chivalry". Spanish history reveals nothing chivalric to them. Spain, the motherland of the Inquisition, has always been an implacable enemy to





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liberty. Her history is a forbidding drama of oppression, cruelty, and treachery, continued from one century to another. In the western world, the most inhuman, wholesale shedding of innocent blood has marked the trail of Spanish rule from the days of Columbus up to the present time. Even such an atrocious crime as blowing up the "Maine" pales before the fiendish inhumanity practiced by Weyler in Cuba with the sanction of the Spanish government. Not even Turkish history presents anything so utterly abhorrent and forbidding. The Turks have slaughtered their enemies by putting them to the sword. But the policy of exterminating a people of 1,500,000 souls by starvation and thus end a war that Spain has shown herself unable to win in honorable warfare -- such a hellish policy is their conception of "chivalric Spain", and of no other nation upon the face of the earth.

A nation that can adopt and execute such an unspeakable crime against humanity is in the opinion of the majority of the American people, capable of any act of inhumanity.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 27, 1898.

TREASON FROM THE PULPIT

(Editorial in English)



The first note of treason in the present crisis has been sounded by a Catholic priest, Reverend F. Weber of St. Peter's Church. A few days ago, the pious father officiated at the funeral of a member of St. Peter's Commandery, Knights of St. John. After preaching his funeral sermon, he changed the subject and preached a sermon of politics. Referring to the probability of a war with Spain, he said that should such a war break out, it would be the duty of the members of the Commandery to take up arms against the United States. He added that it would be an excellent thing if President McKinley and his entire cabinet were blown up. This was probably intended as a helpful suggestion to the audience.

This sounds well-nigh incredible; but the priest meant what he said and spoke from conviction. When asked why he had preached such a sermon he replied:

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"I preached a Catholic sermon to Catholics. It is no one's business what I said. I simply told Catholics what their duty was in case the United States fought with Spain."

It is reported that these treasonable teachings aroused the anger of the audience, and that the members of the Commandery have declared to a man that in the event of a war with Spain they will be found fighting under the starry banner. This may well be believed; the loyalty of an overwhelming majority of American Catholics is not to be doubted. But the seditious sermon of Reverend F. Weber will cast suspicion upon the church in the eyes of many people and, moreover, create distrust and uneasiness in many quarters, besides adding to the popular excitement at a time when calm counsels should prevail. For this reason, it would be well if the sermon were shorn of its power for evil by a clear declaration of Catholic loyalty made by some church dignitary whose authority to speak for the church must and would be recognized by the nation. It is needless to state that but for the foul mouthings of this Catholic priest, it neither would nor could have

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occurred to anybody to regard such action as either necessary or expedient. But since he has spoken as he did, and since he, upon reflection, has emphasized that what he preached was "a Catholic sermon to Catholics", it would ~~seem~~ that the nation had a right to insist upon an unequivocal and emphatic disavowal of this bold incitement to treason, made in the name of the church, either by a suspension of the offender from the ministry or by a clear declaration of loyalty enunciated by some one among his superiors in the government of the church.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1898.

## LET WAR COME

(Editorial)

Every heart in the land is veiled in gloom and draped in sorrow for the brave boys who went down with the "Maine." Among our adopted citizens, grief is no less heartfelt and sincere than among those to the manor born. Our nation is made up of many nationalities that all blend into one under the magic power of the starry banner. Nearly all of them were represented on the "Maine." The officers were native-born Americans, while about one-half of the men were adopted citizens, born in the various countries of northern Europe. First among the foreign-born in numerical strength came the Scandinavians. The published roster shows forty-two Scandinavians, twenty-six Irishmen, fifteen Germans, etc. Less than twenty-five per cent of the Scandinavians were saved.

Our adopted citizens mourn for the precious lives thus wantonly lost. But they do not shrink from the call of duty; on the contrary, they are ready



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for any sacrifice demanded by the honor of the flag and the welfare of our common country. This, it is believed, is true of our adopted citizens in general. The Skandinaven knows that it is true of all citizens of Scandinavian birth. They are a peaceful, law-abiding people; but if war must be waged for the sake of justice, liberty, and the honor of the flag, they know their duty and are eager to march at the first call of the bugle. They are not comforted by the assurance that "the people of the United States may possess their souls in peace--there will be no war with Spain." They regard such sentiments expressed at the present juncture as cowardly, not to say seditious. The majority of the Scandinavians of the United States think that a war with Spain ought to have been fought and finished long ago. In their judgment, it is the duty of this great republic to put a stop to Spanish injustice, cruelty, and barbarism in Cuba, to set the island free and to punish Spain's insults and treachery and crimes against our land and people. Any further delay of this act of justice adds to their impatience and weakens their faith in the Administration. While they recognize the grave responsibilities of President McKinley and respect his prudence, they feel that the patience and forbearance of this country have been exhausted



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and that the hour for final and decisive action is at hand. They are not anxious to "possess their souls" in a dishonorable peace. They are eager to assume their full share of the sacrifices of a just and honorable war.





**I. ATTITUDES**

**H. Social**

**Problems and Social Legislation**

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Skandinaven, Oct. 24, 1917.

LUTHER ON MONOPOLY AND GREED

(Editorial)

Martin Luther, the great religious reformer, was keenly interested in matters of import for the everyday life of the people. So the question of monopolies, etc., attracted his attention, and he speaks of it as if he were living in our own day.

"When someone who is unable to monopolize a certain product on account of competition, starts selling the product at such a low price as to force others out of the field, compelling them to quit after selling at a loss, one cannot help but thinking that such person is not worthy of being considered a human being or of being permitted to live among human beings, because in him envy and greed are so base and arrogant as to render him willing to lose heavily for a while in order to be finally able to dictate the price. It would be but



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Skandinaven, Oct. 24, 1917.

the right thing if the government were to take away from such people all they have, and then drive them out of the country.

"Similarly, it is a trick of selfishness when three or four dealers who control certain products get together to raise their price and pretend that the rise is due to increased demand."



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Dec. 4, 1916.

**CASTBERG'S LAWS IN ILLINOIS**  
(EDITORIAL)

p.4.....The Castberg's Child Laws of April 10, 1915, were the subject of a lively discussion the other day at the Woman's City Club of Chicago, where four-hundred women gathered there. Miss Catherine Anthony of Chicago University, who has made a study of women's and children's living-conditions in different countries, particularly in Norway and Germany, gave a thorough description of Castberg's Laws, as they affected the rights of children born out of wedlock. Many of the club's members took part in the discussion. The consensus of opinion was overwhelmingly for the adoption of these laws of Illinois.

The club has drawn up a resolution, which will be presented to the State Legislature.

The Castberg Laws particularly **stress** the point: (1) That children born out of wedlock have the same rights with respect to parenthood - with certain exceptions as specified in the laws. (2) They have right to both the father's as well as the



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mother's family-name. (3) Their expenditures and education shall be governed by the parent best financially situated. (4) The parent who has the care of the child shall give to it all the advantages of a legitimate child. (5) While the other makes monetary contributions towards the support of the child, usually up to the age of sixteen years.

(6) The amount of support shall be proportionate to the economic status of both parents; with respect to the father certain minimum amounts are prescribed.

(7) Furthermore, children born out of wedlock shall have the same inheritance rights to their father's estate as the legitimate children, provided the parenthood has been established in the manner stipulated by the laws. (8) Right to the (Homestead) will an illegitimate child have only if the father has so declared in a written statement.

(9) The laws further provide that either spouse can have their property divided, in case either one, at the time of their marriage, had an illegitimate child with inheritance rights.

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(10) The spouse in question can demand that the estate shall be divided, so that each receives what he or she brought into the estate at time of marriage or through inheritance during its life.

In the law of August 20, 1909, regarding **dissolution** of marriages, p.3, it is provided that either spouse can have the marriage dissolved, if one of the contracting parties without the other's knowledge was the parent of an illegitimate child; or through relation with a third party whereby, a child was born later. The provisions set forth in p.13, regarding the division of the estate are also applicable, where a marriage is dissolved on account of infidelity, when through such action a child with inheritance rights is born.

The Castberg Laws met with bitter opposition from many quarters in Norway, before they were finally adopted by the Parliament (Storting.)



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 19, 1916.

HALVDAN KOHT

Halvdan Koht has just published a new book. The title is ultra-modern, Social Democratie (Social Democracy).

The book is filled with new ideas.....The content are as follows: Background; Class Struggle; The New Order; Revolt of the Workers; The Revolution of 1848; The Communist Manifesto; LaSalle and the German Social-Democratic Party; The Internationale; Germany; France; Great Britain; The Scandinavian Countries; Syndicalism; The Social-Democratic Parties Will Capitulate.

This book should be read by every student of political economy. It is an analysis of the political world.

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Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

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/DANGEROUS LEGISLATION/

(Editorial)



It is a pleasure to note how our Norwegian-American citizens are taking more and more interest in local, state and national politics. Of the many important issues at this time is the "Recall of Judges" legislation. We are not in favor of the "recall."

Many beneficial laws are being passed and in between these are a number of questionable issues that at first glance seem good but upon being analyzed display glaring defects, some of them impracticable to the least degree. The recall is plainly one of the latter group and should be discarded. The fundamental question here is whether or not the Constitution shall be amended. One of the reasons advanced by those who advocate the proposed "recall" is that courts often destroy a law by declaring it to be unconstitutional. This has been done even where a law is absolutely good and progressive in every way. The new law proposes that where a judge refuses to budge from the letter of the law and tempering his interpreta-



tion according to the wishes of the community, this community shall have the privilege of recalling this judge. Such intimidation has no place in this country, as a law that is enacted decides certain forms of procedure during the present time and plans for future procedure as well. These forms of procedure should not be changed in application without amending legislature following the procedure laid down by our constitution, whether this be state or national.

If our judges are to be forced to violate our constitution to hold their jobs, what will become of justice and liberty? The result of enacting the "recall" law would make our judges the pawns of political leaders and the moneyed individuals and place our constitution on the highest and most inaccessible shelf and we will revert to a condition where neither life nor property of an individual would be secure from theft by the rich and the powerful. Our present elections are all the recall we need.

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Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

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[OUR BANKING SYSTEM]

Of all the assemblies former Congressman Robert W. Bonyngé has addressed during his country wide lecture tour, we doubt if any has so surprised him as did the one in Cedric Hall, Chicago, on Monday of this week. Mr. Bonyngé is paid to travel in the interest of the "Aldrich Banking Law" and, due to his prominent position in national politics he has been able to interest vast audiences.

Mr. Aldrich pointed out the weakness of our present banking system and stated that under this system we could only expect a series of panics. The only remedy, he said, was the Aldrich Banking Law or one similar to it and altho he pointed out all the good points he let the faults of the law conscientiously alone. However, his audience was posted in these matters far better than he realized and during the discussion period he was cornered to such a degree that he was forced to resort to the old, old subterfuge of "time is up; must leave." Dr. Sandberg opened the discussion by revealing the glaring faults of the proposed law, as well as of the present system, and urged those in attendance to put forth every effort in dealing a double blow to the system; defeat the Aldrich or any similar law, and vote for Socialistic candidates for Congress.

These men, said Dr. Sandberg, would be the only ones who understand and will work for safe and sane banking laws that will protect all our citizens instead of playing into the hands of our present banking hogs. He advocated the amputation of private banks from the system letting the federal government be the nation's banker as in this manner alone would money be stable and eliminate bank panics. Had the Panama Canal been financed with national currency instead of banker's currency it could have been built at half the cost.



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Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

(Editorial)

p.4.....On Tuesday, August 1, Chicago was given its first Postal Savings Bank. The legislation establishing Postal Savings Banks was brought about after years of campaigning by presidents, parties, lodges and individuals. In spite of the fact that all our citizens have, for years, favored such legislation it is perfectly in order to give Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Daily News, a great deal of credit for bringing about the enactment of the law required for the establishment of these institutions.

Lawson, (originally Larson) is a son of the late Iver Larson, at one time associated with the late John Anderson in publishing Skandinaven and the inherited tenacity with which he carried on the agitation for the Savings Bank legislation is a source of pride to the Chicago Norwegian colony.

We urge Mr. Lawson to again put his shoulder to the wheel, this time in the interest of Parcel Post legislation, that would give us needed relief from excessive express rates.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1910.

### THE NELSON LAND BILL

Senator Nelson has introduced a land bill which should go through both houses of Congress without delay or opposition, but there is a healthy prospect of a rather determined fight against it. This measure authorizes the president to withdraw lands for conservation purposes, such withdrawals to remain effective until revoked by the president or by act of Congress. The bill is offered as a substitute for the administration measure which was prepared by Secretary Ballinger, and which gave the withdrawal authority to the president and the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the approval of Congress.

Every sound argument, and public sentiment will be found in favor of the bill offered by Senator Nelson. Congress is proverbially slow in acting upon such cases, and the Nelson bill authorizes the president to act in cases of emergency to prevent the public lands from being gobbled up by syndicates until such time as Congress may make disposition of the property



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1910.

in question.

Just before his retirement from the White House, Mr. Roosevelt withdrew from public entry several million acres of lands upon which it was believed the speculators were casting covetous eyes. Since then determined effort has been made to restore these lands to entry, but the public sentiment has been so strong against the proposition that Secretary Ballinger has been able to make but little headway in upsetting Mr. Roosevelt's order.

Under the proposed plan of Senator Nelson, the president could make the withdrawal where conditions indicated the necessity of prompt action to prevent the lands from falling into the hands of speculators. The withdrawal would serve to prevent action until either the president or Congress could make an investigation. If the president or Congress became convinced that the withdrawal was in error, the presidential order could be revoked. In the meantime, the public's interest would be protected. Senator Nelson's bill offers an effective conservation of our national resources and its adoption would eliminate all danger of losing the fruits of the Roosevelt land policy.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1909.

GET CHEAPER ICE!

(Editorial)

The price of ice in the cities of this country is unreasonably high, and there are signs that there may be further increases. Last year the price was \$6.50 per ton of ice; this year people have to pay nearly a dollar more. The ice companies claim that they do not raise the price more than is necessary to give them a reasonable return on their money. Uncle Sam, however, has shown that this assertion is not in agreement with the facts. The Post Office Department in Washington, D. C. has a plant which manufactures artificial ice, and produces more ice than the Department needs. The cost of production at this plant is sixty-five cents per ton.

The question now under consideration is whether the government should or should not produce the ice needed in the various government departments in the capital. It is evident that the government could save a great deal of money by **so doing**, and it is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33275

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also clear that a private company could manufacture ice as cheaply as the government. In Jacksonville, Florida, there is an ice company which is not afraid of admitting this. It supplies the city with ice at a price of fifteen cents per hundred pounds--less than one half the price the people of Chicago and most other cities have to pay. Yet, this company confesses that its business pays well even at this price.

However, so long as there is an ice trust in every city, there is no reduction to be expected in the price of ice; on the other hand, one may expect increases. People should not stand for this heartless plunder!

The children of poor people are suffering most because of this robber-traffic. Many infant lives are crushed out during the summer heat, because their parents cannot afford to buy expensive ice. If there is no other way out, the cities will have to build their own ice plants. They have their own water works; they can just as easily build ice plants. So, unless the ice companies cease robbing the people, it will probably not be long before the cities have their own ice plants.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 17, 1909.

# THE TARIFF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

(Editorial)

The Congressional Conference Committee is now busy with the tariff. The representatives of the House insist on the proposal adopted by the House, the Payne bill, the rates of which are somewhat lower, on the whole, than are the rates of the present tariff, the Dingley law. The representatives of the Senate are standing pat on the Senate proposal, the Aldrich bill, which revises the present tariff upward.

President Taft is most careful not to mix in the affairs of Congress; yet he is using his influence to obtain a revision downward. The Republican party promised a downward revision, and the President holds that the party should keep faith with the voters. If the Senate members of the Conference Committee are made to yield, it will largely be due to the firm and prudent stand taken by the President.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 17, 1909.

Unfortunately, the Conference Committee does not represent the attitude of the Republican party in the whole United States. The "standpatters" hold sway both in the House and in the Senate, and they have been using their power in such an arbitrary manner that the adherents of a genuine revision do not have a single important representative on the Conference Committee.

So much the greater honor do those Republicans merit, who have fearlessly gone to bat against the "brutal majority," and with tireless persistence have kept up the fight. These men have sacrificed personal advantages and other benefits because they did not want to betray the people and their party. The voters will not forget their staunch stand when the day of accounting arrives.

This the people's guard of honor consists of the following men: In the Senate: Nelson and Clapp, Minnesota; Dolliven and Cummins, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Crawford, South Dakota; Brown and Burkett, Nebraska; Bristow, Kansas; Beveridge, Indiana. In the House: Haugen, Good, Hubbard, Kendall, Morris, Pickett, and Woods, all of Iowa; Nelson and Morse, Wisconsin; Davis, Lindbergh, and Miller, Minnesota; Gronna, North Dakota; Hinshaw and Kinkaid, Nebraska; Madison and Murdock, Kansas; Poindexter, Washington.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

## INCOME TAX

(Editorial)

With an overwhelming majority both houses of Congress have adopted a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to give Congress the unquestionable right to levy taxes on incomes. On previous occasions, Congress has levied income taxes, but its right to do so has been questioned: it is doubtful whether the Constitution in its present form grants this right. The attitude of the Supreme Court in the matter is not clear; contrary opinions have been rendered by the Court in the matter.

President Taft gave the impulse to the step which has now been taken. In the message in which he suggests that Congress pass the needed amendment, he says, among other things, that even though one might be reluctant to turn to this source of revenue, yet Congress ought to have undoubted authority to utilize

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it, since conditions might arise under which it would be very dangerous for the government not to have a free hand in providing the necessary revenue.

This, of course, is true. But the income tax should henceforth be one of the regular sources of income for our government. The income tax is a just tax, since it places the burden according to the taxpayers' ability to pay, and his relative advantages in society. This kind of tax has long been used in other countries, and has also found local application in this country. The only objection was voiced by one of the speakers in Congress: he said that the tax would create a nation of liars. This argument might have considerable weight if we had been a truthful people where existing taxes are concerned. But everybody who has paid any attention to the local tax assessments knows that the tax statements do not at all mirror the real conditions as to property and income. If we get a federal income tax, it is doubtful whether we shall have more incorrect information on property and income than before. It is common experience that it is difficult to find all the property and all the

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income which ought to be taxed, and this fact would of course interfere with the equitable placing of the tax burden. Yet there is greater probability that the truth will come to light when the Federal Government has its hand in the matter. Uncle Sam is not quite as easygoing as local assessors and boards of review. Therefore, one may turn the argument about and say that if we do not want to remain a nation of liars in regard to matters of taxation, let Uncle Sam get a chance to levy income taxes and keep track of the statements concerning incomes.

In order that the amendment shall become part of our Constitution it must be ratified by the legislatures of thirty-eight [sic] states.

It is a matter of course that the opponents of the tax will do their utmost to prevent ratification. It is quite probable that the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, will vote no. If, however, the rest of the states ratify the amendment, the recommendations of Congress will

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be sustained and the great reform will win. Should this be the case, it would be the only important change in the Constitution of the country adopted since the Union was established, aside from the changes written by the sword during and following the Civil War.

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### PRESIDENT TAFT

The inauguration speech by President Taft shows us the man--what he is, and what he wants. He speaks calmly, plainly, and straightforwardly, and one feels instinctively that he says exactly what he means. His voice is mild, but his words are weighty and forceful.

The President begins his speech by emphasizing that he is in full harmony with [former] President Roosevelt's policies, and that his task will be to strengthen these policies and extend them. He points out that as a member of Roosevelt's cabinet he had assisted in shaping these policies, and thus, in a way, he will be continuing his own work.

This statement by Taft proves that Mr. Roosevelt did not make a mistake when he worked hard to get Mr. Taft nominated as the presidential candidate of the Republican party. He wished a successor who would continue the work that had

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been started, and it is now apparent that this carrying on of Roosevelt's work is President Taft's program.

Thus, Mr. Taft states that the laws concerning railroad companies and industrial corporations need further changes and additions; that a graded income tax is a just tax and the first new tax to be sought to balance the budget; that the defenses of the country--the army, the navy, and the various forts--must be brought to a strength sufficient to protect the country against attack, and to enable it to maintain its rank undisputed in the councils of the nations. To weaken the defenses of this country at a time when all other powers are armed to the teeth is, according to Taft, an unwise and dangerous policy.

His discussion of the Negro problem is likely to create a stir. He points the way to a complete understanding between the South and the other parts of the country. He insists that the Fifteenth Amendment must be retained and that it must be obeyed, but he intimates that the Southern States are within their

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rights when they restrict the voting privilege for blacks as well as for whites in such a manner as to make it impossible for the most ignorant to take the helm and control the States. He also intimates that he considers it unwise and opposed to the best interests of the Negroes themselves to appoint Negroes to federal offices in districts where such appointments would meet general disapproval.

Another noteworthy part of the speech is the section on immigration from Asia. Mr. Taft emphasizes the necessity for giving the government the power to see to it that treaty obligations are adhered to by the States. Under the present law, a State or even a city would be able to push the nation into war against some foreign power. This possibility has been made evident by the latest occurrences on the West Coast. Of course, this state of affairs is intolerable. President Taft will do all in his power to remove this dangerous remnant of the old doctrine of the sovereignty of the States.

For the rest, President Taft stands squarely on the Republican platform,

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which he wants to have completely carried out. Thus, Congress will convene on March 15 in extra session for the purpose of revising the customs laws. Mr. Taft's statements on this issue show that he stands for as low tariff rates as are compatible with the best interests of the workers and of the country at large. He will keep the promise to establish postal savings banks, and to limit by law the granting of injunctions in disputes between employers and employees.

The message is thoroughly clear and well knit. It does not contain any striking turns or specially inspiring thoughts. It is plain, sober, and solid, like the man himself. But the attentive reader will observe that President Taft has a different conception of the objectives of government than that which has been current in the past. Evidently, his philosophy is that the government can and must play a larger role in the various activities of society than it has hitherto done. One notices that he is a man who is abreast of his time.

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Shortly before his inauguration, President Taft stated that his highest wish was to "make good". He concludes his message with an appeal for the sympathy and co-operation of his fellow citizens, and a prayer to the Almighty God for his aid in the execution of the President's difficult tasks. President Taft enjoys the good will of the whole nation, and the people will unite with him in the sincere wish that his government may be of benefit and honor to the people and to the country.

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## THE POOR PEOPLE PAY

(Editorial)

Investigation has revealed that the poor people in Chicago are paying far more for coal and wood than other people, because the poor are able to buy their coal only by the basket. In this way they pay so much more for their coal in the course of the winter that the total expenditure is equal to the total amount contributed to the five leading charity organizations in Chicago.

The investigation was made by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and it proves once more the truth of the old saying: "It is expensive to be poor." The housekeeper who has to buy in small quantities is compelled to pay more for the necessities of life. With the colder weather the coal question has become acute, and both the charity organizations and the city relief board have their hands full in the endeavor to provide fuel for the needy who are

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found worthy [of aid].

Soft coal, which is sold by the ton for \$3.75 or \$4.75, costs as much as \$8.55 per ton to the poor who have to buy in smaller quantities. The baskets, which under the pending ordinances must measure a bushel each, are found to vary in weight between fifty-six and sixty-eight pounds. At first sight all the baskets appear to be full, but it makes a great difference whether the baskets have been shaken well. Also of importance is the question of large or small pieces of coal.

Generally speaking, the poor are paying twice as much for their coal as do those who buy by the ton. According to figures compiled by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the poor of the city provide the coal dealers with an extra income of \$162,000 per year. It is expensive to be poor.

The City Council should enact an ordinance requiring sale of coal by weight.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1908.

## THE PARCEL POST BILL

(Editorial in English)

The persistent efforts of the postmaster general to establish a parcel post service in one form or another speak well for his enterprise and zeal, but are ill-advised under present conditions.

Mr. Meyer points to the success of the parcel post in many of the most advanced countries in Europe; but it does not follow that what has been a success in Europe would work well with us, or be a boon at all to the people of this country. In the first place, the distances with us are so great and the population in many parts of the country so scarce and scattered that the cost of a fairly satisfactory parcel post service would be altogether out of proportion to its benefits to the people. The figures presented by Congressman G.N. Haugen, in a notable speech delivered in the





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House of Representatives, are conclusive on this point. Moreover, as things are in this country at present, a general parcel post service would enable a few millionaires to form a trust for the control of the retail business of the country. The country merchants would disappear and the small towns would be crippled or decay.

This in itself would be a calamity that would far outweigh any advantages the people might derive from the parcel post. The country town is a boon and a necessity in any rural community. It affords a handy local market for the surplus products of the district, and as an intellectual, political, and social center it is of great importance to the people of its neighborhood. In many ways it is the eye through which a farming community looks out upon the great world from the monotonous routine of rural life. Our large cities are growing fast enough. It is unnecessary for the postal department to do anything to stimulate their growth. Least of all should they be favored at the expense of the smaller cities and country towns. Rather may we wish the small cities to grow larger and the very large cities



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grow smaller. That would make for a healthier political and economic development and be better for the people.

Realizing the force of these objections, or baffled by the strong opposition to a general parcel post service, the postmaster general is trying to secure the passage of a law for a similar service between the small towns and their respective neighborhoods, or an exclusively rural parcel post service. Such a service would not be all the mail order houses want; but they would quickly discover ways and means to make extensive use of it, and no law could stop them.

Another objection to a rural parcel post is that it would interfere seriously with the delivery of the regular mail, especially the daily newspapers. The rural mail service is poor enough as it is. The delivery of the daily papers in this part of the country is notoriously irregular and unreliable. To illustrate, the Skandinaven office receives from half a dozen to a dozen complaints a day from subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly.



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Some days they get no paper, and in many instances they have to wait two or even three days for them, and then they get several issues in a bunch. Such conditions are intolerable to newspaper readers and publishers alike. If the aim is to make the rural mail service absolutely intolerable, the pending pet measure of the postmaster general is sure to accomplish the purpose. Let the rural mail carrier be loaded down with all sorts of packages and local errands, and the newspaper mail will be even more neglected than at present.

The people have not clamored for parcel post service. They can see that, under present conditions, it would utterly demoralize the rural districts, and hence they do not want it. Some theorists may think it a fine thing to have, and they may be right; but the hard-headed farmer, who knows how the present rural service works, would regard it as sheer folly to load fresh burdens upon its weak shoulders.



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Let the postmaster general do all he can to better the mail service, by cutting out red tape and introducing business methods in the department at Washington and the post offices throughout the country, by replacing incompetent with competent men, and by doing a thousand and one other things that will make the service stronger and better. That is a task that is big enough for any man, and it is something the people would be thankful for. But he should not try to choke the parcel post down the throats of people. The time is not yet ripe for this "reform in this country".



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Skandinaven, Sept. 19, 1907.

### THE MUNICIPAL COURT

While the charter proposal was completely defeated, the proposed changes in the law concerning the municipal court were adopted by quite a satisfactory majority. There was fear that in its defeat the charter proposal would pull the proposal concerning the municipal court to its grave also. During the discussion of the charter, little time was given to the court proposal, and the fear was that either it would be overlooked, or ~~that~~ many voters would vote no in the one matter as in the other. The outcome shows, however, that the voters had taken full notice of this matter, too.

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The adopted changes in the law concerning the municipal court will strengthen that court and make its work easier. Litigations will be less expensive both for the plaintiff in a case and for the one who is being sued, and litigation will also take less time. And in the future, the police officers of Chicago may act as bailiffs in the municipal court. This is a great advantage, especially so far as criminal cases are concerned.

The municipal courts have done excellent work during the brief time since they were first inaugurated. With the changes adopted at this past election, one may well expect still greater efficiency.



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Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1907.

### THE VOTERS' DECISION

The charter proposal was overwhelmingly defeated, but the proposal for the municipal court was adopted. The politicians are sad. There is talk of a new charter convention.

By 121,497 votes against 59,581 the voters of Chicago declared that they did not want the political muddle presented them.

The opponents of the charter were quite sure in advance that they would win, but they had not expected the victory to reach such proportions as the figures indicate. The proposal concerning the municipal court was accepted by 90,100 votes against 71,363.

This election shows clearly that the voters are awake; they are no longer led by political organizations. The days of the political machine politician are numbered. The power of the political bosses has received



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a smashing blow. Many of these politicians have had their hands in the pie for many years because they could "control" their compatriots, the "ignorant foreigners," as the immigrants have so considerately been called by some of these political hangers-on. These immigrants showed - yesterday - that they are not to be led either by politicians of their own groups, or by those of other groups, and the sooner the politicians understand this the better for them.

The results in the Norwegian Wards clearly show that the Norwegians voted against the charter. This is indicated by the following figures:

	<u>For charter</u>	<u>Against charter</u>
Ward 15	1,176	3,999
" 17	824	2,894
" 27	2,305	5,695
" 28	1,617	4,277
" 35	1,844	3,108



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Of course, the defeated politicians are not in a pleasant mood today. They predict darkly that Chicago is going to seed or ruin, that the legislature will wash its hands of the city and not trouble itself about conditions here anymore. All this, of course, is nonsense. The first steps have already been taken towards a new charter move, based on a charter, not for the benefit of politicians, but for the benefit of the people. Some time will elapse, of course, before a new proposal can be brought before the legislature, but we are convinced that the rumored opposition in the legislature is mostly a myth.

Chicago has its own representatives in the lawmaking body, and no doubt they will win a hearing for the cause of the city. As far as the people of Chicago are concerned, the landslide yesterday will produce nothing but good.



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WPA PROJECT

Skandinaven, Sept. 12, 1907.

### CHILDREN WORK LIKE SLAVES IN CHICAGO



Many are kept home from school and made to work hard far into the night in order to earn the necessities of life. When taking a tour through the slum districts, one finds that, in spite of all regulations and inspectors, child labor is going on in Chicago; in many cases the children are kept practically as slaves. This does not often happen in factories or shops, and for this reason the practice may not come into conflict with the letter of the law. But in hundreds of homes on the south side, the west side, the north side, and the northwest side, child labor is going on, and almost invariably, the parents who thus are making life a burden for the poor little ones are immigrants from the south and east of Europe.

Children nine years of age, and frequently even younger, are put to work. True, they have no foreman to oversee their work, but in spite of this, the work is destructive to health. An angry look, repeated beatings, and even worse ill-treatment at the hands of an angry mother keep the children at work just as steadily as any adult working in an ordinary shop. During the summer months, when the children are home

Skandinaven, Sep. 12, 1907.



from school, this child labor in the homes is most destructive, and also more noticeable than during the winter months. But the work does not stop at the opening of school in the fall. In some cases, the children may be kept at home for long periods under various kinds of excuses on the part of the parents. At other times the mother may simply inform the school principal that she needs the child to help her earn the daily bread. Those who go to school off and on have to work so much later in the evening to retrieve the time wasted by going to school.

Settlement workers and the public inspectors have done much to do away with this kind of child slavery, but many of the parents involved keep almost constantly on the move, and this makes effective inspection difficult. And they frequently pick for dwelling places dark basements and other quarters, not suitable for human habitation. In some cases the home may be completely underground, making child slavery nearly impossible to detect. The tales of tired fingers and heavy hurting eyes may forever be hidden to the outer world.

Skandinaven, Sep. 12, 1907.

This child labor in the homes bring before us again and again the ever recurrent problem of the sweat shop. The so-called "child finisher" was banned from the shops; instead the child finisher has been set to work as the mother's assistant at home. Travelling any morning between seven and nine o'clock through the district between Harrison Street and 18th Stree (north-south) and between the river and Center Street (east-west), one can see hundreds of women, mostly Italians and Poles, carrying great bundles of clothing on their shoulders, containing articles to be finished in the homes. Similar sights in other localities, involving other nationalities, may be met by the investigator. Frequently the women are accompanied by children less than twelve years of age, helping their mothers to carry the bundles. Frequently these bundles are heavy enough to form loads for grown men, and one may notice how the child is getting stoop-shouldered and pressed together, as it were, under the heavy burden, while staggering along on weary feet.

A visit to the homes of these women and children discloses miserable conditions. The pay given these "finishers" is low beyond imagination.





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Even when assisted by the children, the income per day for one of these families is rarely more than 75 cents.

The manner of living in these families is then in accordance with the income. There is no time for cooking, and even the cold food is frequently poor in quality and dirty. Many children become mental and physical wrecks before they have passed school age. And often the cause of the miserable conditions may be traced to the fact that the father is using for liquor the money which might have built up a decent home.



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Skandinaven, Aug. 24, 1907.

SECURITY FOR SAVINGS ~~BANK~~ DEPOSITORS

(Editorial)

Skandinaven recently brought report of a speech by Congressman A. J. Gronna about the banking situation. The real theme of Mr. Gronna's speech was the question of how to safeguard the **depositors** in savings banks against loss if the bank in which they had deposited their money went bankrupt. Mr. Gronna believes that this can most easily be done by creating a guarantee fund for the purpose and, as previously reported in this paper, has made motion in Congress to that effect.

Many of those who have read Mr. Gronna's clear and convincing speech will have wondered why the thought contained in it has not been executed a long time ago. There is no denying that an arrangement as proposed by him would be beneficial.

Skandinaven, Apr. 21, 1907.

It would prevent those sad misfortunes occurring when the small investor who has deposited his savings in a bank loses his all, because the bank fails. Mr. Gronna's proposal would create confidence in banks where such confidence is lacking now; it would remove uneasiness and fear of loss in critical times, and it would bring into circulation a great deal of money which now lie hidden and dead because the owners do not have faith in the banks. And these great advantages could be had merely through the payment by the banks of small premiums which would not be felt as a heavy burden anywhere. Practically everything is insured in our days. Why not insure the savings of the people? The large banks in the East are opposed to the idea. But an arrangement as proposed would be advantageous to the people as a whole, and Mr. Gronna's proposal ought to be adopted without unnecessary delay. It is easy for the people to subdue Wall Street in matters like this if the people are determined. If the people demand it, the next Congress will adopt a law as indicated by Congressman Gronna, but the people must make the demand with sufficient force.

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Skandinaven, Aug. 4, 1907.

## TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

State Senator O. F. Berry argues that the voters of Chicago by all means ought to approve the new charter. If it is rejected, he believes it will take 25 years before the legislature again will offer a charter to the city. That, of course, would be a long time to wait. We expect that the senator assumed too much when thus declaring the attitude of the legislature.

But even if he be correct it does not follow that the charter ought to be approved. There are many good points to the charters, signifying advancement in the arrangement of our city government. But there are also many weak points. The most important of these have been summed up briefly and clearly as follows:

1. The new charter will not give real home rule to Chicago.
2. Taxes will be increased, and so will the debt.
3. A combination of the various park committees is dangerous.
4. Concessions will be granted without the owners of property having a voice

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in the matter. Referendum is abolished.

5. Civil Service law becomes a complete farce.

6. The decrease in the number of representatives in the city council, as well as the re-districting of the wards is not to be recommended.

7. The public schools will suffer.

The opponents to the charter have in certain respects shown a one-sided attitude, but their criticism ought to be studied, especially as it deals with taxation. The voters ought to study the matter from the various points of view before making a final decision.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1901.

PENAL LABOR

(Editorial)

The question of the arrangement of work for the inmates of our penal institutions was the subject of discussion the other day at a meeting in Chicago attended by representatives of manufacturers and organized labor.

The question presents many difficulties. The criminals who are serving their time must not be left idle. They ought to work for their board and lodging, so that the taxpayers will, at any rate, not have to feed them while they are in prison. In addition, prisoners who are family heads ought to contribute some of their earnings in prison toward the maintenance of their families, but this they cannot do unless they are occupied with productive work of one kind or another. In addition, one of the purposes of imprisonment is to improve the prisoner, to teach him how to earn his bread honestly when his term is over. This purpose, too, requires that the



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prisoner be given productive work to do.

On this point, however, the workers raise a protest. They complain that criminals take work away from honest workmen, and thus make it more difficult for the latter to take care of their families.

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It is evident that this arrangement is an injustice against the workers as well as against the manufacturers....But the question is not easy to solve.... It was resolved to appoint a committee of fifteen men for the further study of the matter. This committee is to consist of five representatives of the workers; five representatives of the manufacturers; and five representatives of the state's penal institutions. A committee constituted in this way will represent all sides of the question, and should be able to present proposals leading to some arrangement which is better and more just than the present arrangement.

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In ancient times, prisoners (who were really slaves) were occupied in building roads and fortifications. In other words, they were employed in public works. The competition with free labor was thus reduced to a minimum. Times have changed but the old arrangement referred to was the best; as far as possible it ought to be adhered to now. The United States is practically a land without roads. Even though the states were to employ all their prisoners on road building, it would still take many years before all the needed roads could be built. Penal labor, when employed in such tasks, would then prove a boon to free labor, whereas nowadays the product of the prisoners' work enters the market as "preferred" goods, since it is produced by men receiving lower wages than the free worker can accept, and by machinery bought and kept in repair by the state.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 22, 1901.

## ROOSEVELT AND THE SOUTH

(Editorial)

The other day President Roosevelt invited the famous Negro, **Booker T. Washington**, to lunch with him. Nothing could be more natural. The two men are old friends who respect each other, and Professor Washington is, besides, a man who is able to bring to the President valuable information concerning the race question and other matters in the South. Even the Democrats in the South have admitted that Mr. Washington is one of the ablest and most far-sighted men in that part of the country and that his activity has been of great benefit both to the colored and the white population in the southern states. They have sought his aid when they wanted to achieve some goal, and he has ever been ready to lend his support. In addition, his conception of the relation of the federal government to the political parties in the South coincides with that of the southern Democrats.

It might well have been expected, therefore, that the Democrats of the South



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would prize the fact that the President of the United States sought the advice of this man. So they did, too, as long as the President only met Professor Washington at his office. When the President invited him through the door of his dining room and bade him sit down to a meal, the storm broke. The fact that Washington had been using his influence to obtain a federal judgeship for a prominent Democrat in Alabama was in order. But when the President treated him as any other man of standing, as "his equal socially", such attitude was intolerable.

The sudden and violent burst of anger in the South shows most clearly how deeply rooted is the prejudice against the Negroes in the earlier slave states. There is not, however, complete unanimity among the white people in the South. The progressives are not in accord with the tastes of the President, to be sure; yet they maintain that he must have the right to be the master at his own table. The Southerners of the old school, however, make no concessions. They are reactionaries who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and they consider the President's action a disgrace to the country.



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Nothing can be done about people of this type; they will go to their grave with all their prejudices. Our only hope is that a generation with broader and more healthy vision will take their place.

It is possible that this incident, insignificant as it is in itself, may have important and unfortunate consequences; it may cause a breach in the cordial approach between the North and the South which started so auspiciously while President McKinley held office, thus serving to strengthen the reactionaries in the South. If so, there is nothing to be done about it. President Roosevelt has acted altogether correctly, and no unprejudiced man will blame him if he again should invite Professor Washington to lunch, as he probably will. Some day the silly prejudice must be broken down, and Mr. Roosevelt is just the right man to take the first blows.

Until it becomes possible for a Negro to be a guest at the White House without a storm of anger arising in the South as a consequence, American "liberty and equality" will not have been realized throughout our country.



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Scandia, July 13, 1901.

### THE NELSON CURE

Yesterday was a gala day in Judge Christian C. Kohlsaas's court. Ten thousand people took the "Nelson Cure," and presto! they were free of debt. The new Nelson law gives to deadbeats and swindlers a chance to make thousands of dollars by being absolved of debt in any court.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 23, 1900.

MORE DELAY FOR DREYER

(Editorial in English)

"E. S. Dreyer is not to go to Joliet." This interesting bit of news caught the eye of the Chicagoan as he took up his morning paper the other day.

Was he startled? Not in the least. A shade of disgust spread over his features, but not a tinge of surprise. "Of course Dreyer is not going to Joliet," he said to himself. Who ever expected that he would be compelled to spend his Christmas at such a place! If he had been a poor man who had stolen a loaf of bread to still the cries of famished children, or an over-worked and underpaid clerk who, in order to be able to buy medicine for a sick wife, had borrowed a few cents from the drawer to be replaced next payday, or a forlorn widow who had snatched a rag from some secondhand store for her shivering baby--then all would have been different. Justice is a stern goddess to poor folk. The sacred rights of property must be defended and vindicated at all hazards when attacked by the lowly and weak among us. A poor man who,



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unable to find work, returns to his starving family with five cents worth of stolen bread, or a mother who forgets everything else at the sight of her suffering baby--such people are dangerous to society. No mercy upon them! The law must take its course. To Joliet with them!

But this view does not apply to a man like Dreyer, a former bank president, a leader in a great reform association, a social light, a pillar of the church, a trusted guardian of public money and the savings of poor people, a great and prominent citizen. To treat such a man as a common thief would not do. He never stooped so low as to steal a few pennies' worth of food or clothing. No, he helped himself to a public fund of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars and brought suffering into hundreds of homes, the savings of which had been entrusted to his honor. Such a man is no ordinary thief. While he is not, perhaps, entitled to take rank among the greatest embezzlers the country has produced, he has certainly stolen enough to secure him great consideration at the hands of justice.

The majority of the people of Chicago look upon the Dreyer case in this light.



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And who will say that they are not right? Who can say that the intricate technicalities of our criminal procedure do not destroy our boasted equality before the law? The great majority of the people are not familiar with the details of our complex system of justice, but they know how it works in practice. They know that petty transgressors of the law are convicted and sent to prison with due dispatch, while punishment is slow to overtake felons who wear fine clothes. Is it any wonder that they lose faith in the courts and our system of justice and are filled with rankling bitterness against society? Is anything else to be expected?

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1900.

## THE ELECTION

(Editorial in English)

The election in 1896 was of unusual significance for our country and its people; but the election this year is of greater significance still. In 1896 the question was whether our people were to return to a policy which had invariably brought good fortune to our country, or whether they were to choose a way which would catapult them deeper into misery. The people gave an answer not to be misunderstood.

The questions which dominated in 1896 are with us this year also, but in addition there have arisen new problems relating to the honor of our nation among the other countries, and its mission among the people of the earth. The decision made by the voters this year will be of far greater significance and more fateful than was the public decision in 1896; yet, in the opinion of Skandinaven, the road to follow is clearly outlined before the voters.



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The first of the great issues to be considered this year is that of the tariff. This issue has been but slightly discussed because the proofs of the desirability of the policy followed by the Republican party are so clear and overwhelming that the Democrats have done their best to evade the issue. Free trade, however, is one of the planks in the platform of the party, and if the Democrats get into power they will re-cast the tariff law. The great crisis taught our people the result of Democratic tariff reform.

The second great issue before the voters at this year's election is that of sound money. Also in regard to this question, it is true that the Democrats would prefer to leave alone the discussion of the problem on account of which they were moving heaven and earth four years ago. Experience has taught our people that the legalization of the gold basis has brought about the exact opposite of what the Democrats predicted: The volume of money in our country has increased; the rate of interest has been lowered. Our country is full of money and loans may be had easily and on reasonable conditions.





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A Democratic victory would place our country on a silver basis and lead to money shortage, high rate of interest, endless disturbance in all situations related to money and money values.

The trust issue cannot be solved by political cries; to what extent it may be solved by way of law, only the future can tell. What the voters have by way of guide posts in this matter may be stated as follows:

Whatever has been done to solve the question through legislation has been done by the Republicans. The Republicans have also shown that they are prepared to use the last, the most inclusive means of correction, a change in our country's Constitution. In regard to this matter as in regard to other questions where the Republicans have acted or tried to act, the Democrats have done nothing but oppose.

To these old questions come the new, raised by the war against Spain. In regard





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to these questions the voters will decide only after careful consideration; but impartial investigation of the matter can lead to but one result. Everybody knows that no man in our country had intended a war of conquest; the transfer of the Philippines from Spain to the United States was an inescapable consequence of the war, and after the Islands, on the ratification of the peace treaty, had been added to our country, it was the clear duty of the President to maintain law and order in the Islands. Had he neglected this, he would already have been placed before the impeachment tribunal and sentenced--and deservedly so. The cries of "Imperialism" and "Militarism" are only designed to mislead the voters. The Filipinos already have a greater degree of home rule than they had dreamed of at any time before, and they gain a still greater degree of home rule according as they become more mature and capable of the task. It is true that our army comprises 100,000 soldiers at present. This, however, is a temporary arrangement; in about a year our army will hold only 30,000 men.

Our country has followed the road of duty and honor; the Democrats want to throw



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overboard duty and honor; they want to sacrifice what has been won for ourselves and for others; they intend to lower our flag as an indication of shameless surrender.

The improved standing of our country in the councils of the peoples has been of great and beneficent consequences for all of humanity. This is clearly shown through the development of the Chinese drama. All intelligent and impartial men know that the policy of our government not only has saved China from partition, but in all probability has saved the world from the terrors of a general war. The policy of the Democrats as regards our foreign affairs is a queer, narrow-gauge, shortsighted affair. Our great country needs the markets of the world as do other great nations; under the guidance of Republican government a number of brilliant conquests have been made in the peaceful war of commercial competition. Now the Democrats demand that our country keep clear of the councils of the nations; that it, in all humility, try to become as insignificant as possible; that our United States leave the leadership to others even where we have great and vital interests to take care of.



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It is hardly probable that our people will adopt such a miserable, cowardly policy. The voters will say that it were better that the Star-Spangled Banner light the way for humanity to liberty and happiness.

The Republican party has fulfilled every campaign promise with a faithfulness unique in the history of parties. Its policy has been so favorable to the country's interests that it has produced a period of general welfare unexampled in the history of the country. The Republican party has met and solved new and difficult problems in a manner to awaken the admiration of the world, and such as to weave new glory about the proud name of our country.

The Democratic party stands denuded, covered only with the shame of its false prophecies. Every prediction made by the Democratic party has been made into naught by the developments subsequent to the predictions. Not a trifle even, remains of the Democratic predictions of four years ago. Yet the party continues to threaten the welfare of our people, and now it also attempts to sully the honor of our country. And on the strength of such a program it makes its appeal for the confidence of our people!

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Between the two parties mentioned, and between their platforms, the choice will not be difficult for the great majority of the enlightened and patriotic citizens.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1900.

WHY IS HE SILENT?

(Editorial in English)



Colonel Bryan contends strongly for the principle of "the consent of the governed" in the Philippines, and he condemns the course pursued by the administration as the policy of the bully and the coward". He used this epithet the other day in a speech delivered at Auburn, Nebraska. Colonel Bryan is still silent, however, about the consent of the governed as practiced by his party in the southern states. The Negro is a sovereign citizen, entitled to the privileges of American citizenship, including a share in the government. He was robbed, however, of his vote until the Democrats grew tired of the task and concluded to rob him of his franchise. The methods by which the colored citizens of the South were deprived of their right to be governed by their consent is thus graphically described by Senator Tillman in a recent speech:

"We took the government away. We stuffed the ballot boxes. We shot the Negroes.

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We are not ashamed of it.

"With that system--force, tissue ballots, etc.--we ourselves grew tired. So we called a constitutional convention, and we eliminated, as I have said, all the colored people we could eliminate under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments."

What sort of a policy is that? Let the Kansas City platform speak:

"We declare once more that all governments instituted among men derive their powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic."

Colonel Bryan knows that his party in the South has "substituted the methods of imperialism for those of a republic" and disfranchised millions of colored





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citizens. He knows that imperialism in the South is not a phantom but a fact, the greatest of all dangers that confront the republic. But he has no word of condemnation for this national sin. The southern Democrats may publicly glory in their shame as much as they list, Colonel Bryan has no word of reproach for them. On the contrary, he selected Colonel Tillman to help him frame the platform declaration about the consent of the governed.

Why this silence? How is it that Colonel Bryan has not a whisper of censure for the policy of the bully and the coward in the South? Does he maintain silence because he knows that this policy is the very foundation of the political power of the Democratic party, and that his own hope of election is based mainly upon the imperialism in the southern states?

Let Colonel Bryan explain. The people have a right to know. Perhaps he can show to their satisfaction that his silence is an evidence of sincerity, not of inconsistency, of courage, not of cowardice.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1900.

## INHERITANCE TAX APPROVED

(Editorial)

As mentioned in our news columns, the inheritance-tax law has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The premises to the decision cover all the constitutional objections raised against the law, and for this reason the decision gains so much significance. The law places a tax on legacies of more than ten thousand dollars. Legacies of lesser amounts, as well as legacies between husband and wife, are tax free. Legacies of ten thousand dollars or more are taxed according to a progressive scale, that is, the tax on such inheritance increases at a higher rate than the increase in inheritance. Also, the tax rate increases with diminishing relationship degree, so that the more distant relative pays a higher tax than the nearer relative. These two principles are in conformity with the new law on inheritance taxes in France.



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A number of objections were raised against the law, but the Supreme Court rejected them all. The Court declares that an inheritance tax is not a direct tax; it is simply a fee in connection with the right to inherit. In addition, the Supreme Court declares that the constitutional requirement of "uniform" taxation must be interpreted geographically, which means that the same rule holds good for every part of the country. In regard to the principle of progressive taxation, the Court declares that it is a question for the legislature to determine. Finally, the Court declares that U. S. bonds are not exempt from inheritance taxation.

The decision will be received with satisfaction in the various sections of our country. The inheritance tax is the most easily justified of all taxes. Except for heirs in directly ascending or descending lines, there is no natural right to inherit. If the state recognizes such right, it is only just that the heir in question be made to pay a fee or tax on his inheritance. The inheritance tax is perhaps the most effective of all means at the disposal of society to prevent the accumulation of property in the hands of a few.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1900.

This type of tax is comparatively new in the United States. In 1893 only nine of our states had enacted laws stipulating an inheritance tax; at present such laws have been enacted by seventeen or eighteen states. The decision by the Supreme Court referred to in this editorial will give a mighty impulse to the reform, and it is safe to say that the tax will soon be adopted throughout the country.....The decision has given the final force of constitutionality to a type of tax which, of all taxes, is the most equitable and the most beneficial.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

## INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

(Editorial)

As our readers know, several states have introduced the system by which persons sentenced to jail are not given a definite term of years; they are given indeterminate sentences. The basic reason for this type of system is that the central purpose of imprisonment is to reform the criminal. When the latter has proven that he has reformed--that he is different from the man he was when he committed the crime--he is released from prison, whether he has been imprisoned for a long period or merely for a short time. But he is under surveillance after being set free, and he may be deprived of his liberty if he abuses his privileges.

Indiana is one of the states which have introduced the system referred to. In that state, the attempt is being made to put fully into practice the thought that the purpose of a penal sentence is to reform the criminal. When he enters the prison, the criminal starts by earning ten cents per day. He is then advanced through various grades until at last he can throw away the prison uniform. In



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the prison he learns a trade and has opportunity for extra income by working longer hours than are scheduled as the regular working time in the prison. At the time when he is freed on parole, one of the agents of the state has already secured him a position in a factory or on a farm. His employer is the only person made acquainted with the past of the man he employs unless the employee himself were to entrust somebody else with his secret. He as well as his employer sends written reports to the prison every month, and the agents of the state certify their correctness. When the man under sentence has proven that he can and will lead a life as a law-abiding citizen he is granted full pardon for his misdeeds. Many hundreds of such former criminals in Indiana are now fine, highly respected citizens.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 4, 1898.

THE PLEDGES OF 1896

(Editorial in English)

According to a Washington dispatch to the Times Herald, the President has again publicly declared his determination to redeem all the pledges of his party for a reform of the currency. His statement to H. H. Hanna was of great significance. "You can say," he said, "that I stand for monetary legislation, and that I am determined that every pledge the Republican party made along this line shall be kept."

Under the caption: "Republicans must redeem their pledges of 1896," the Times Herald says editorially: "The decks are cleared for the Republicans to redeem the one pledge by which alone they won the Presidency in 1896 and the Senate in 1898. Here is the unfilled pledge of the St. Louis platform:



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"' All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.'

"This was a good enough Morgan to carry the Republican party into power in 1896. The pledge was reiterated in every Republican convention of 1898. A special session was summoned in 1897 to reform the tariff schedules. A special session must now be called to save the party honor. What the Republicans could not do in the Fifty-fifth Congress because of a silver majority in the Senate, they must do in the Fifty-sixth Congress when they have a majority in both Houses."

The above statement is not the truth. The Morgan of 1896 was represented by the tariff and reciprocity plank and the following words of the money plank: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement." This declaration was strengthened by a promise not to destroy any



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part of our money then in use.

What does the Times Herald mean anyway? Where is the unfulfilled pledge? It cannot be found in the above quotation from the money plank nor anywhere else in the national platform of 1896. Is there [anything the] matter with any of the money paid over the Times Herald counter? Is not every dollar of it as good as any other dollar, and every dollar as good as gold?

In the nature of things the pledges made by the Republican party in 1896 concerning our money system were mainly of a negative character. Our entire financial system and our national credit were threatened with destruction, and the Republican party pledged itself to defend and maintain existing conditions. This pledge has been kept and will be kept inviolate. Free silver is crushed and "the gold standard is established as firmly as it ever possibly can be among people living under a republican form of government."



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But the money plank of 1896 contains also two pledges of a positive character. One made it the duty of the administration to promote an international agreement concerning silver coinage. This promise has been fulfilled, though the efforts were fruitless on account of opposition encountered in Europe.

By the other pledge the party bound itself to "maintain all our silver and paper currency of parity with gold." This pledge was aimed at rabid cranks of the Times Herald ilk, who were busy in the convention, striving with might and main to commit the party to a policy that would have led to disaster in 1896, as it will result in defeat in 1900 if the cranks are to have things their own way. Fortunately for the Republican party and the people at large, the cranks were defeated in St. Louis. But they have been at it ever since, demanding that the Republican party shall break its pledge to maintain all our silver and paper currency at parity with gold. That is the long and the short of this "currency reform" nonsense. The



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"pledge" these busy-bodies have in mind is a pledge to them that they attempted to sneak into the platform, but in vain, because they were detected and caught in the act--a promise to wipe out the greenbacks. The pledge made to the people to maintain the greenbacks and all other forms of money at parity with gold, has been kept and will be kept.

The effort of the Times Herald to misrepresent the President in the premises will deceive nobody. The people know that the "monetary legislation" favored by the President is a legal enactment that will break the "endless chain" without destroying the greenbacks. A provision to this effect would be in line with the Republican platform and public sentiment. But that is precisely what the "currency reform" howlers do not want. What they insist upon is the destruction of greenbacks as a means of strengthening the money power and destroying the Republican party.



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## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

(Editorial)



The suggestion made in the Young People's Department by Mr. Mason and others, during the past year, that discussions on political and social problems be conducted, has received the approval of many but has not been acted on to any **extent**. It is our purpose, therefore, briefly to touch upon a question which, though agitated considerably in some parts of the United States, has not received the candid and unbiased consideration of the majority of intelligent citizens. It is the problem of government ownership and control of the means of transportation of passengers and freight and of the means of communication, i. e. railroads and telegraph facilities.

To delegate any of the prerogatives of republican government to private individuals or corporations is dangerous to national liberty and personal security. That the operation of the great agencies for transporting "intelligence" [this word appears in English in the original text] and passengers and freight is



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clearly the duty of the government can scarcely be doubted. For when we consider the fact that they [the aforesaid agencies] control the destinies of the nation, that they are mighty cords which bind us together as one people, we can only conclude that the rights, the liberty, and the happiness of every citizen depend upon the operation of these agencies in such a way as to preclude the possibility of private interests menacing the public welfare.

It is a profound truth that no part of this nation produces all the necessities and comforts of life, and that no man produces with his own hands enough to feed, clothe, and house himself and those dependent upon him. Every worker marches to the music of machinery and the hum of industry with the hope that he can produce more of a particular article than he wants for himself, and that he can contribute his surplus production to men engaged in other vocations, in order to receive in return a just proportion of their production. And it is by this means that the farmer of the West is permitted to wear the clothing made in the East, while the tailor of the East is permitted to eat the bread

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[made of wheat] raised in the West.

The duty of the government, as I interpret it, is to promote the welfare of all the people, granting special privileges to none, protecting all from oppression, and safeguarding the interests of everyone. Is it not obvious that these corporations [railway and telegraph companies] have the people at their mercy as regards the rates they charge? Does not the government give the railroad corporations the right of compelling landowners to sell them right of way through their [the owners'] property? Is it just, then, that they should be permitted to charge whatever suits their convenience for transporting the products of these same landowners? Is it not the duty of the government to see that people are not subjected to rank discrimination and unjust exactions anywhere along the great steel highway of distribution?

But some say: Legislate to keep them within bounds. What has this kind of legislation accomplished in the past? How have such laws been observed? As an example of the respect corporations usually entertain for restrictive legislation, the national banks might be cited. The government sought to control



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them in the interests of the people by providing that the banks could not charge a higher rate of interest than that prescribed by law. What is the result? A little office adjacent to nearly every national bank in the land is appropriately furnished, and in these private offices you will find the coppers [slang for agents] of the bank--operating under the pretense of a private account--loaning the funds of the banks at from one to two per cent per month. It is a striking illustration of the inability of the government to control public institutions when private interests are involved. Nowhere is there a single instance of the government having succeeded in controlling public institutions in the interest of the people as long as such institutions were privately owned. And it is always an open question in the public mind whether the government controls the corporation or the corporation controls the government. Viewed in the light of history, this doubt is dispelled by preponderance of evidence showing that corporations have controlled governments.

The postoffice furnishes an example of the success, the desirability, and the



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benefits of government ownership and control. We do not hear accounts of low wages or of people complaining of excessive rates or extortionate charges here. Nor do we hear of them [the postoffice officials] spending millions every year to subsidize the press and to deceive the people. Now the question arises: Is the transportation of human intelligence written on paper [i. e. the transportation of mail] any more the duty of the government than the transportation of goods? Is human thought more sacred when inscribed on paper than when it is flashed by wire across the continent in the twinkling of an eye?

Government ownership [of railroads] is a success in the countries where it exists. Rates are less than one-half of those in the United States, and still the railroads provide large revenues to those governments.

That the railroads are notorious for bribery and other dishonorable means of securing power is well known. They exercise a widespread detrimental and



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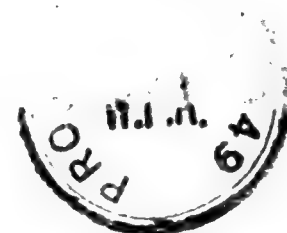
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dangerous influence in the politics of our country. How does it comport with the American principles of freedom and liberty to submit to this oppression? Tyranny has many guises. In the United States it domineers by force of wealth. Should we not rise against it before it becomes too powerful to crush?

Many, no doubt, are in favor of government ownership, but are at a loss as to how to acquire possession of the railroads. Why should railroads be exempt from the law of the land? When they become a menace to the peace and prosperity of the people, it becomes the duty of the government to assume control of them.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 29, 1896.

## THE SWEAT SHOP MUST GO

(Editorial)

At the request of organized labor, a bill known as the Sulzer Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, the object of which is to tax "sweat shop" manufacturing out of existence. It applies to trades in which it has become more or less customary to have certain lines of work performed by workers in their homes.

It is very generally held that tenement house manufacturing is a great evil, which ought to be uprooted. There are only two ways of doing this; by uniform legislation in all the states or by national legislation. As there is no prospect of securing suitable state legislation in the near future, national legislation is the only practical means of lessening the evil. The Sulzer Bill does not outlaw this kind of work, but it is intended to be prohibitory in its effects, and it is generally held that tenement house





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manufacturing would be an impossibility under such a law properly enforced. It is understood that the bill is regarded as constitutional by some of the foremost lawyers of the country, as well as by the law officers of the Treasury Department at Washington.

While thinking men and women deplore the existence of the "sweat shop," it is argued by some that the cure proposed would be worse than the disease, because it is feared that it would deprive a class of workers of their opportunity to support themselves. But the work to which reference is made would continue to be done by the same people, only with better safeguards as regards the health of both the producers and the consumers of the goods. Moreover, as nearly all social and industrial evils in some way benefit somebody, every reform is secured at a temporary sacrifice on the part of someone. But considerations of this kind cannot be permitted to block the work of improving conditions, unless all efforts in this direction are to be abandoned.



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Every new invention displaces a certain amount of human labor, thus resulting in temporary idleness and want in many homes; yet every new invention is welcomed as a blessing to the people at large.

The evils of the "sweat shop" system of work are undeniable. It stunts the growth of workers employed in this manner, thus producing a class of men and women who are weak in body, mind and morals. It robs labor of its manhood and self-respect. It has a depressing effect on the general scale of wages, and hence is an injustice to all workers. It exposes the consumers to unseen dangers of contagious diseases. It is a system under which the faces of the poor are ground down by the poor in their struggle with one another for bread--in the quicksands of an excessive and illegitimate competition. It should be uprooted at once. The sweat shop must go.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1892.

PROTECTION IN NORWAY AND AMERICA

Mr. Nicolay Grevstad. Dear Sir:

Having just read your [article] "A Sad Tariff Lesson" in the last Skandinaven, a question occurs to me that I should like you to answer.

The protectionists of this country claim that it is necessary to have an import duty sufficient to raise the prices on foreign products to the amount that would be required to manufacture the same kind of goods and put them on the market in this country. The barrier of a protective tariff is needed, then, because labor costs more in this country than in foreign countries. In your article concerning Norway you do not touch [upon] this side of the question at all.

Hardly any country in Europe can manufacture goods cheaper than can Norway. Wages are low, and her many great advantages of utilizing water power saves her to a great extent the expense of steam.



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Now then, are the conditions in Norway such as can apply to this country--the United States--and vice versa?

Yet, in Norway I thought a protective or high tariff was a good thing; here, with the magnificent resources of a new and vast country, it seemed to me that the ideal condition of free trade might well be applied. The United States seemed to me to be in a position to take the lead in the world's progress.

As to the question of taxation, I cannot see but ~~that~~ a direct tax on property and incomes is right and just, far more than the indirect taxation by which a man does not know exactly when he is paying taxes or how much he is paying.

Meanwhile, I am not going to discuss these questions with you or anybody else.

I am simply  
A Student.

[Reply of Nicolay Crevstad]

"A Student" wants to know whether "the conditions in Norway are such that they



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may apply to this country or vice versa".

Certainly not, and "A Sad Tariff Lesson" will show him why not. The United States may adopt a protective tariff or a revenue tariff, because either will produce a sufficient revenue. Norway cannot at this time adjust her import duties exclusively with a view to protect home industries, because such a tariff would not produce sufficient revenue.

The United States is a country with vast and varied resources. Nearly everything that enters into the consumption of man is produced here. It is a country sufficient unto itself in a higher degree than any other country in the world. Such a country is in a position to adopt protection or free trade, as may be deemed best.

Not so with Norway. She is very far from being sufficient unto herself. In the present condition of her industrial fabric she cannot do without a pretty liberal dose of free trade. She must find employment for her ships and markets for her fish and lumber.



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It is true that labor and power is cheaper in Norway. Why? Because labor is not in demand. Free trade has taken the work out of the hands of the Norwegian workers. Capitalists are afraid of investing in new industrial enterprises, because they know that in spite of an ample supply of cheap labor, they cannot face unrestricted foreign competition. It is easy for German or English manufacturers to flood Norway with a certain article, and sell it cheap, or even below cost, in order to crush any new enterprise that might be attempted in the same line in Norway. As "a student" knows, this is precisely what the manufacturers of all large industrial countries are in the habit of doing. Canada was the favorite dumping ground of the manufacturers of this country until she put a stop to this practice by adopting a protective tariff in 1878. Norway is not a country noteworthy adapted for protection. But she needs a certain measure of protection, and this is now understood by her people. The recent growth of the protection sentiment in Norway is all the more remarkable because her limited resources do not permit her to enter upon a policy of protection generally applied.

Which country has been, and is, leading in the world's progress, if not the United





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WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30276

State?

As to direct taxation, it is sufficient to say that everybody concedes that direct taxation is just in principle while no one has been able to prove that it operates justly in practice.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 7, 1891.

### COUNTY HOSPITAL STILL IN LIMELIGHT

The Herald of yesterday has an account of another patient in the Eighth ward of the County Hospital. What this patient, Mrs. Christina Silox, of 222 North Clark Street, relates, confirms in every particular Selma Berg's account of the treatment received by Miss Berg and Miss Johnson, and refutes quite effectually the defense which Warden Taylor of the Hospital sought to make to the County Board, before which he was summoned.

We take the liberty of quoting from the Herald what Mrs. Silox said in reference to Anna Johnson and Selma Berg, as follows: "On the day Miss Berg was released, Mrs. Silox says she saw Nurse Fay drive two sick women from the ward, whose cases were recently published. She says they were scarcely able to stand. One of the women, Anna Johnson, fell dead of exhaustion and heart failure at 108 North Elizabeth Street the same day. Her companion's name was Selma Berg."

Here we have the testimony of a disinterested eye witness, fully confirming



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Selma Berg's statement that both of the young women were driven out against their wishes. We will simply add that according to Selma Berg's understanding of the case, Nurse Fay did not drive the young women out of her own accord. Selma Berg got the impression that Nurse Fay acted under orders, and this impression is without doubt the correct one. It is not to be supposed, that the nurses have authority to discharge or retain patients of the County Hospital. This authority rests with the Hospital Warden, and with him alone. He, therefore, and no one else, can be held responsible for the carrying out of such orders.

We take the liberty also to quote from the Inter Ocean of yesterday Warden Taylor's explanation to the Public Service Committee of the County Board in regard to the case of Anna Johnson and Selma Berg, as follows: When Warden Taylor was asked to explain he did so volubly. "Some people seem to think, said that official, "that when a person is discharged from the hospital there is reason that he should live forever." He went on to state that the rule



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was imperative that the house physician should attend to the discharge of patients. He, himself, never saw a patient who wished to be discharged, unless such patient came to him.

"Now the facts are these," he continued, "This woman was suffering from typhoid fever and was convalescent. She demanded to be discharged, and we had no option in the matter. Gentlemen, the County Hospital is not a jail, and we have no power to keep any one against his will. "Supposing a patient is delirious and wants to go?" asked General Smith, "would you grant the request?" The Warden hesitated, and replied he thought such a patient would be retained.

It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Hospital Committee to thoroughly **investigate**. "And please find out," suggested General Lieb, "whether under the rules of the hospital, or by the rules of humanity, the Warden has the right to keep patients until they are fit to go out."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 7, 1891.

When Warden Taylor's explanation is compared with that of Selma Berg and Mrs. Silox, it needs no comment. The committee of the Board will doubtless be able to estimate it according to its true value.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1891.

### WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE COUNTY HOSPITAL?

In accordance with our report of yesterday, we take the liberty of correcting a few misstatements of the Herald of yesterday. The facts are these: Anna Jansen and Selma Berge of 38 Chatham Court were patients in the 8th ward of the County Hospital three and four and one-half weeks, respectively. The former, according to a telephone report from the Hospital to Dr. Mitchell at Klaner's Morgue, 186 Milwaukee Avenue, died on account of "suspected typhoid fever," and the latter died from a well defined case of typhoid fever. The strict dieting, usual in such cases, had been practised, and in all probability, was considerably intensified. The patients received little or no milk, but were requested to drink water. After having been out of bed for several days, the parties in question were discharged. Not as the Herald reported "at their own requests," but were dismissed in spite of their requests to be permitted to remain. Anna Jansen died two hours after leaving the hospital, and her last words were that she was very hungry. Selma Berge was given shelter by merciful strangers, Nels Johnson and family 108 Elizabeth Street.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1891.

Selma Berge is a Swede and the Johnson family are Norwegians. Dr. Urheim, a graduate of the Bennet Medical College, examined Miss Berge about sixty hours after she had left the hospital, and said that in her condition she should have remained at the hospital at least a week longer. He says that it was quite unreasonable to deny the patients milk, and that it was a criminal offense to substitute water, which, as far as Chicago is concerned, in all probability is the main cause of the typhoid fever epidemic. Anna Jansen's body was taken to Klaner's Morgue on Monday, and on the following day, Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Dorum were summoned to attend the inquest, but no inquest was held. Dr. Mitchell became violently enraged at Mr. Johnson for his account of the real facts in the case. After Dr. Mitchell performed a post-mortem examination, as far as we can learn, without jury or witnesses, he issued a death certificate, stating that death was caused from typhoid fever, but said nothing about the post-mortem, or Miss Jansen's sudden death. On Wednesday, there was no record to be found of her case in the coroner's office. When yesterday's Herald reported that the death certificate stated "that heart failure and exhaustion had caused the young woman's death," the Reporter for the Herald could not have seen the certificate, but must have obtained the information from Dr. Mitchell himself, which was not the true facts.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1891.

### INDIANS

Is there still danger of Indians attacking our Illinois suburbs? A meeting was recently held, sponsored by several leading Scandinavians. The discussion was concerned with ways and means of protecting the outlying sections of the city from attack. The recent massacres in Iowa and Wisconsin caused some excitement.

The following proposals were accepted:

1. That the Indians must turn in all firearms.
2. That Indians in groups of five hundred should be given land and implements; and that an agent be appointed to teach them farming.

These are good decisions, but try to find the Winchesters. The Indians have, no doubt, hidden. Also, try to teach these roving people farming. We think



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1891.

that a certain territory should be reserved, where whole tribes may be sent. Then, let them hunt and farm as they please.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 1, 1883.

### FIRE TRAPS

In 1837 there were about one thousand houses in Chicago, [of which approximately twenty were brick and the remainder were wooden shacks].

In the great fire of 1871, most of the houses built before 1838 were destroyed.

But today we find a row of old buildings on the west side of State Street, between 9th and 12th streets. This row of buildings bears the name, "Rotten Row." It is a menace to the town; a fire starting there would spread and might cause a conflagration as bad as the one in 1871.

It is high time that our city wrecked these houses; they are nearly all houses of prostitution, where unsuspecting men are robbed and murdered.

Mr. Mayor, get rid of this "eyesore."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Mar. 27, 1883.

INDIANS

A band of twenty seven Indians attacked the towns of Winchester, Arizona. After some fighting the Indians retreated.

Just outside the town two Scandinavians were scalped, and several were wounded inside the town.

This marauding by Indians has occurred quite often lately. The government must begin to protect these towns throughout the West. Our government is as usual slow in doing things.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan. 22, 1883.

### THE RAILROADS

A twenty-five year old brakeman, Albert Johnson, was crippled for life because of the "link one pin coupling" in use on all railroad cars. The link and pin coupling should be replaced by the new improved coupling that assures the brakemen of much more safety than the old style.

The railroads should be forced by law to install all the new equipment possible to promote safety.

In 1882 hundreds of workers were killed because the railroads believed that human life was cheaper than up-to-date equipment.

Our State Legislature should pass laws to protect the workers.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan. 3, 1883.

### ELEVATORS

We have mentioned time and time again the danger of elevators or hoisting apparatus used in our hotels and downtown buildings. These contraptions are for lazy people who do not want to walk up a couple of flights of stairs.

Every so often we hear of an elevator falling three or four stories to the basement of a building, usually resulting in death and destruction.

Recently there have been many accidents, some of them fatal to a number of people, and many of our countrymen have been crippled or lost their lives. What can be done about this situation. Rigid inspection, fines for owners of buildings where such accidents occur because of negligence or the removal of these death boxes.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Apr. 1, 1879

### THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM

The Democratic members of both houses of Congress recently held a joint meeting to discuss the policies to be followed during the current session. The men had no trouble coming to an agreement. Evidently these former defenders of the Rebels are nearly out of their wits with joy over having gained control of both Houses. They have adopted a revolutionary program with the characteristic boldness with which the Charlestonians once trained their guns on Fort Sumter.

The nature of their policy may be summed up in a nutshell, as follows: Abolition of all protection against election fraud. This is the gist of the program, and the ultimate purpose of the following five paragraphs:

- 1) Abolition of the jurymen's oath.
- 2) Annulment of the law providing for military assistance in case of election violence.

Skandinaven, Apr. 1, 1879.

- 3) Annulment of the clause in the election law authorizing deputy marshals to do police duty at the polls.
- 4) Abolition of the office of supervising marshal.
- 5) Changing of all the present rules governing the supervision of elections, so that supervising and deputy marshals are reduced to the role of onlookers at the polls without any authority to uphold law and order.

This program embodies the present Democratic ideals and the issue on which the fight centers in Congress.

It is almost a certainty that the Democrats will not appropriate sufficient funds for the normal functions of the Government, unless the President can be persuaded to sign the bills necessary for the execution of their own special program.

Since this is highly improbable, we may see the present Congress adjourn

Skandinaven, Apr. 1, 1879.

leaving important legislation unattended. In that case the President will again have to call an extra session.

It is rumored that the "green-back" [Republican] members of the House are annoyed by the unwise tactics of their Democratic colleagues, and that they may prevail upon the latter to change their plans. It is hardly probable that the Revolutionists can maintain their obstinacy throughout the summer, but whatever happens, it is the simple duty of the Republicans to do everything in their power to protect the sanctity of the ballot box.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, March 18, 1879.

### NATIONAL SAVINGS BANKS

The first piece of legislation introduced by the last Congress is the so-called "Certificate Act." It provides for the establishment of a sort of national savings banks and this "savings system" will probably in the near future include all of the larger cities in the country.

All the old savings banks together have not provided the security and convenience offered by this new system and if during the next few years all of them should close their doors, the public would still be able to make the proper disposition of its savings.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, No. 17, 7-y, Sept. 18, 1872.

[GIRLS RESENT CHARGES]

Three industrious shop girls asked Skandinaven to please help them defend the Norwegian girls' reputation in Chicago.

We may perhaps be mistaken, for that K. L. may be referring to other nationalities in the Amerika of recent date. However, we feel that the Amerika's name should be "Blamerika."

K. L. states in a translated article in the Amerika that all young girls are crazy about fashionable dresses. The rich girl buys them at \$50, but the poor girl cannot afford them, However, she wants to be fashionable, and how can it be done! The answer is that she sells her virtue. He states further that that is why the houses of shame exist.

Kund Larigelando insinuations we Norwegian girls will not tolerate. We have come to the United States of America, where we get our good, honest pay either as servants or shop girls until we get better positions. But



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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, No. 17, 7-y, Sept. 18, 1872.

it is always enough to keep us dressed respectable, and we do not wish to have our reputation spoiled by a person like L. K. We love our adopted country too much. We have always been respected by the Americans and we intend to remain so. Hence this few lines and thanks to Skandinaven for taking this article.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 29, 1919.

### AN APPEAL

The following petition was sent to Congress by the Norwegian groups, asking Congress to officially recognize the fact that Leif Ericson discovered America:

"A resolution memorializing Congress relative to the recognition of Leif Ericson as the discoverer of America, and requesting that this fact be brought to the attention of the American people in some appropriate manner.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialist, The Scandinavian Fraternity of America, respectfully represents and petitions as follows:

"Whereas, The discovery, exploration, and subsequent residence by the Norsemen

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Scandinaven (Daily Edition), June 29, 1919.

on the North American Continent in and immediately following the year 1000 A. D. have been so long a matter of history that the facts need no demonstration to the careful student. Statues commemorating the event have been erected in Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Philadelphia; the one in the city last mentioned being a departure from the accepted model of Leif Ericson, son of Eric the Red, and depicting the heroic figure of Thorfinn Karlsefni who, in the year 1007, departed for the New World with a colony of men and women in three ships, and whose son, Snorre, was the first white child born on American soil; and

"Whereas, Attested Icelandic manuscripts--beautiful specimens of ancient writing, notably the Hauk's Book [1334 A. D.], University Library, Arna-Magnaeian Collection, 113-a, 113-b; and the Flatey Book, 1387 A. D., Royal Library, Old Collection, Fol. No. 1005, in Copenhagen, Denmark--recount these adventures in detail, particularly describing not only the original discovery of Leif the Lucky, but incidents leading up to and following his achievement. All recent historians of note include the essential facts of these exploits in dealing with the subject

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of the discovery of the New World, and it is a matter of record in a volume by Ferdinand, son of Christopher Columbus, that the latter visited Iceland, the home of these early pioneers, on his voyage from Bristol in 1477, fifteen years before he turned the prows of his three little **caravels** toward what he supposed would prove to be the eastern shores of India, predicting the distance substantially the same as that recorded by these Norsemen; and

"Whereas, It is not meant by the memorial to **endeavor** to disparage the achievements of the intrepid navigator, Christopher Columbus, who, while he did not set foot upon the North American continent, nevertheless unfolded the chart of the Western World under conditions whereby his followers were enabled to explore and later establish a permanent footing upon what is now known as the United States of America, taking its substantive name from his illustrious countryman, Amerigo Vespucci; and

"Whereas, It is the object of this memorial that Congress shall be requested to take such action as shall give the fact of Leif Ericson's discovery appropriate

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governmental recognition, either by the erection of a suitable national memorial commemorating this historical event to future generations, or by other means which Congress itself might deem proper and befitting the subject, thereby enhancing the significance and importance of the several commemorating monuments already referred to (and to which should be added the memorial shaft erected at Weston, Massachusetts in 1889, by Eben H. Horsford who for sixteen years was Professor of science at Harvard University, whereon is inscribed the fact of the occupancy in that region of Leif Ericson in the year 1000, of his brother Thorvald in 1003, of Thorfinn Karlsefni in 1007, and of Bishop Eric Gnipson in 1121, as well as the fact of the residence here of the Norsemen down to the year 1347); and

"Whereas, The old Viking stock, from which have sprung not only the blood, but many of the institutions which have contributed so much to make this land of ours a great and prosperous country, is, we believe, entitled to this tribute from a nation that has always delighted in giving credit where credit was due; be it therefore



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"Resolved, By the Scandinavian Fraternity of America in convention assembled, and in this matter acting through its executive board, descendants of the Viking race, and, we believe, justly counted as the closest relations of the English-speaking peoples, respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States of America to grant to our most illustrious progenitor, Leif Ericson, the recognition herein set forth, and which we believe to be due to him.

"Supreme Lodge Scandinavian Fraternity of America,

"John Hanson, Supreme President,

"Frithiof Burgeson, Chairman."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 24, 1917.

ANGLO-SAXON, NOT LATIN

(Editorial)

In spite of Columbus Day, it is well to remember that the first white man known to have actually placed his foot on the North American continent, was the Norwegian, Leif Erikson, who planted his flag on what we now call the shores of New England, about the year 1000 A.D.

As authorities for this statement, one may refer to the Encyclopedia Britannica which speaks of Leif Erikson as a historical character; also to Chambers Encyclopedia, which states that the Scandinavians, after having colonized Iceland, in 875 A.D., and Greenland in 983, had by the year 1000, discovered America, and traveled as far south as 41 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, a point near New Bedford in the State of Massachusetts.

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Skandinaven, Oct. 24, 1917.

Similarly, in John Fiske's "Discovery of America," Vol. I, in "Norse Discoveries in America," "Bulletin of American Geographical Society," Feb. 1901, and in numerous other authentic historical records we find undoubted authority for giving honor to whom honor is due. It is generally admitted that Columbus was guided and inspired by the discoveries of the intrepid Norwegian navigator.

Without wishing to detract from the achievements, though many discoveries by the Italian navigator, we cannot allow it to be forgotten that our continent was discovered by the Norwegians, and that our country is Anglo-Saxon, not Latin.

(From an article in the New York World.)

I JScandia, May 25, 1912.NORWEGIAN

## [NO CITIZENSHIP FOR SOCIALISTS]

The grand prize for legal idiocy goes, unquestionably, to a Washington judge, Judge Hanford, who took it upon his worthy self to cancel the citizenship of a Swede because he (the Swede) is a socialist.

The judge based his action on the assumption that the man belonged to a political party the ideals of which are contrary to the Constitution. This assumption is surely the top notch of idiotic constitutional interpretation.

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, expressed the opinion that views and conditions were ever changing and that a country's laws should be changed to meet changing conditions, and suggested that the laws should be reviewed and revised at intervals of approximately twenty years. Jefferson took a firm stand against the idea that a constitution should serve as a straight-jacket of fearful conformity and respect and he worked incessantly to bring about easier methods of changing laws to conform with the times.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 25, 1912.

The Constitution of the United States specifically describes the method in which changes may be made, but, according to the "learned" Washington judge, one can not become an American citizen if he thinks the Constitution should be modernized. The decision at one stroke deprives a man of his citizenship and declares constitutional amendments unconstitutional.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 1, 1910.

## THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY

(Editorial in English)

The successor to the late Justice David J. Brewer will be a Republican, and it may be assumed that he will come from some of the states of the eighth circuit. In Justice Brewer this large group of important states had a worthy representative tribunal of the land, distinguished alike for his great ability and his attractive personality. Were the vacancy created by his sudden death to go to some other section of the country the Supreme Court would be weakened in respect to geographical balance.

The great West, a vast empire in itself, and one of the most prosperous and progressive sections of the country, never had the honor of furnishing a judge for the Federal Supreme Bench. It is only fair to assume that a western jurist, measuring up to the standard of a Supreme Court judge, may expect to receive favorable consideration this time. Questions of





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far-reaching importance are likely to come from the West to the Supreme Court for adjudication in the near or not very far distant future, and a judge familiar with all conditions surrounding such cases would be in a position to render the Court particularly valuable assistance in disposing legislation of such a character.

Since the first years of the Republic there probably never was a time when the make-up of the Supreme Court was of greater importance than now. It is plain to all thinking men that we are on the eve of another era of fundamental judicial construction of a different character, but scarcely of less importance, than that of the days of John Marshall. The great economic and industrial questions of today and tomorrow present problems that will tax the knowledge, wisdom, and farsightedness of our best legal minds. It will depend upon the Supreme Court as much as upon any other agency of government, or perhaps more so, whether we are to attempt to adjust our industrial and social development upon a Procrustes bed of principles that have outlived their usefulness, or in accordance with the



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broader views of our own time. Upon this choice of paths depend the safety and orderly growth of society and the liberty of the people.

Fortunately, we have a president who is exceptionally well qualified to select men for the Supreme Court. Himself a jurist of recognized ability, a judge of long, varied experience, and a man of progressive views and broad sympathies, President Taft may confidently be relied upon to make wise judicial appointments.

The large corporations are, of course, as vitally interested as are the people in the make-up of the Supreme Court, perhaps more so at this stage than at any other time before, and, generally speaking, it is probably true that such jurists as the corporations favor for judicial honors are among the very ablest lawyers in the land. And it may be readily admitted also that if they attempt to influence judicial appointments, corporations are actuated only by honorable motives: to secure the selection of men who command confidence on account of their tried ability. But present



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exigencies do not call primarily for another judge who has received his training in the corporation school of practice, however worthy and honorable he might be as a man, or however eminent as a lawyer. New blood is needed in the Supreme Court--men who are close to the plain people and have a broad understanding of the questions and problems that we are now facing--men of the type of, say Senator Knute Nelson. And the people expect that President Taft will select a man of that type to succeed Justice Brewer.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 8, 1909.

LUCK AND OPPORTUNITY

(Editorial)

To praise one's luck when things are doing well or to blame one's misfortune when something goes wrong is quite customary in this country. "He was lucky," they say of a man who has succeeded. Still more often, when something goes wrong it is said, "I had no luck". It is forgotten that in whichever case the reasons for the outcome ought to be sought in the person concerned: on one side, his foresight, his ability, his carefulness; on the other, his lack of persistence, ability, etc.

It is true that conditions may play a decisive role in a man's life, especially in a country where matters develop speedily. Thus, for many of those who have taken farm land, it has been a matter of guess work--a chance whether they obtained good land in a good district or poor land in a poor district. It was impossible for them to know in advance, so they had to

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set out and trust to fortune. Similar occurrences may take place in other fields too: for example, people may stream into a new district where gold has been discovered, etc.

It is dangerous, however, to make blind chance one's god. It weakens the personal responsibility, the power of will, the energy of action. The man to whom luck is the root of all good or evil will meet life just as a rudderless ship meets a storm; he will drift aimlessly wherever chance may lead.

"I never had an opportunity," is another saying one has often heard....Most people have met those who complained of never having had a chance. If, however, their lives were to be investigated, it would be found that they have not been lacking in opportunities, but rather have been lacking in the energy, push, and force needed to get ahead. Many slackers pass through life as though they were in a dream; they devote their energies to insignificant

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matters; they do not observe opportunities which present themselves, though they may lie directly in their path. Yet, when some other person grasps those opportunities and succeeds, the slacker is the first to exclaim, "Oh, if I had only had that man's chance!"

Not every one, however, will meet the same opportunities; some will have to fight far harder than others in order to succeed. There is, however, a compensation even in this, for no character can become really strong except through struggle. There is also an amount of joy in looking down from the mountain top to its very foot where began the steep paths that have been climbed.

Then there are some who climb but who do not reach the top; they get part of the way then collapse. But still they are not the ones who complain of never having had a chance, for those who complain thus are the ones who never got started. He who really wills to get ahead....does not wait for



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opportunities. He gets started from where he is and works on with persistence. Should things not always go according to his wishes or expectations, he does not blame them on poor luck, but instead takes hold once more, still more determined than ever that the goal be achieved. When this goal has finally been achieved, he knows that the victory he has won was not a result of good luck, but the fruit of his own hard labor.

All this talk about luck and chance, whether good or bad, weakens the will and the sense of responsibility; it paralyses a man's energy. Away with it! Every man is the author of his own luck, his own fortune. But to mold the metal, it is necessary to heat it and strike it while it's hot.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1909.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Editorial)

Theodore Roosevelt's administration forms one of the most important chapters in the history of our country. His successor undoubtedly is right in saying that in twenty-five or fifty years President Roosevelt will be ranked with Washington and Lincoln as one of the foremost presidents of this country, and that at such a future day Mr. Roosevelt, like his two great predecessors, will stand in the consciousness of the people as an instrument of Providence, placed in power in order to meet a crisis in our history which is surpassed in importance only by those which Washington and Lincoln were destined to solve.

Many and great problems have been solved during the seven years that Mr. Roosevelt has been the leader of our government. Skandinaven has in the past given an outline of the work he has accomplished; yet this outline only mentions the most outstanding achievements. A great deal of the work done by Mr. Roosevelt has been of the kind that prepares the way for results which will become manifest

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only later. The days of Roosevelt's administration have been busy days for all those holding positions in the government service. He is a man who is ever active, and he demands that all the servants of the people shall do their best, each in his sphere. He has shaken up things, and has speeded up governmental activities in every line.

President Roosevelt has been a sort of political revivalist. He has awakened the sleeping political conscience of the people, and has taught the people to see that "this thing we call law" is not an empty phrase, but a power to which everybody must bow, whether he be big or little, rich or poor: mighty companies and the lone individual are alike subject to this power. The simple truth that law is law had been nearly forgotten, at least by the money-bloated corporations. President Roosevelt has shown them and taught them that the law must be obeyed, and so much has been achieved that his successors must follow in his

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footsteps.

He has also called attention to a number of new questions in various fields-- questions which now have become the subject of general discussion. Few of these were new in the sense that they were original with Roosevelt. He has the ability, however, of making any question he considers into an outstanding question, which, in the course of time, will automatically come to a head. As an example of this, may be mentioned the question of the preservation of our natural resources, such as coal and oil, reforestation, utilization of waterways, etc. It is largely due to President Roosevelt that these questions are now presenting themselves to our people as practical problems to be solved by our nation.

The settlement of the great coal strike was something new in American politics. The prevailing technical interpretation of the Constitution did not approve of government interference in the differences between capital and labor.

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Mr. Roosevelt showed the people, however, that it was both proper and helpful to the country for the government to take steps to settle the coal strike, and the people are grateful to him for having broken a new path in this field.

It is natural that a man as active and alert as Mr. Roosevelt should occasionally become too active. Some people think that he has been too outspoken in many fields, others that he has not been dignified enough; that he has interfered in minor matters when there was no need to do so; that he has spoken on many occasions when it would have been better for him to have kept quiet. A large number of his opponents in Congress have been chewing on this for quite some time. He has merely proved by his attitude and his actions how very straightforward he is. The American people want him to be just the man he is, the honest, fearless, courageous, aggressive servant of the people, rich in great deeds and possessing insignificant faults.

He will have his place in history as a great pioneer in our politics; a leader

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who has led the people to new heights where a clearer atmosphere and a broader outlook are to be found.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 11, 1909.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Editorial)

Half a century will soon have elapsed since Abraham Lincoln, the foremost and greatest son of the Republic, was laid in his grave. But when we look into his serious face where sorrows and cares have cut their deep writing, he is close to us once more; his deep eyes are scanning our souls; our hearts are beating full and warm in love and gratitude for what he has accomplished. And not the least so in our days when a man's money is his god; it is a refreshing bath for our minds to bury ourselves in Lincoln's life and activity.

Straightforward in thought and in action, simple in his habits, plain and on the level in all his behavior--yet his life presents one of the most intense dramas known to history. He stepped forth from the ranks of the people just when our country needed him--him and nobody else--to meet a crisis which had to be solved

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for the salvation or the downfall of our country. During the dark years of the Civil War when defeat was followed by defeat, when doubt and fear were clutching the hearts of the people, when difficulties rose up about him, the one greater than the other--in those dark days he stood strong and wise and patient in the midst of the storm, certain of ultimate victory because he was sure of the justice of his cause. And when at last victory was won, when those who had been enchained had been set free and the unity of the Republic secured --"then he fell, the one man."

History knows of no drama more tense than this. He seemed created for the work he was to do. Even though his contemporaries could not always see this, those of the following age have seen it; they have seen that in clearness of vision and in ability he rose high above his contemporaries. He was a prominent lawyer, and his historic debate with Douglas shows that even at that time he saw what had to come; he was fully aware also of the road to be traveled.

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After he had assumed the presidency it did not take long for men such as Seward and Chase to bow to his clearer vision, his deeper insight in the most difficult questions. Yet, though endowed with the richest of mental gifts and having been educated in the great school of life, he could not have done his great deed except for the fact that his roots were in the broad layer of the people. He came from one of the poorest of pioneer's cabins in the far west of that day, and he led in every way the life of the days of the pioneer families.

From his own experience he knew what struggles the people had to undergo; what the people were thinking; what the people were wanting. From the very cradle as it were, he received also the deep earnestness, the melancholy, which is the result of strenuous labor where man is alone; and on the other hand, the refreshing, human, frequently rather raw humor which is so characteristic of the people in this country. On account of these facts he was able to speak to the hearts of the people as no one else could do. The awakening conscience of the people

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obtained its voice in this man, and when he saw and declared that the "Republic cannot exist half slave and half free" he expressed the common-sense opinion of the plain people--the opinion and conviction which it became his lot to lead to victory and to seal with his own blood.

Lincoln stands alone in history. The world has seen many great statesmen who have won the admiration of their own times and of subsequent times, but none have won the love of the people in such measure as Lincoln. "The Father of his country" was "the first in peace, **thē** first in war, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen." But there is an exclusiveness in the aristocratic chill of the person of George Washington. Lincoln was as great as he, as a man, as a human being, as a statesman; yet he is very close to us. We can yet feel that his great, warm heart had room for all the woe and sadness in the country; he attracts us; the blood surges through our veins more quickly as we behold his face, and our eyes grow moist as we watch the varied scenes of his life passing by. His power of attraction is something that seems to approach the power of

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the religious.

Let us give to our children our own memory of Lincoln as an inheritance. It has truly been said that as long as Lincoln is living in the hearts of the people, so long is the Republic safe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 9, 1907.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE TRACTION MATTER IN CHICAGO



It started as a muddle and has continued as such to the present day.

The following are the main happenings in outline of the history of streetcar development in our city:

1859. The City passed an ordinance giving Frank Parmelee and Company, permission to run horse-drawn cars for 25 years on State and Madison Streets and on Cottage Grove Avenue to 31st Street, the then city limits. The laying of tracks was prevented, however, by a court injunction on the basis that the right to give the type of concessions here concerned was not vested in the City government. Parmelee and Company then applied to the State legislature for a charter.
1859. The Chicago City Railway and the North Chicago City Railway Companies were incorporated by law passed by the legislature.



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1861. Chicago West Division Railway incorporated.

1859-1865. Chicago City Council adopts various ordinances giving the companies rights in the busiest streets in the city. Chicago at the time had for its limits, Fullerton Avenue, Western Avenue, and 39th Street.

1865. On application from the three companies, the legislature adopted a law altering the charters of the companies and extended them to 99 years. This was the notorious 99 year law.

1883. The City Council adopted an ordinance extending the companies' franchises 20 years.

1902. The companies, for the first time, presented their 99 year demands in an injunction case entered against the City by the Winderet-Elkins Syndicate. The U. S. District Court rejected the case

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on the basis of not having jurisdiction.

1903. The receiver for the Union Traction Company instituted suit against the City to show that the claim of the City that the franchise of the Company had expired was not well founded. The franchises granted in 1883 had expired in July.
1905. The application of the 99 year law to all franchises in city or town, granted before the 99 year law was enacted, was sustained by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, April 15.
1906. Judge Grosscup's decision voided by U. S. Supreme Court, March 12. The fight between the Union Traction Company and the original companies starts in earnest, March 19, when the stockholders of the latter companies demand that all leases to the Union Traction Company be voided. Chicago Railways Company gains new lease of life and reorganizes for





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complete union between the original companies and Union Traction Company,  
June 6, 1906.

The Historic Year, 1907.

Feb. 1. The City Council adopted ordinances giving concessions to Chicago City Railways Company and Chicago Railways Company. The ordinance was vetoed by Mayor Dunne, but passed over his veto by the City Council one week later. Several aldermen, who, during the election campaign had promised to vote against the ordinance, broke their promises.

April 2. The ordinances accepted by the electorate at the City election.

July 13. Judge Peter S. Grosscup makes public his reorganization plan in regard to the properties of the Union Traction Company.

Sept. 7. Justice Brewer, in the U. S. Court of Appeals, voids Judge Grosscup's plan.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 5, 1902.

### HAY, ROOT, AND WILSON

A correspondent of the daily press, who is generally well informed, is authority for the statement that Hay, Root, and Wilson are to remain in the cabinet. That is good news. Colonel Hay is probably the most accomplished diplomat in America today and his conduct of the State Department has been attended with brilliant success.

During the early stages of the Boer War he was exposed to considerable criticism, but time has demonstrated that it had no justification whatever. On the contrary, the government in Washington went to the very limit of permissible interference in behalf of the Boer republics. Had its example been followed by the great powers of Europe the unfortunate and unjustifiable war in South Africa would probably have been ended long ago on conditions acceptable to the heroic Boers.

Secretary Hay's management of the complicated Chinese question is the brightest and the most honorable chapter in the history of modern diplomacy, while the Hay-

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Paunceforte Treaty, as finally formulated and ratified, removes the only dishonorable blotch upon the diplomatic records of the nation, and opens the way for America to carry out the great undertaking that is destined to assure her position as the mistress of two oceans.

Colonel Hay's ability, signal success, and broad-gauged patriotism have won for him the implicit confidence of the American people. The announcement that he is to remain at the head of the State Department during President Roosevelt's administration has been hailed with general satisfaction by voters of all parties throughout the country.

Mr. Root is the most successful and popular of all secretaries of the War Department in recent years. His firm grasp of the various problems connected with our island possessions and our relations to Cuba renders his services well nigh indispensable.

As for Mr. Wilson, it is sufficient to say that the farmers of the country would like to have him appointed Secretary of Agriculture in perpetuity.

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With Hay, Root and Wilson remaining, and an acceptable successor to Gage in the Treasury Department, President Roosevelt will have a strong cabinet even if all of the other portfolios were to be regarded as lesser lights.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1901.

AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR

(Editorial)

The first year of the new century will in many ways stand forth as of special significance in the history of America. Already at the turn of the century the development of our country had come to take a new direction, and the first leaf of history for the twentieth century bears tales of fateful events of far-reaching significance.

The central event of the year was the great tragedy at Buffalo which cast its dark shadow over the whole country. As has happened so often before in this and other countries, the best son of the nation became a victim of blind hatred--not against him personally, but against the present social order. The blow did not create deep disturbance, however. William McKinley had governed so well that his worthy successor could do no better than to follow in his steps. This he has done, and partly on that account, and partly on ac-



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count of his own superior ability, he has won the unquestioned confidence of the people.

The giant republic of the West, the youngest and the strongest among the great powers, having a leader whose vigorous energy, courage, and vision present a picture of the country itself, is hailing the first turn of the year of the new century with bright confidence and faith in its growing strength and greatness.

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The year which has passed has brought its measure of disasters, sorrow and distress. Yet we have reason to be thankful to the old year with its joys and its sorrow just as we may hope that the new year may be rich in blessings for our land and our people.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1901.

THE GREAT MARTYRED PRESIDENT

(Editorial in English)

The memories of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley will be linked in the hearts and the history of the American people as the two great martyred Presidents of the republic. Though unlike in temperament and intellectual cast, and though each was allotted a great task widely different from that confronting the other, yet their life currents as public men and their respective historic missions present parallels of great and absorbing interest.

Both came out of the ranks of the plain people--Lincoln from a pioneer's rude log cabin, McKinley from the more prosperous average American home of a later day. Both were sturdy youths, strong in mental gifts and energy. If Lincoln was endowed with greater intellectual force, the delicate tact

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of McKinley and the charm of his winning personality were to him an unfailing source of strength with the people. Both were thoroughly unselfish, generous, and benevolent, with hearts flowing with the milk of human kindness to all men. Both had served their country in war and in the halls of legislation when they were called to the very highest position of trust by the voice of the people--Lincoln to lead in a crisis involving the integrity of the nation and the fate of liberty; McKinley to lead the people out of the slough of stagnation, ruin, misery, and despair.

Each assumed his duties with the full confidence of the plain people in his ability, integrity, and rectitude, while the conservative forces of the nation were not fully convinced that he possessed the capacity and strength of character necessary to deal with a grave crisis. But each surprised not only the doubters but his most enthusiastic admirers by his firm grasp and broad-gauged, wise, and far-seeing statesmanship.

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Lincoln freed four million bondsmen at home and saved the Union, but did not live to see the unity of national sentiment restored. McKinley delivered ten million people under a foreign flag from the bondage of a hopeless oppression, brought them under the benign civilizing influence of free America, and in so doing cemented the Union in the hearts of all Americans.

Lincoln's was the greater task; but the problems confronting either were sufficiently difficult to tax the wisdom and ability of the greatest of statesmen. Each kept his ear to the national heart, and while he was clear in his own mind as to the course to be followed, neither moved until the people had given the word of command. So each, marching abreast with the people, with abiding faith in the unerring aim of the moral sense of the popular heart, moved with **unswerving purpose**, conscious of the justice and strength of his cause.

Lincoln inaugurated a new era in the history of the republic: he made the

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republic all free; he vindicated the sovereignty of the flag on every spot of American soil; he unshackled labor and established the foundations of new economic policies.

With the administration of William McKinley began another epoch of American history: the perfection and full fruition of a thoroughly sound economic policy, and the flag of the republic established as a controlling factor in the council of nations.

Each had to confront a traitorous sentiment during his campaign for re-election, and each was assailed with venomous falsehoods, though the attacks of the political opponents of McKinley were tame in comparison with the seditious assaults upon Lincoln. Each fell a victim of assassination at the beginning of his second administration; but as the shadows of death fell upon them each could lay down his burden with the knowledge and conviction that his work was done and his duties fulfilled.



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In the national hall of fame these two great men will be placed side by side--each representing a different type of American character and a great chapter in American history; the furrowed, melancholy features of Abraham Lincoln expressing the deep tragedy, the infinite sorrow of the gigantic struggle between brothers, with the Union and human liberty at stake in the conflict; the regular, open, and genial cast of William McKinley reflecting the self-confidence, optimism, happiness, and high aspirations of a nation that has come into its own and assumed its rightful and honored place among the family of nations.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1901.

THE TRAGEDY AT BUFFALO

(Editorial in English)

If the attack upon the life of President William McKinley shall result in his death, the crime at Buffalo will dwarf in its tragic horror even the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's death was the closing tragedy of a civil war: he fell a victim to the passions born of the fratricidal struggle, though his heart was full of good will toward the erring brothers of the South.

William McKinley was shot down in the midst of profound peace. Surrounded by a magnificent display of the fruits of work, industry, and skill, greeted by throngs of happy fellow citizens, he had just delivered a cheering message of peace to his countrymen and the world at large when the bullets of a cowardly Judas carried their fateful message of death to him.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1901.

The sorrow and horror of the American people are too great for adequate expression. No president has possessed the regard and love of his countrymen in a fuller measure than William McKinley. No president has had so few personal enemies, for he has none. No president has loved his country with greater love or has been inspired with a higher sense of duty. And this great chief magistrate, this typical, true American, this good and noble man should receive an assassin's bullet in response to his friendly greeting!

The President is a strong man of strong faith. He will make a brave struggle for life. And the nation will listen with bated breath to the throbbings of his wounded heart, and fervently pray that his life may be spared.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 3, 1900.

## OUR CONSTITUTION AND OUR FLAG

(Editorial in English)

At the opening of the election campaign this year the Democrats had a great deal to say about the Constitution and the flag. They are less loud-voiced concerning the matter now, but their viewpoint remains the same.

They resurrected Mr. Calhoun's doctrine that the Constitution automatically becomes valid in every respect in any new territory which is added to our country. The Republicans maintained the doctrine presented in the first platform announced by the party, that the Constitution does not become effective in new territory before the Congress has passed a resolution to that effect.

This does not mean that new territories may be governed in ways contradictory to the rules laid down by the Constitution; it merely means that the Constitution cannot become fully operative until the Congress has passed the necessary laws.



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Common sense and an unbroken constitutional practice are on the side of the Republicans in this matter. If the Constitution were to become operative automatically in the Philippines, e. g., it would be necessary to introduce, among other things, trial by jury even among the most backward tribes on the Islands. Anybody will realize that to do so would be insane.

Since 1803 the United States has acquired enormous areas of new land. Not in a single case was the doctrine followed that the Constitution automatically becomes effective in annexed areas. Thus, the Puerto Rico law is in full harmony with our constitutional practice. Not even in the old states does the Constitution become effective automatically; only through the adoption of appropriate laws does it become effective; except for such laws, the Constitution is but a dead script.

The doctrine of the self-expansion of the Constitution was first expounded by Mr. Calhoun in support of the policy of the slave owners. If his doctrine had



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been accepted, the slave owners would have had the right to extend slavery into all new territories even though the majority of the people and the Congress, too, opposed such extension. The doctrine was appealed to in support of the plan to make Nebraska a slave territory. It is interesting to note that the foremost expositor of the Calhoun doctrine nowadays is a citizen of Nebraska. If those men who risked their lives and blood to make Nebraska a free territory could hear the Nebraska man, Mr. Bryan, preach the Calhoun doctrine, they would turn in their graves in disgust.

The Supreme Court of New York recently gave a decision which overthrows the Democratic teachings in this matter. The decision declares that a citizen of Puerto Rico is not thereby also a citizen of the United States. In other words, the Court declares that the Constitution did not automatically become effective in Puerto Rico.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 21, 1900.

## ANCIENT WEAPONS

(Editorial)



"Republic or Empire" is one of the campaign expressions used most often in the present election struggle. Mr. Bryan uses it frequently, and his adherents still more frequently. People are informed that if Mr. McKinley be re-elected, then the Republic will cease to exist; in its stead we will get the type of government which the Bryanites call "Empire". Mr. McKinley is a dictator now, but if re-elected he will become far more dictatorial. "Imperialism," "militarism," and everything else that is bad will crush the country and the people and there will be no escape. Now all these scarecrow statements do not even have the virtue of being new; they are worn-out things from past generations. Mr. W. J. Bryan frequently refers to sayings by Lincoln, and he employs these sayings in a manner to make the people believe that Mr. Bryan is continuing Lincoln's fight, that he is really Abraham Lincoln the second. But he forgets to inform his listeners that Mr. Bryan's party in attacking Lincoln used the same kind of weapons which Mr. Bryan is

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"We, too, have our emperor, Lincoln, quite capable of telling stale jokes while the country is being drenched with the blood of brothers arrayed against brothers. Were Lincoln to be re-elected, the revolution in America would become complete. Our commonwealth no longer would remain a republic of United States, but a consolidated empire. Every guarantee (for liberty) will disappear sooner or later. The restraint of the executive will no longer be found in the Constitution but only in the will of the President. We plead with patriotic men to stop and consider these matters before casting their votes on the coming Tuesday. Unless our people step forth to save our invaluable Constitution and Union, they are lost forever."

As we notice, the same rallying cry in 1864 as now. The "anti-imperialists" of those days went somewhat farther in personalities; nobody today will claim that McKinley is an imperialist in order to pay his debt or to fill his coffers. Aside from this, however, the accusations are similar, and even the language is the same. Mr. Bryan and his followers are copying the very worst copperheads

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from 1864. But the people crushingly defeated this traffic in accusations in 1864, and its sentence this year will be no less decisive.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 30, 1898.

### FOR ANNEXATION

A debate was held last Friday evening under the auspices of the Chicago Literary Union. The question of debate was: "Resolved that the United States should assume the government of the Philippines."

Miss Dagny Grevstad, the daughter of Nicolay Grevstad, led the discussion with the following words [in English]:

"Mr. president, honorable judges, ladies and gentlemen:

"Only a few short months ago, the proposition that the United States acquire the Philippine Islands would have met with pity and derision as a freak notion of a weak brain. The early annexation of Hawaii was practically settled, but no one dreamed of any territorial expansion. Now, Hawaii is part and parcel of the Republic; Porto Rico is ours; unhappy Cuba is our ward; and we are confronted with the question--a condition and a theory--whether or not we shall assume control over the Philippine archipelago.

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"This great problem has been thrust upon us by an all-ruling power speaking through the cannon of Dewey. We can no more dismiss it than we can undo glorious May Day victory in the Bay of Manila. It is a problem fraught with the largest possibilities for good or evil, and the solution is involved in doubt.

"In approaching a problem of such magnitude, let us first take counsel of the past. We bow in reverence before the immortal legacy of wisdom left us by the 'father of his country', and listen attentively to this 'disinterested warning of a parting friend'. But we hear no warning against American growth, greatness, and glory. As we all know, the keynote of Washington's farewell address is a strong plea for the Union, the life of which was threatened by foreign foes and domestic strife. But it cannot be invoked in support of a clam-policy of inactivity and isolation.

"From the very beginning of our national life the 'policy of our fathers,' to which some among us appeal with such persistency, has been one of steady expansion. As early as 1803, the area of the United States was more than doubled by the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and in 1819 the





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Floridas were added to our domain, and the whole gulf coast east of the Mississippi became ours. In 1826 the Monroe Doctrine was declared as a barrier to European aggressions in the western world; not as a barrier to American growth, as some seem to think. In 1845 Texas was annexed, and the next year our title to the Oregon Territory was confirmed. In 1848 we acquired, by conquest, the vast California Territory of more than 500,000 square miles, thus extending our domain from ocean to ocean. Alaska, comprising some 531,000 square miles, was bought in 1867.

"Expansion--expansion by leaps and bounds is, then, the policy of our fathers. Shall we stop now, or shall we follow in their path? This question has been laid at our door by a victorious war. The Philippine Islands are ours by conquest, as was the California Territory in 1848. Shall we answer as we did then, or shall we depart from the path of our fathers and henceforth adopt a policy of stagnation?

"The exigencies and necessities of the situation in which we find ourselves placed, as well as considerations of humanity and the best interests of our country, forbid our abandoning the archipelago and demand that we





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assume the government of the Islands. The Filipinos have expressed a desire to be annexed if they cannot obtain independence. Recent events show that they are unfit for self-government. Our withdrawal would be the signal for anarchy and endless contests between rival native chiefs. The great powers of Europe would then pounce upon the Islands, like vultures upon their prey, and a general war would probably follow. Neither can we sell them, even if we were disposed to consider such an undignified course, because no power would obtain the rival powers' permission to buy. In other words, we must remain there because we cannot leave; we must stay because necessity and duty command. And if we are to stay, it follows that we must assume government control over the Islands and, moreover, exercise it with a strong hand until the people shall have learned to govern themselves. What stern necessity and duty demand, we should do all the more willingly because it is also required by our industrial and commercial needs.

"As our country has expanded, our resources have multiplied. At the beginning of this year, we produced an abundance of everything that is grown outside of the tropics. Since Hawaii and Porto Rico have enriched our

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resources with some of the tropical products, the possession of the Philippines will complete them. The United States will then produce everything needed on our tables and in our shops--an advantage enjoyed by no other country in the world. Of still greater importance is their possession from a commercial point of view. We make more than we use, and with one voice our people demand new and larger markets. The eyes of all selling countries are now centered upon eastern Asia where five hundred millions of consumers are gradually lining up along the bargain counters of the civilized nations. To obtain the largest possible share of this tremendous trade is the leading aim of the statesmanship of the great powers of Europe, and they have all secured footholds there in order to protect their commercial interests--Russia in the north, Germany at Kiao-Chau, England at Wei-Ha-Wei, Hong Kong and other points, and France in the south. The possession of the Philippines would give us a position of equal importance in the coming great struggle for Chinese trade. Manila and Subig Bays are of paramount strategic value. Their possession will place the key to the southern sea of China in our pocket. Whether the struggle for Chinese trade is to be fought out exclusively along the lines of peaceable competition, or partly in other ways, we must possess the Philippine Islands in



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order to protect and increase our trade in China. At present our exports to China are second only to those of Great Britain, but they should increase, and they will grow rapidly if the flag be kept at Manila, for trade follows the flag. The Philippine Islands constitute a valuable market in themselves, but the chief value of their possession is that it will enable us to reach the doorknob of China, so that we can keep the door of Chinese trade open if others should attempt to shut it. We must find a market especially for our surplus of cotton, wheat, corn, machinery, and other things, and we have it in China if we improve our present unexampled opportunity. Why should we not be expansionists when expansion means a larger demand and better prices for the products of our farms; when expansion means expansion of our factories and of the demand for and wages of labor; when it will improve our industrial conditions and in a corresponding measure still industrial strife and thus promote the happiness of our people?



"We hear objections, but they are only faint echoes of the past. Thomas Jefferson was assailed in the most virulent manner on account of the purchase of Louisiana. He had violated the Constitution and annexed

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elements that we could not assimilate, etc. The same despairing wail has accompanied every subsequent addition to our territory. It was raised against the annexation of Hawaii, and we hear it now. Jefferson replied that if we could govern ourselves we could also govern the people of Louisiana. History is his vindication. We have solved and are solving today greater problems of this kind. We have shown that even the most ignorant gradually become apt pupils in our majestic school of self-government. To doubt that we can govern the Filipinos is to deny the plainest lessons of our history. And as for the Constitution, it has expanded with the country and grown stronger in the hearts of the people for every alleged violation of this character. The American people never listened to the squeaking voice of the croaker, nor will they ever do so. No country was ever made great and strong by faint hearts and timid counsels.

"Let us raise our eyes to the mountain peaks of the future. A hundred years ago Washington spoke to five million people; today we are seventy-five million; in fifty years we shall be two hundred and fifty million; and in another century five hundred million souls. Washington's republic was hemmed in on three sides by dependencies of foreign powers; today the



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front steps of our house are washed by the Atlantic and the rear steps by the Pacific. In Washington's day our position was 'detached and distant'; when the Nicaragua canal is built by us, to be controlled by us, the United States will be the center of the world, geographically, commercially, and financially. Our statesmen of today must have these great possibilities of the future in view and build accordingly. And we may rejoice because it is plain to all that they have read the writing in the stars and listened to the voice of American destiny. With Porto Rico and Hawaii in our possession and Cuba as our friend, our control of the Nicaragua canal will not be disputed. Hawaii is only a halfway station in the Pacific; it points to the Philippines as the western bulwark of our expanding sea power and trade. The Pacific Ocean will carry the bulk of the trade of the future. The larger share of this trade is ours by right, hence our influence in the Pacific must be predominant, which it cannot be unless we possess the Philippines. With this commanding position in our grasp we can keep the Pacific Ocean open and free, unless we shall declare that it must be an American sea.

"A great nation never faced greater opportunities or a plainer duty.



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Providence has blessed us with power. Shall we make use of the gift or, like the faithless steward, bury our talent? In the past our starry banner has been the hope of the oppressed of all lands. In the future we may speak for liberty in the councils of the nations; and the footfall of Columbia may be heard all over the world and carry consolation to the downtrodden and fear to the oppressor. Are we to shirk this duty to ourselves and mankind? Are we to forfeit our opportunity now and forever? Are we to approach our great task in fear and trembling or with stout hearts and the wisdom of courage? Dewey opened a new epoch in the history of our republic and the world at large. Shall we turn the tide back? Shall we lower the flag that he raised? No! All that is sacred to us forbids such a stain upon our honor. Our duty as the strongest guardian of liberty in the world, our material welfare and growing power, the honor of our nation, the conscience of our people, the teachings of our history, the blood of our fallen heroes, and the courage of the living; the voice of our departed great statesmen and warriors, of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Farragut, and many others--all point to the flag floating over Manila, and all blend in the impressive command: 'Keep it there!'





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[Translator's note: Miss Dagny Grevstad at this time was a student in the North Division High School, hence only about sixteen years old. Her able introduction of the issue discussed was considered as a real contribution at the time. The English press pointed out that this young Norwegian high school girl had delivered an address that was equal to any delivered by the best orators here in Chicago.]



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 25, 1897.

A LESSON IN LIBERTY

Editor Skandinaven.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to see that you have given space in your paper for Ungdommen (The Youth), something that has long been awaited. Now I want to speak a few words to my young fellow citizens on liberty, for no one can become a good citizen until he has learned his lesson in liberty.

We live in a land of large and generous liberty. But even liberty has its limits, and they are sometimes quickly reached and easily overstepped. And there is much that passes for liberty which is in reality but another step toward severe bondage. The realization of these false ideas of liberty is a curse rather than a blessing. It brings disaster both to the individual seeking it and to the community of which he is a part.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 25, 1897.

What is true liberty? The great fault with nearly all popular ideas of liberty is that they are narrow, false, and grounded in selfishness. They usually express a desire to break away from lawful restraints for the sake of supposed personal advantages. But true liberty is not freedom from law but perfect obedience to the higher laws. We can no more enjoy liberty without law than we can enjoy daylight without the sun. The brighter the sun, the brighter the day. The higher the law, the more clearly seen and obeyed, the larger the liberty enjoyed. This is the conception of liberty given to man by the Great Teacher. When others boasted to him of their freedom, he declared:

"If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

"Or, as the poet Cowper has put it:

"He is the free man whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves besides."

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 25, 1897.

But how does the Son make free? Simply by impelling men to do as He did. And how did He do? Listen:

"I came not to do mine own will but the will of Him who sent me.

"This liberty is obedience to the highest law, even the law of complete unselfishness.

And this conception of liberty is more than a theory of the Great Teacher. It has reached the point of practical demonstration in our modern life. The peculiar trend of present day tendencies makes this doubly necessary.

Young fellow citizens, shall we not apply our best efforts to the task and by every possible means assist in cultivating citizens who shall be free indeed?

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1896.

## FRAUD AND FORGERY EXPOSED

(Editorial)



Some time ago Ignatius Donnelly's paper, The Representative, published an editorial saying in part:

"One of the last public statements of Abraham Lincoln--one which the orators of that commercial agency called the Republican party are careful always to suppress--is well worth the careful thought of all patriotic citizens. It is a prophecy whose prophetic truth is now our sorrow. It is worthy of a place beside the prophetic warnings of George Washington against the dangers of partisan blindness and foreign influences. Lincoln's words, in brief, are as follows:

"It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the future a crisis that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1896.

my country.

"'As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will attempt to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated into a few hands, and the republic destroyed.

"'I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions be groundless.'

"Were Abraham Lincoln alive....., he would feel that his suspicions were well founded."

In its issue of April 15, Skandinaven requested The Representative to state when and where Abraham Lincoln made the alleged statement.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1896.

But no answer came. The Representative has maintained a stubborn, yet eloquent, silence.

No well-managed newspaper in the United States is ignorant of the fact that the alleged "prophecy" is a barefaced forgery, perpetrated by some knave who did not even know that Lincoln's assassination occurred before peace had been restored. Its fraudulent character had been exposed at least a dozen times when it was republished by Donnelly's paper as an accepted historical fact.

But instead of correcting the error and squaring itself with truth, The Representative attempts to cover up one forgery with another. The latter attempt at historical garbling appears under the caption of "Lincoln as a Populist," over the same signature which was attached to "Lincoln as a Prophet," and reads in part as follows:

"Lincoln the Populist

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1896.

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much higher consideration. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advance-

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ment against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all liberty shall be lost.'



"The above sentiment was voiced in one of Lincoln's first messages to Congress, and was again expressed by him in an address delivered to the workers during the fourth year of his administration. Were the above sentiment to be uttered today it would be promptly pronounced by the old party press and corporation organs, 'Populist'.

"This plainly shows how the Republican party has drifted from its early moorings.

"The Lincoln Republican, therefore, violates no principle when he bolts the Republican party and allies himself with the People's party. Indeed, he must do so in order to be true to his principles. The same sentiments as those which Lincoln expressed thirty years ago are today voiced only by People's party papers and orators. No Republican orator, or organ,

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or platform, will have anything to do with such a platform as that which Abraham Lincoln laid down as above, in his official message as the first President of the Republican party. Lincolnism is now represented in Populism."

As will be seen, the great President is here presented in the garb of a latter-day Populist. Not that his plea for labor is particularly Populistic; the labor doctrine laid down in the above paragraph is today accepted by all parties as a fixed maxim of economics and politics.

But the quotation is intended to convey, and does convey, the impression that Abraham Lincoln, in one of his first messages to Congress, said that the capital of the country (the loyal states) was conspiring to curtail the rights of labor and the power of the people--that despotism was returning, and that "monarchy itself was sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people".

Can this be true, the thoughtful reader will inquire. Can it be, that



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Abraham Lincoln in a message to Congress delivered during the dark days of the rebellion, would go out of his way to strengthen the Copperhead sentiment of the North by needlessly emphasizing class distinctions among the people?



Let history answer. The quotation given by The Representative is taken from a message dated December 3, 1861, and delivered to the Senate "in the peculiar exigencies of the time". The last part of this famous state paper is devoted to a discussion of the economics and political doctrines and aims of the rebellion, and reads as follows:

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1896.

"It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively a war upon the first principles of popular government--the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents. In those documents we find the

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abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative, boldly advocated, with labored arguments to prove that a large control of the people in government is the source of all political evil. MONARCHY ITSELF IS SOMETIMES HINTED AS A POSSIBLE REFUGE FROM THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

"IN MY RECENT POSITION, I COULD SCARCELY BE JUSTIFIED WERE I TO OMIT RAISING A WARNING VOICE AGAINST THIS APPROACH OF RETURNING DESPOTISM.

"IT IS NOT NEEDED NOR FITTING HERE, THAT A GENERAL ARGUMENT SHOULD BE MADE IN FAVOR OF POPULAR INSTITUTIONS; BUT THERE IS ONE POINT, WITH ITS CONNECTIONS, NOT SO HADENED AS MOST OTHERS, TO WHICH I ASK A BRIEF ATTENTION. IT IS THE EFFORT TO PLACE CAPITAL ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH, IF NOT ABOVE LABOR IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT. IT IS ASSUMED THAT LABOR IS AVAILABLE ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH CAPITAL, THAT NOBODY LABORS UNLESS SOMEBODY ELSE, OWNING CAPITAL, SOLEMNLY BY THE USE OF IT INDUCES HIM TO LABOR.





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This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and thus drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired, or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

"Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

"LABOR IS PRIOR TO, AND INDEPENDENT OF CAPITAL. CAPITAL IS ONLY THE FRUIT OF LABOR, AND COULD NEVER HAVE EXISTED IF LABOR HAD NOT FIRST EXISTED. LABOR IS THE SUPERIOR OF CAPITAL AND DESERVES MUCH HIGHER CONSIDERATION. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a

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relation between capital and labor producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within this relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class--neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the southern states a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters; while, in the northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families--wives, sons and daughters--work for themselves, on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favor of capital on the one hand, nor hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital--that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them: but this is only a mixed, and not distinct, class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

"Again: as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such



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thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these states, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself; then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of the condition of all. NO MEN LIVING ARE MORE WORTHY TO BE TRUSTED THAN THOSE WHO TOIL UP FROM POVERTY, NONE LESS INCLINED TO TAKE OR TOUCH OUGHT WHICH THEY HAVE NOT HONESTLY EARNED. LET THEM BEWARE OF SURRENDERING A POLITICAL POWER WHICH THEY ALREADY POSSESS, AND WHICH, IF SURRENDERED, WILL SURELY BE USED TO CLOSE THE DOOR OF ADVANCEMENT AGAINST SUCH AS THEY, AND TO FIX NEW DISABILITIES AND BURDENS UPON THEM TILL ALL LIBERTY SHALL BE LOST.



"From the first taking of our national census to the last are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great

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as it was in the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater. We thus have at one view, what the machinery of the states and the Union has produced in a given time; and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty million people. The struggle of today is not altogether for today--it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us."

The sentences printed in capitals are those used by The Representative in the construction of its quotation from Lincoln's message. By comparing Lincoln's argument as presented in his own exact words, with the meaning of the quotation in The Representative, the reader will detect at a glance the shameless dishonesty and astonishing audacity of the Populistic organ. Lincoln spoke about rebellion and disclosed the secret plans and purposes of the slave power: Donnelly's paper represents him as warning the people



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and labor of the North against attacks planned by the rich men of the North. As it appears in The Representative, Lincoln's plea for labor partakes of the nature of a truism: In all the land not a man can be found who dissents from it in a single particular. Read as it was written, it reveals its far-reaching purpose--to prepare the public mind for the freeing of the slaves. The closing paragraphs of the message of December 3, 1861, were intended as an appeal to the loyal people in the loyal states--calling upon them to grasp and hold fast the first principle of liberty. Abraham Lincoln was constructing the foundation of the glorious act of emancipation when he penned those immortal lines; to serve as such was their grand purpose and historic mission.



People will know what to think about a newspaper that can stoop to such tactics as have been employed by The Representative in this instance. A paper which does not hesitate at defiling the grand features of the great martyr-President for the purpose of furthering demagogical designs is

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1896.

unfit to be admitted to the hearths of honest men and women. If, as is believed, the majority of the population are honest men, they will compel Mr. Donnelly to confess in black and white in his own paper:



1. that the so-called "Lincoln's prophecy" is a forgery and a lie;
2. that the quotation from Lincoln's message of Dec. 3, 1861, published in The Representative of May 6th, is an unscrupulous and utterly contemptible falsification intended to mislead and confuse.

And if the "sage" is an honest man, he will confess promptly and cheerfully and apologize to his readers for the sins of fraud, forgery, and deception of which his paper stands convicted.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1896.

[LINCOLN AS A PROPHET]

(Editorial)

"Lincoln as a prophet" is the title of an article signed "F.N.S." which appears in an editorial in one of our monthly magazines. The writer says in part:

"One of the last public statements of Abraham Lincoln--one which the orators of that great commercial agency called the Republican party are careful always to suppress--one which ought long ago to have been recognized before the party machine became the instrument of its present commercial proprietors--is well worth the careful thought of all patriotic citizens. It is a prophecy whose prophetic truth is now our sorrow. It is worthy of a place beside the prophetic warnings of George Washington against the dangers of partisan blindness and foreign influences. Lincoln's words, in brief, were as follows:

'It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the future



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1896.

a crisis that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.

'As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will attempt to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated into a few hands, and the republic destroyed.

'I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may be groundless.'

F.N.S. concludes by saying:

"Were Abraham Lincoln now alive. . . . , he would feel that his suspicions were by no means groundless."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1896.

Every good citizen will admit that such a statement, coming from the greatest of all Americans, is "worthy of a place beside the prophetic warnings of George Washington." In the opinion of Skandinaven, the prophecy is invested with surpassing interest and should be exhibited in the proper historical frame.

F.N.S., having made use of the statement, will not refuse to "frame" it. The people are entitled to know the date of the alleged statement and the precise circumstances under which it was made. Is it part of a speech, or a conversation, and if so, when and where was the speech made, or did the conversation occur? Or, is it a quotation from a diary? If so, what date does it bear, and where is the original to be found?

It will not be denied that these queries are proper and justified from any and every point of view, and that they only call for facts which the people should know and have a right to demand. F.N.S., it is hoped, will furnish a prompt, complete and satisfactory answer.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1896.

### NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND LINCOLN

Naturalized citizens vie with those to the manor born in paying tribute, from loving hearts, to the hallowed memory of the great martyred President. The fearful struggle for freedom and human rights in this country a generation ago made a lasting impression upon the youth of Europe. The historic drama enacted on this side of the Atlantic was a baptism of liberty to millions of boys and girls on the other side [of the Atlantic]. They could not grasp the constitutional points involved in the struggle, but they knew that the North fought to free the black slave. And when Lincoln's melancholy features looked into theirs from their little papers, their youthful hearts went out to him, and their enthusiasm centered around the towering hero of emancipation. And when he fell, pierced by an assassin's bullet, his memory remained in the loving hearts of all the youth of the Old World.

Hosts of these boys and girls have since come to this land and are now counted among its prosperous citizens. Among the scant treasures they

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carried with them, the most precious of all was the image of Lincoln graven in their hearts. They have guarded it with tender care. Time cannot efface it, nor dim the radiance of its ennobling features. The hero of their youth is the ideal of their manhood--the greatest of all Americans and the grandest and noblest of all men.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1891.

### LEIF ERIKSON FESTIVAL

The Leif Erikson festival at Scandia Hall was a great success. The main speech of the evening was as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I know it is a great disappointment to you not to have Professor Anderson with you on this occasion, as it is the result of his enkindling enthusiasm that Leif Erikson festivals at this time are being celebrated in various parts of the country. It is, therefore, with considerable diffidence that I stand before you to take his place. It was only at his urgent request, and when I remembered the reputation of the Chicago Scandinavians for generous impulses and kindly hospitality that I consented to do so. It is, I assure you, a great pleasure for me to be here, even though I come as an unbidden guest, but with your kind indulgence, I shall attempt to say something in keeping with this festive hour.

"Scandinavians of Chicago! We are here this evening to help inaugurate a





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1891.

Leif Erikson Day, a day which is to commemorate an event that is the first authentic fact of American history, a fact that is of especial interest to us, because it concerns an achievement of the old Norsemen, and was made a matter of historical record by them. To the prosaic mind, that first written chapter of American history may be devoid of any particular interest. It is, however, of such importance that every historian of America must consider it, if he wishes to know the beginning. In the past, this chapter has been a bridge over which many Americans have passed into the rich realm of old Norse history and literature. "To many of us, and especially to our descendants, I say for the children of Scandinavians in this country, what vast and varied interest may not the day prove to them if we enter into the celebration of Leif Erikson festivals with broad-gauged and sensible enthusiasm.

"But, fellow-kinsmen, we must let no one think because we celebrate Leif Erikson Day in commemoration of an event from the history of a remote past that we forget the "living present." As Scandinavians, it is our especial



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privilege to graze in the green pastures of Scandinavian history and literature, to nip the buds and blossoms of song and story which abound there. Our privilege I say aye, and one that will not - shall not - make us lose sight of our duties to this great country, its history, and institutions. It is quite in accord with our Scandinavian idea of things to support these institutions. Their spirit is not new to us, for the political institutions of this country have sprung from the seeds of political ideas planted in English soil during the Viking age, where Northman, Dane, and Norman mixed blood, Angle and Saxon. And now, in the Vineland of our ancestors, we have again, as of old, joined our Anglo-Saxon kinsmen, not only to enjoy, but to help, maintain, strengthen, and develop American institutions. And we shall strive to do our part well. In the past, the Scandinavians have not been parasites on the tree of American liberty. They have been an important small factor in the building up of the great Northwest. They have been tireless toilers of the soil. 'Their furrows oft the stubborn glebe broke' They have, moreover, earned their citizenship through the holy wash



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Skandinaven. (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1891.

of patriotism. They, too, marched to the front when it was necessary to save this nation's life. They, too, starved in the prisons of the South. Their blood also stained the waters of Southern swamps and rivers. Their bones lie strewn on Southern battlefields. Yes, the Scandinavians responded to the call of this nation in distress, and will do so again in the hour of danger. "Till Samma Swalt, Till Samma Kamp, Till Samma Don, De Gaar!" (To the same battlefields, to the same wars, to the same death, they all go.)

"The celebration of Leif Erikson festivals would soon be discontinued if nothing more were hoped to be accomplished by them than the historical fact. That has already been established. These festivals must bear a different import. The historical fact is simply a convenient suggestion for a Forefathers' Day, as it were. Although the first landing of white men on these shores is in itself an interesting fact, doubly interesting to us because these white men were Norsemen, and it is the very first beginning of the relations between Scandinavia and America. "What then could be more fitting than that



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition)., Oct. 4, 1891.

we as Scandinavians, settled in city and hamlet, and scattered over the fertile prairies of 'Vineland the Good,' should now come together and tell of the deeds of Leif Erikson and Thorfinu, and repeat the story of Gudrid, Erikson's wife, and Snorre, her American born son? But we must do more. "The Leif Erikson festivals should be occasions when the children of Scandinavian blood in this country, now and in the distant future, may have opportunities for hearing something from the history, literature, and music of their ancestors. These festivals must be conducted on broad principles so as to include all Scandinavians, Icelanders, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians. Themes must be chosen not only from ancient, but also from modern Scandinavian history and literature, not forgetting the very interesting field of our own history in this country, beginning with the Danes on the Hudson Bay. Celebrated in this spirit, Leif Erikson Day may be made a day of genuine profit to ourselves, and one not devoid of interest for our American kinsmen.

"When the Northmen landed on these shores, they found grapes in abundance and



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1891.

called the country "Vineland the Good." In commemoration of the bestowal of that name, let us continue to make Leif Erikson Day a Grape festival. The luscious grape shall not only remind us of the Vineland voyages, but shall also be symbolic of the abundance of this land when we enjoy such manifest blessings. And the vine, with which we decorate, shall not only be an emblem of the reverence with which we cling to the proud memories of an heroic past, but it shall also incite us to weave about the institutions of this fair land the supporting vine and tendrils of our love, hopes, and our eternal fidelity.

"Let this day also help unite a people that once were united and strong, a people that have sprung from the same root, a people who are bound by ties of blood, culture, and of a historic past."





I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 5, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NORWEGIAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION

The Norwegian Women's Federation has finished its first year of activity and is beginning its second year full of courage. The Federation received an unexpectedly large support from the very beginning. Every meeting has been well attended, and the interest has been keen. Women have obtained the right to vote; it is evident that they need to study the issues which are of importance for the welfare of the city.

The Federation has contracted various political parties in the city. Representatives of these parties have been present at meetings of the Federation, giving information concerning the work and the objectives of their respective programs, as related to the development of the city.

The Federation has limited its study and its work to the city for the present. It is the needs of the city which are closest to the house and home also, and which touches most vitally the life of the family as whole.

Skandinaven, Aug. 5, 1917.

The Federation has an excellent department for the study of home economics. Food-stuffs are being investigated; deputies are being sent to watch the places of sale for groceries and meats.

Representatives have also visited the Bureau of Immigration under which the Federal Employment Bureau is trying in order to gain information and help relative to employment for women.

The Norwegian language, too, has received its due. Two evenings were set aside for Norwegian lectures; also a social with a dramatic production feature as well as singing and dancing was presented.

The Women's Federation has also obtained its own division of the Red Cross, an invitation is extended to all Norwegian women whether members of the Federation or not, to co-operate. The division of the Red Cross is under the Council of National Defence.

Skandinaven, Aug. 5, 1917.

The new paper of the Federation, The Bulletin, will be sent to all the members free of charge. On the whole it may be said that membership in the Federation is not a matter of money. The fee is so low that anyone will be able to join. There are at present 1,500 members, and there is room for many more. By working together in unity we shall be able to accomplish that which, singly, we could not touch.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1914.

[NORWEGIAN WOMAN ON SCHOOL BOARD]

Mrs. Helga C. Sethness has been appointed a member of the School Board. She is one of the few women to have been appointed to a political office.

111 (1-1) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 18, 1913.

### A PLEA

For the last fifty years Norwegians have ranked among the best immigrants that have come to this country.

These former immigrants and their descendants have now become a strong national factor, for they have by hard labor, honesty, and love of independence developed a part of this large country to such an extent that we who are of this race can point with pride to great and everlasting results. In fact, the work of the Norwegian male is so well known that the previous statement may bore you, and I make this slight reference to the standing of the Norwegian citizen just as an introduction.

But what of the Norwegian woman as a factor in this great undertaking? We know that as a pioneer she stands unrivalled, as a mother she is matchless, and as to her ambitions, we know that if she has been denied great benefits, her children must and shall have them if it is in her power! For she knows that knowledge is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Nov. 18, 1913.

power. She is of sturdy stock and whether educated or not has within her elements of strength, of beauty, and of imagination that are unsurpassed.

What a splendid heritage, and how pregnant in possibilities!

Now after a period of fifty years in her adopted country and with these splendid qualities, how does she rank? Among the very highest, you will say. She is known in music, in art, in song, and in story; but how? And here truth compels us to say: only as an individual.

As a Norwegian-American citizen of Chicago it has been a mystery to me for years why there was not a strong united movement of some kind among so many finely educated and earnest women. Those of us who have felt the need not only of human fellowship but also of larger intellectual and civic growth have been compelled to leave such needs unsatisfied or to find (?) ourselves in some American club.



Scandia, Nov. 18, 1913.

I admit, of course (and now I am restricting myself to conditions in Chicago), that we have a great number of "reading clubs" and "social cliques," but I have never heard of them as being part of any great movement.

When I speak of a movement, I mean a union of all women standing for something, as certain woman's clubs do. Those of us who are club members know that the smaller clubs have the privilege of joining the larger federation of clubs, and there we enter an arena where women stand side by side irrespective of nationality.

In what way do we Norwegian women show our position and our rank in our city?

As a member of the American-Scandinavian Society I should have deemed it a privilege for a "Norwegian-American Woman's Club" to have received the secretary of the Society at the Art Institute. But no. We seem to be obliged to leave all such functions to the men; and why?

I doubt whether there are any women born that have a greater heritage or more to

Scandia, Nov. 18, 1913.

be proud of than we of Viking birth, with our folklore, our music, our legends, our history, and a mother country unsurpassed in natural beauty! Is it not because we are intolerant and afraid that some one may come into our charmed circle who is not of our set? Is it not a feeling of class, a spirit of "I am better than thou"? We boast of our republican sentiments, but are we Norwegian women really broad and tolerant?

To me there is no factor so great in broadening a woman as club life. Here poor and rich are equal--if not intellectually, in other things that are vital to women; and here they meet on neutral ground. This ground should be so elastic that we could take into our midst women who need us, and women who would help us.

It is not what clubs do for us that is so valuable, but what we give to our clubs, what of tolerance, of charity, and of sympathy. Is there not a great need in Chicago for a "Norwegian Woman's Club"? Wherever you travel, you hear of the advanced position of our women in Norway. We are proud of their position, but how shall we justify ours?

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 8, 1913.

A DREAM

The Norwegian-American Woman's Club met yesterday with an attendance of 250 members.

This organization is doing a splendid work and is an inspiration to the Norwegian women of our city.

The membership consists of two classes, active members, whose dues are five dollars a year, and associate members, who pay three dollars.

There are three departments or divisions: the literary department, which has one class in Norwegian and one in English, the music department, consisting of a chorus and a study class, and the philanthropic department, which helps the Norwegian charities.

So many physicians are members that a small office has been set aside where each

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Scandia, Nov. 8, 1913.

one gives one hour of her time every day to charity patients.

The president and the board of directors are elected for one year.

The reception yesterday was given in honor of a young Norwegian girl who is studying at Yale University after being with Madame Curie of Paris for five years. Her paper on "Radium" was a revelation, and we noticed a great many men in the audience. Our dues enabled us to pay this young lady well.

We have two club meetings every month, alternating with the literary department's meetings.

At the next regular meeting of our Club Professor Smithson will speak on "The Position of the Norwegian Woman in America".

Our president is a woman of rare tact who treats each one in a kind and gracious manner. Character and honesty are our credentials, and our clothes, as

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Shakespeare says, are "as good as thy purse allows".

The woman who works and the woman of leisure have found that after all they are very much alike, each one trying to do some good in the world by remembering the biblical injunction:

"And the greatest of these is charity."

We should have many organizations like this one.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

# MODERN CHIVALRY?

(Editorial)



Another Cook County jury has acquitted a woman who murdered her husband. In accordance with our principle of not reporting details of murders, divorces, and other morality scandals, we will not review any phase of the case in question. We will simply recall that within a comparatively short time, eight women have been tried for murder of husband or fiance; of the eight one was found guilty, six were acquitted, and in the eighth case the jury disagreed and a new trial has been set.

In not one of these cases could there be a shadow of a doubt as to the guilt of the woman accused, but the killers were acquitted on a plea of self-defense, cruelty, etc., for the victims could, of course, not speak in their own defense. In other words some sort of chivalry was the ruling power in each case, well





Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

acted injured innocence winning out. This so-called brand of chivalry is bringing disastrous results in that we are beset with a regular epidemic of women killers who play their parts like trained actors.

Histrionic talent combined with a pretty face and a comely form seems to be all that is needed in Chicago to make judge and jury alike forget that it is their duty to protect lives and families in our community and that no matter how attractive or appealing a woman may be, if she takes the life of another under any pretext, she is as much a murderer as a man committing the same act, and according to the law should be dealt with just as severely as in the case of a man.

What are we coming to? Let us make just one little comparison. A young man grows up in poor surroundings and possibly, while befuddled with drink made accessible to him by our own votes, kills a fellow man. He is tried, sentenced, and executed, while our young refined female, reared probably in the lap of



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luxury, without a need that is not supplied and whose every desire must be gratified regardless of all else, -this ornamental piece of humanity in a fit of selfish temper kills a husband or sweetheart and her sex appeal (called chivalry on the part of the male population) sets her free to further enjoy her ego and possibly bring more misery, if not death, to other humans. Is the skirted murderer any more to be pitied than the drunken product of our own rotten social system?

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Scandia, June 3, 1911.

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[ANOTHER HOME GONE TO PIECES]

(Editorial)



P. 4. - The suit for divorce filed by Stephen H. Bridges brings to light a shocking condition in our social setup. The correspondent in the suit is the famous (or infamous) Arthur Erellyn See, founder and high priest of the so-called "Absolute Life" cult. Mrs. Bridges, with her sixteen year old daughter, were among the first to be ensnared by this moron, who pronounced them the "chosen" or "elect" of the new organization.

Mr. Bridges, a respected and active man of affairs, had not the slightest inkling as to what was transpiring until the whole sordid mess was exposed in the press. The scandal involving his wife and daughter aroused him to such an extent that he went to the "See Temple" with the intention of ridding the world of this human vulture, but unfortunately the police prevented the killing. Foiled, Mr. Bridges went home where he "read the riot act" to his erring wife and left the house. At his home at 130 Wrightwood Avenue he has since been conspicuous by his absence.

The sixteen year old daughter, on account of her part in the plans of High



Scandia, June 3, 1911.

Priest See, has become a ward of the Juvenile Court. One wonders, when hearing of such practices, if a mother, who in addition to sacrificing her own self-respect drags a sixteen year old girl into such a scandal and disgrace, really can be even partly sane.

It is indeed horrifying to behold the moral atrocities committed in the name of religion, and when one considers how woman and womanly virtues have been placed on such a high pedestal and been the object of man's respect and admiration, one wonders whether a woman should deliberately disregard all conventions and rush to the support of every new cult, regardless of its morals, with all the ardor in her soul.

[BOTH WEAR THE PANTS]

(Editorial)

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P. 4. - A world war is in the offing! Plans are afoot to utterly crush an age old world power. The weapons are Parisian styles (trousers for women) on one side with the age old skirt in opposition. Will woman surrender and accept the new edict making "skirted regiments" a matter of history? Will they don the pants and give up the ancient emblem of the power of femininity, the skirt? This is now the burning question throughout the world.

The skirt is to woman what the unshorn locks were to Samson; deprivation of either means loss of power. The women are well aware of the power of the skirt, still, indications are that the pants stand a good show to win.

On the other hand, the men are putting up a fight against the idea of women in trousers, preferring the rule of the skirt to equality in pants. Unrest, respect and awe inspired by the rustle of a woman's skirts has long been man's second nature and wherever the trousered woman has had the temerity to appear, she has been met with jeers from men of sense. In adopting the

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masculine manner of dress, woman will be deliberately stepping down from the pedestal she has always occupied in the esteem of men.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 23, 1909.

A FESTIVE OCCASION

Dr. Rasmussen's Speech in Honor of Gina Krog

Miss Gina Krog, and Norwegian Men and Women in Chicago! The honorable task of welcoming our guest of honor has fallen to me; it is also my task to thank our guest, Miss Krog, for the meeting tonight and for what she has done for the women's movement in Norway, and hence for the movement everywhere.

The women's movement is a good cause, but it has not always been considered so, even by women themselves. Many women had been taught to fear the idea of feminine independence. In the early years of the women's movement, a misconception had been developed concerning the goal of the movement and the means of attaining that goal. People who had no knowledge of the movement itself knew that its proponents were "emancipated women", women with short hair, using men's boots in rainy weather. It was thought that the goal of the movement was the obliteration of femininity, of peace in the family, of family life itself; some serious, well-meaning women even created opposition

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to the cause through their too mannish behavior. But then, it was not easy in those early days to be a member of the movement for the liberation of women.

Silly imitators and "copyists" did their part to make the movement ridiculous. The term "emancipated" became a term of reproach, and those who were suspected, rightly or wrongly, of being emancipated were hounded and pointed at as examples of what a woman ought not to be. Many who had a budding love for the movement were frightened away and did not dare to follow. We owe great thanks to the courageous, sagacious, and faithful women who brought the ship--the women's cause--safely over rocks and breakers into a safe haven.

Gina Krog and her comrades in arms have lightened the work for those who will succeed them. They have made life brighter for women; they have given women a broader field of endeavor, greater self-respect, and they have set before all of us a guiding example of courage and endurance.

I shall not try to elucidate the cause itself; that has been done by our guest of honor. I shall merely mention, in passing, the work for the rights of

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wives, the rights of the unwed, the women who were placed outside society, as it were, by the laws of even the most civilized nations. The unmarried women owe their present standing in society, their very raison d'etre, to the fight for the rights of women.

The women's movement has raised the banner of work for women; it has found new lines of industry for women; it has put the spirit of modern times into the old time art and home industry; it has safeguarded the home, created better mothers, and perhaps men, too. The movement has also given rise to greater knowledge, and knowledge is power.

When Camilla Collett published the Amtmandens Døttre (The Governor's Daughters) people started to wonder; some became wrathful, but everybody knew that something new was brewing. Aasta Hansteen stood in the breach and fought courageously, and all of Christiania--one might say all of Norway--hurled sarcasms and words of disdain at her, but she stood her ground without flinching. Now and then, someone stopped and listened to what she had to say, and people began to think that perhaps, after all, there was some sense in

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what she was saying.

I remember one evening when after having attended Ibsen's "A Doll's House," I left the theater in company with a friend of mine who was married. She repeated again and again Nora's reply, "I am first of all a human being, just the same as you! First of all a human being? Why, I never thought of that before." Later on the University [of Christiania] opened its portals to women, and Cecilie Thoresen entered, young and gifted--and feminine. I am sure she did not use men's boots in rainy weather. And thus the "fulfillment of the time" was launched.

A handful of men and women came together one fine summer day twenty-five years ago and organized the first Women's Cause Society in Norway. This Society has accomplished so much that all the world admires Norway because of the work of this group.

The first Women's Cause Society in America was organized in 1848. The American women worked persistently and faithfully for sixty years, but they have

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thus far failed to reach their goal. Norway is the first sovereign nation to grant suffrage to women....and Gina Krog has been the soul of the movement; she has been at the helm; she has defied storms and adversity, and she has won.

When the women of Norway go to the polls this coming fall for the first time, we express the wish that all the courage, the persistence, and the faithfulness displayed by the leaders in the women's movement may bear good fruit; that the result may be worthy of the great work. Let it be said that greatly did they sacrifice and greatly did they reap. Let all of us say: Surely it was for the best that things have taken the course we have witnessed. And all thanks are due to Gina Krog.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 23, 1909.

A FESTIVE OCCASION

Miss Gina Krog Speaks to Full House on Suffrage for Women

There was a full house last evening at Bjorgvin Hall when Miss Gina Krog lectured on "The Onward March of Women in Norway". The majority of those present were, of course, women; it was their evening; a prominent Norwegian woman was to represent their cause, and the conduct of the meeting was in their hands. People started coming long before the appointed hour....

Consul Gade was to have introduced Miss Krog to the audience, but he was unable to be present, and, in true Norwegian style, Miss Krog presented herself to her listeners. It was a festive moment when Miss Krog, making her debut before a Norwegian audience in Chicago, appeared on the platform. The applause was thunderous, and persisted long after four young ladies presented Miss Krog with two large bouquets of American Beauties.

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The speaker appealed to her countrymen in America to set their stamp upon legislation in their new homeland by supporting the great reform, suffrage for women. In this manner, she said, the Norwegians in America could repay what the leaders of the fight in Norway owed Susan B. Anthony and others among the older leaders of the women's movement in America.

She concluded her interesting lecture with a greeting to the Norwegians in America from the Norwegian National Association in Norway, from the Norwegian Storting, from the Norwegian Cabinet, and from the Norwegian King and Queen. These greetings were presented with great warmth and found an echo in the hearts of the people. The audience rose to its feet and expressed its sentiments by thunderous applause.

After the lecture, the guests invited by the literary clubs Aurora Borealis, Glimt (Light), and the Norwegian Reading Club proceeded to the Humboldt Park Refectory where everything bore the stamp of a festival spirit.

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Mrs. Gerner, chairman of the committee on arrangements, stated that the purpose of the social following the lecture **was to give** people a chance to meet Miss Krog. So the members of the committee and Miss Krog took their places at one end of the hall, and everybody was given a chance to shake hands with the guest of honor.

Mrs. Maja Gjorsen-Huitfeldt, of Christiania, Norway, then sang several songs; she was accompanied by Mrs. Signe Skabo Lund Robarth. Enthusiasm increased with every song....

After the singing, lunch was served, and Mrs. Gerner announced that Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen would speak in honor of the guest from Norway.

The women's movement, she said, is a worthy movement, especially for women....At first, ideas concerning the movement were confused....It was thought that its objective was the destruction of femininity, family life, and family peace....Silly imitators of the leaders did much to make the movement seem ridiculous. "Emancipated" became a term of reproach;

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those suspected of being emancipated....were ridiculed and shunned; they were pointed out as examples of what a woman ought not to be. Many who were in sympathy with the cause became frightened and dared not join the ranks.

. . . . .

The first society in behalf of the women's cause in America was organized in 1848. The American women have been working persistently for sixty years; yet they have not attained their goal. Norway is the first sovereign nation which has extended suffrage to women....

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It is doubtful if there ever was a more delightful festival among the Norwegians of Chicago than the one given in honor of Miss Krog.

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## WOMAN'S CAUSE IN NORWAY

(Editorial)

Miss Gina Krog, Norway's Susan B. Anthony, will visit Chicago this week. This outstanding representative of the women's cause in Norway will be received with suitable courtesy by the Norwegian women of this city, and, in fact, by the Norwegians in general. It is an honor for a small nation such as Norway that the women of the country have attained to a status of equality with the men to a greater extent than in any other country, whether in Europe or in America. In this field, Norway is really a pioneering country.

Mrs. Camilla Collett, the highly gifted sister of Henrik Wergeland, was the real pioneer in the work for the liberation of women in Norway. Her book, Amtmanden's Dotre, voiced the demand for the natural rights of women with a

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fiery vehemence sufficient to awaken even the dullest minds from their slumber. Most of the noted authors of the day concurred with her; in fact, the position of woman in society and in law forms the central problem in the dramatic poetry of Norway from the seventies up to the present day.

Practical, systematic efforts in behalf of the rights of women did not begin, however, until the eighties. The leader in this work at that time was Mr. H. C. Berner. Like other leading men of liberal tendencies, notably the followers of Mr. Johan Sverdrup, he derived his stimulus for social and political activity mainly from England, and, in so far as the women's cause was concerned, especially from John Stuart Mill, whose books on this question were translated by a well-known Danish author. Mr. Berner provided the impetus for the organization, in 1884, of the Norwegian Society for the Furtherance of the Women's Cause.

A small body of young, able, and energetic women now stood ready to push the work forward. First among them was Gina Krog. Many other gifted women, young



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and old, joined the ranks; but all of them willingly admit that Gina Krog has been the leading force in the work. Miss Krog is a clear thinker, a good speaker, and a natural leader. And the result of the fight of the Norwegian women during the past twenty-five years demonstrates that she has been a leader leading on to victory.

The demand for woman suffrage was for a number of years the burning issue; now it has practically ceased to be important. The final step to be taken in order that women may have equality with men in this respect will naturally come soon, without any special exertion and with little or no opposition. In addition to the fight for universal suffrage, women have accomplished great work for the improvement of the position of their sex in law and in business....

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A comparison between the woman's suffrage movement in Norway and that in America does not redound to our credit. A number of years ago, Susan B. Anthony and

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her circle of co-workers were animated with an idealism similar to that which characterized Gina Krog and her disciples. Of late, however, the work in behalf of women's rights has retrogressed. The fight of the women for their cause has become mere shadow boxing. Most women will admit that the cause is theoretically just and good, but if the matter came to a secret vote, they would vote against it.

The fact is that neither men nor women wish to see suffrage extended to the hordes of ignorant women arriving from Europe every year. If women were to obtain universal suffrage in America and become eligible for Congress, Emma Goldman would probably become the first Congresswoman in the United States. The women of America know that under present circumstances there can be but scant hope for real progress in the work for their cause. They know that as a practical political question their cause is hopeless; on the other hand, they do not feel like dropping the matter. So they float aloft the banner of the great idea for appearances' sake, and nothing more.

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Nor have the American women done as well as the Norwegian women where more practical matters are concerned. The reason for this is probably that there is less interest and serious effort among women of the so-called upper classes in this country, and that any issue is easily apt to become merely a fad of the moment..... But the Norwegian women have been co-operating; they have made strenuous efforts for themselves and for their country--and they have won.

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WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE

(Editorial under "Women and the Home")



Scandinavian women, the move is on! The first step has been taken. A committee has been appointed in Minnesota to start agitation for the right of women to vote. At a meeting, Sept. 19, in the home of Mrs. Marie Melgard the preliminary steps were taken.

The task of the women selected will be to awaken public sentiment in behalf of women suffrage.

We appeal to all women to help support this important social reform. Remember, the time is ripe for women to concentrate their interest vigorously on this objective, so as to aid in the work of saving home and country. Not lust for honor or power but our duty to help man spiritually

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compels us to take this step. We must step into the arena to help the men with our feminine, spiritual capital. Our feeling of responsibility for the coming generation, our hatred of war-breeding politics and our desire for a lasting peace constitute the reason for our move.

We are fully aware of the responsibility involved, but we are willing to assume it in the conviction that a higher power is sustaining us, giving us strength and courage.

The attainment of woman suffrage will be possible if women rally to the banner. So, now, women, let us get rid of our attitude of indifference and prepare for action!

The first lecture on "Women's Right to Vote," given by Gina Krage, in

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Christana, Norway, in 1885, may be had from the committee for ten cents to cover postage. All questions concerning women's right to vote should be sent to Miss Anna Ursin, 2439 13th Avenue, S., Minneapolis, Minn.



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IS AMERICA A FREE COUNTRY?

(Editorial)

America cannot be justly called a free country as long as women do not have the right to vote. What attitude is taken in this so-called land of liberty as far as women are concerned? Do we find liberty and human rights for them? The answer must be in the negative.

America cannot be considered a free country as long as one-half of the people living there are being deprived of the most fundamental individual rights. Women produce life; they nurse life; they support everything that is good, and fight against the evils of society in order to prevent the deterioration of the race. Women are strongly represented in the work of the church, in the various benevolences, in everything which promotes good. But now we meet the strangest of all strange phenomena: when the question arises of writing laws, of governing and guiding the society which women keep alive through their mother love, then they are disregarded and excluded as incompetent. Here it is only the male half of the world that is allowed

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to take part, while the female half--although carrying the heavier burdens--is shoved aside and treated as useless.

Now consider the case of the churches. Here women are tireless in their work for advancement. But what about the annual business meeting? What about inter-congregational conferences? The women are not there; they are not elected as delegates. What a shame! Imagine how much a woman delegate would have to tell her sisters in the congregation about the things heard and seen at the annual business meeting! Her report would interest the ladies, and stimulate them to new exertions for the new year. But watch the ministers as they issue their calls! If it be a matter of business leadership, men are always chosen. But if the issue involves raising money for the work, or preparing for a supper or other festivity--or even if it is the question of cleaning the church--then the women are well remembered.

Where are the women on election day when the fate of the community is to be decided? We see crowds of twenty-one-year-old boys whose greatest ability is that of emitting clouds of smoke from pipe or cigar; but the intelligent, experienced mothers we do not see. You will say, perhaps, "They are staying

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at home". But why are they staying at home on a day of such importance? Because the men in their egotism and folly want them to stay home, in spite of the fact that for fifty-five years women in this country have been fighting for permission to help in keeping the community from decaying politically.

From this it can be clearly seen how greatly the men are lacking in understanding. The women realize that their influence would renovate our Social order, now soiled through and through; but the men object to this influence; they cannot see that anything is wrong in society.

How long will the patience of the women last? Is the day coming when they, too, will go on strike? Perhaps.

See how the "New Norway" is flowering. What is the reason? Simply this: the influence of the women has come to be felt in all walks of life; remember, in Norway women received their voting rights twelve years ago. Another happy country in Europe is Finland. Why? Because there the word "liberty" has been given its true interpretation: equal rights and equal duties for women and men. When will America reach a similar state of liberty?

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## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN NORWAY

(Editorial)

The Norwegian "Storting" (parliament) has adopted an amendment to the Norwegian constitution, giving to the women of that country the right to vote at the national elections, provided the voter or her husband has an annual income of five-hundred crowns (\$133. or more). While this does not mean absolute universal suffrage, it is very nearly \$80. Women already have suffrage in municipal affairs in Norway, and thus the Kingdom of Norway has stepped out far in advance of the Republic of the United States. In fact, the Kingdom of Norway offers a condition of liberty for the people, broader than that of any republic in the world with the exception of one or two. As to the United States, the outlook now is that women here may have to wait for another generation before attaining equality with the men as far as suffrage is concerned.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 14, 1900.

# THE WOMEN AND THE ELECTION

(Editorial in English)

"Had I the honor of being a voter I would cast my vote for William McKinley," says Clara M. J. Farson, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Other well-known club women who have expressed their views agree with her. They favor the re-election of William McKinley because, obeying the injunction of the Good Book, they believe in proving all things and in holding fast to that which is good; because he has shown himself to be worthy and true; because he stands for honor and prosperity at home and the civilizing and Christianizing mission of America abroad; and because the nation needs a tried and experienced pilot at the helm.

The Republican managers have done well to enlist the active co-operation of our public-spirited women. Though their franchise is restricted, except in some



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small western states, their intelligence and education, their refinement, enthusiasm, and experience exert a decisive influence in moulding public opinion upon all questions of importance; and unwise indeed would be the political manager who should fail to draw to himself this powerful ally. While the women cannot vote, they can make others vote. If a husband, brother, or son is too busy at his work to attend to his duty of insuring the permanence of our present prosperity, his wife, or sister, or mother will induce him to cast his ballot if anybody can do it. Woman's sense of impending danger is keen and subtle, keener than that of man; and though she has had no vote she has turned the scales of many important contests by arousing the voters from their sluggish apathy.

It is fortunate that the political inspiration of women is felt throughout the whole body politic and is by no means restricted to the circles in which most of our club women move. As we descend in the social scale, the political power of women increases rather than decreases. Great as is the influence of





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the club woman that of her sister in the humbler walks of life is generally greater. The role of the club woman is mainly that of a political revivalist. She is competent to instruct, but the class of voters among whom she moves either do not need her instructions or they may reject them, while they are yet likely to listen to her entreaties to wake up and vote. Her unlearned sister who may not know much about the theories of free silver, or free trade, or the "constitution and the flag", etc., is, nevertheless, not only a revivalist but also a political instructor, and her teaching is generally both sound and effective.

Look at our millions of wives and mothers in this broad land, on our farms and in our cities, towns, and villages--are they indifferent, or can they be indifferent to the outcome of the election? No, they are, as they ought to be, most keenly alive to its bearing on the welfare and happiness of their homes. They know by instinct, if not from books, that government is for man and not man for government--that those policies are good which insure and promote the happiness of the homes while those that expose the home to misery and want are





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destructive and bad. They know also that a happy home must be its own protector--that unless the influence of the home speaks through the ballot representing its voice there is no security for its welfare and comfort.

The farmer's wife has no difficulty in persuading her spouse that he had better leave well enough alone. Better prices, mortgages lifted, improvements made and paid for, wants filled, comforts and luxuries added to their home, plenty of money at lower rates of interest--all these things are arguments that cannot but convince the most stubborn among rural hobby-riders.

The task of the wife of the mechanic or workman in the city is more urgent if not more difficult. If she be poor--if she is compelled to live from hand to mouth--her anxiety will be all the greater and her efforts to make her husband vote right all the stronger, because she knows, from sad experience, that the least disturbance may reduce herself and her children to want. These



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humble mothers of the city who are never interviewed, may be weak on grammar; but they are strong on argument. In the forums of their own hearths they speak to their husbands with an eloquence no orator can match. When a mechanic or a workingman listens to what his wife has to say on the money question, he knows that she speaks to the point--that there are no alluring fallacies in her reasoning. When she discusses the dinner pail she knows what she is talking about--she knows that she could not fill it a few years ago while she can do it now. When she reminds him of their empty home, their ragged and hungry children of that time, she paints a picture that recalls to him his own vain efforts to get something to do, his grief at his inability to relieve the sufferings of those most dear to him. And when she points to their home now, to herself and himself, and to their well-clothed and well-fed children, and asks him whether he is going to sacrifice this comfort and happiness for the sake of glittering phrases he does not understand, because they mean nothing--for the sake of the dangers that do not exist, his common sense and love will dispel his error or doubt if he has been misled, he will gather his beloved wife and dear little



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ones around him and say: "No, mother, such a fool and brute as that I am not. I promise you to cast my vote for you and the children and McKinley and Roosevelt."

These are campaign meetings that tell. They occur every night in almost every home and are conducted in all languages. The arguments are the same and equally sound and forceful, whether presented by polished or unlearned tongues.

Here we behold the most effective work done by women in this campaign; here is the strong force that will decide the election; the home is for William McKinley.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1899.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE  
(Article in English by Martin R. Anderson)



The question of woman suffrage is rapidly pushing itself to the front and will not be settled before woman has equal rights and suffrage with man.

This great social movement is meeting with violent opposition based on some unfounded fears, and the knowing ones predict terrible consequences, and are quite certain that the home sanctities will be irremediably outraged now that women are getting their political eyes opened.

Women in India and other countries of the East have no rights that men need respect. But as the benign influences of civilization and Christianity reach these darkened corners of the earth, woman is being elevated and made equal with man. In bringing about this desirable movement, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been and still is a mighty factor. The latent power of thousands has been revealed, new avenues have been opened, until today woman is ready to compete with man in almost any calling. It is as absurd to deny all women their civil

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1899.

rights because the cares of the household and family take up all the time of some, as it would be to exclude the whole male sex from Congress because some men are sailors or soldiers in active service, or merchants whose business requires all their attention and energies.



Does our sense of natural justice dictate that the being who is to suffer under laws shall first personally assent to them? That the being whose industry government is to burden should have a voice in fixing the character and amount of that burden? While woman is admitted to the gallows, the jail, and the tax list, we have no right to debar her from the ballot box.

It is advocated by some that woman, intellectually, is not equal to man; but is that any reason for disfranchising her? Shall the Fultons say to the Raphaels: "Because you cannot make steam engines, therefore you shall not vote"? Shall the Napoleons or the Washingtons say to the Wadsworths or the Herschels: "Because you cannot lead armies and govern states, therefore you shall have no civil rights"?



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1899.



The ballot is an educator, and its benefits can be seen by contrasting the descendants of Jamestown or Plymouth, educated by the ballot, and the descendants of the same European ancestors who have never been allowed to vote.

There have always been men glad to share with women every advantage. Hence American women are as well informed as men, have as much patriotism, and are just as capable of choice.

Some say: "It will be a great injury to feminine delicacy and refinement for woman to mingle in business and politics." But to such I say that the broadest and most far-sighted intellect is utterly unable to foresee the ultimate consequences of any great social change. Lastly, has not God made woman capable--morally, intellectually, and physically--of taking this part in human affairs?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1899.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE

From time to time I have read with great interest the discussions of different questions in these columns. I believe these columns are important, because various opinions are brought forth here. Now that I have read the opinions of different persons--young and old, professional people, etc.--on the question of woman suffrage, I feel inclined to express a few of my ideas on the subject. The topics in these columns are discussed in our organizations and among private groups, and for that reason they should be continued.....

People still seem to be bound by that old barbarous idea that woman is an inferior being and must be kept in the background. This old teaching seems to be so firmly rooted in their lives that they do not realize the injustice and absurdity of its existence among an enlightened people. There was an excuse for our forefathers believing thus, for in their day the great career for man was war. With him it was the real business of life; but not so now.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1899.

Before proceeding, I wish to call attention to Hans Arvik's article in issue No. 33, where he wishes to know if we have ever heard of a woman that has ruled better than a man. I desire to refer him to Queen Victoria of England, whose reign is already the most peaceful and prosperous in the history of Great Britain. And thousands of others in the smaller vocations of life have succeeded where men have failed. To my mind, it is not the ambition of women to procure a voice in the government by filling offices that belong to men only (although it would be far better if some men would give up their positions to intelligent women who would be better fit), but because she would vote right and dare to do right. Consequently the politics of today would be purified.

Woman is not open to bribery when her family is in danger. Her love conquers ambition, and she stands a superior being in the sight of God and man. The reasons for depriving women of their rights as citizens are very evident. Man does not want to be disturbed in his career of selfishness. He desires to have no one dictate to him in the great field of drink. The liquor sellers are opposed to woman suffrage. They see the handwriting on the wall, "Thus far



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shalt thou go and no farther". They know the vote of women is a protection to home, family, and friends. They know that the hand of woman will dash aside the cup of poison and prevent the downfall of her loved ones. They know that when women vote, they will drive out the saloonkeeper as Christ drove the money-changers from the Temple. They know that the wife and mother will no longer remain idle and see their loved ones go down in shame and ruin. This is why woman is not granted equality with man. It is crime that stands in the way; it is Satan who uses man's low propensities to fight his battles.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 5, 1899.

### NOT WANTED AT THE BALLOT

In some articles favoring woman suffrage it has been asserted that our women are kept back by their male brothers who deny them the rights which would bring them up to the level of men. If given the right of suffrage, a right which is not her right, women would, it is said, strike the first blow of reform by choking the liquor traffic.

It seems to be an easy task on paper, in resolutions, etc.; but, alas, just think of it for a moment! These weaklings that need the protection of men, even while going a few blocks to church in the evening, to say nothing of their more distant expeditions into this world of danger, claim to be able to crush such a mighty power as the liquor organizations! Never on earth can they do it. Consequently, the argument of giving women the right of suffrage on that basis is out of place.

Still we hear the everlasting plea for women's rights. But let us raise the question: What rights are they enjoying, and what more do they demand? Meet



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a lady on our streets, and if circumstances demand, you have to give her the right of way every time. You get into a crowded railway coach or streetcar and pay your hard cash for a seat; but if a woman enters she has undisputed right to your seat if the seats are all occupied. She has the advantage of men in the courtroom, a very sacred advantage. In war the order is given to save the women. On sinking ships, with open watery graves on all sides, the captain's first order, after the boats are lowered, is "women first".

Poor creatures, how I sympathize with them when we hear the cry that they are robbed of their rights and privileges by us poor males. The most substantial argument against woman suffrage is that the best of women do not want to vote. These women say it is not their mission to mix in vulgar, corrupt politics, as they have a grander and nobler calling to fill at home. They are not willing to exchange the exalted position they occupy in the minds of brave and honest men for the privilege, so unbecoming a woman, of mixing in modern politics. The grave difficulties confronting our government today strain the abilities of men who have spent nearly a lifetime in public service. Right here I want to ask the question: What could these delicate things, with their





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"riot act" theories, do if put in the places of the men? Let us assume the dear creatures have a majority in Congress and a Frances Willard for President, and that circumstances should arise which necessitated a declaration of war. Would it be justice that one class of our race that is unable to go to war should have the privilege and power to order the other class into mortal combat, to kill or be killed? Arbitration--Oh, how seldom it prevails!

Ladies, be thankful that you can stay at home and be protected. The ballot box never was intended for you.





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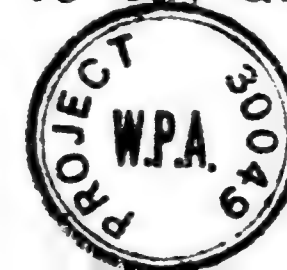
NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1899.

### LET THE WOMEN VOTE

Should women have the right of suffrage? A great many say no and attempt to give some reasons for their positions, but these reasons either contradict one another or else are so ridiculous that they cannot settle to the ground. There is no solid foundation to build them upon. The class of people that do not have a right to vote are lunatics, criminals, insane people--and women. What an injustice to include women in that class! It is a shame! How long will the women tolerate it?

People say this is a free country, where all have equal rights. If so, why do not women have the right to vote? Or are they not included in the "all"? It appears to me that women are in the same condition as The Old Thirteen [Colonies]. Do they not have to abide by the laws that are made, without having any voice in the making thereof? Are they not taxed without being represented in the government? Are they allowed to have anything to say about taxes? No, all they have to do is just to pay them.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1899.

Again, we say that "the majority rules". Does that mean the majority of the people, the citizens, or does it mean the majority of the voters? And when we boast of having a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, we do not seem to remember that women are people too. There has been a theory entertained by some, that if women get the right to vote they will have to exchange places with men--give up the kitchen and assume the duties of men. If that is what we call women's rights, let them never be granted. Let women and men stay where they belong on that point; but let women help form the government that governs them as well as men.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1899.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Editorial in English)

Recently a reader asked if the coming generation of women shall cast a vote or if they shall continue obeying the rules made by man. The women have now for nearly nineteen hundred years obeyed the rules made by man, and what wonderful progress has not the world made! Would woman suffrage have abolished slavery in the United States any sooner than it was done? Would it have destroyed Spanish tyranny in Cuba any sooner than it was done? Remember what wonderful progress has been made in the United States during these last two hundred years. Could it have been possible for the American people to have prospered any more than they have done if the women had had the right to vote? We think not.

We now live in a wonderful age of prosperity, and when you have a good thing keep it. A woman should not interfere with a man's business because "too many cooks spoil the broth".



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 13, 1899.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Shall the coming generation of women be permitted to vote, or shall they continue to obey the laws made by men without a murmur? It has been said, and truly so, that "the peculiar mission of women is to become wives and mothers." Is it not as true, that the peculiar mission of men is to become husbands and fathers? They are to be each other's helpmate. They are alike bound to protect and educate their children, and to perform the other duties of parents. The private improvement of self and the public improvement of society rest on them both.

Women must be subject to the same laws as men; why can she not have a voice in the making of these laws? The truth is that men like to monopolize the power, and they hold up passive obedience as the fittest type of womanliness. Of course, women have their faults; many are vain and like the flattery of the stronger sex; but remember there are all kinds and degrees of women as well as



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 13, 1899.

of men. The question is not what women desire; it is what is right and best for the average woman. Some say the women are not qualified. What about four-fifths of the men, whose votes can be bought at a very low price? Are they better qualified? Let us have a law for the qualification of voters and not of sex.

The "son of Adam" knows women to be a step or two lower than men, both in physical power and intelligence. I wonder what kind of a mother he has that he can display such knowledge of all the low meanness which can be found in a woman's character. Remember my friends, God Almighty made women to match men. You forget that women have not had any liberty until the last fifty years. If you will take a peep out of your grave about two hundred years hence, you will most likely be astonished by the work done by women, for they are progressing and do not intend to stop.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1898.

LADIES ON WHEELS

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: I think the columns for the young people are very interesting and I would like to say a few words in behalf of the ladies on wheels.

In the first place, there is no exercise that sets the blood tingling through a person's veins quicker than a short trip on a bicycle. I could advise nothing better for a lady that has to stand behind the counter of some dry goods store or tailor shop, than to own a bicycle and take a spin in the fresh air on her way home for her meals. And if she has any spare moments she may take a trip out into the open country, as fresh air cannot always be had in large cities. On the other hand, if she were to follow the advice of a previous writer, she would have to trudge home afoot with her body already overtired.

As to bicycle riders being deformed, I think they were that way long before





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1898.

they got their wheels. One thing I know is that it has not deformed me, and I rode over five hundred miles last fall, and the only time I could ride was Sundays because I had work to do during the week. I used to take my wheel on Sunday morning and visit distant churches, which I could not have done if I had not had a wheel. And I cannot see why a lady should not go to church on a bicycle, instead of going on foot in the company of some one who may be of no interest to her.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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I. ATTITUDES

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

STAVANGER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Speech by Birger Osland)

Sometimes I have asked myself, "why do we have these "lags" (societies), such as Stavanger "Amt 'lags' (Agricultural Societies), and all the others, and why should we continue having them?"

Are we thereby trying to perpetuate in our adopted land something foreign, something, perhaps, which may prevent us from becoming thorough and good Americans?

My answer to this query is, no, we do not. In fact, I believe we are better and more useful citizens of our adopted country because of the fact that



Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

we have good traditions behind us, because we have good and great examples in the history of our ancestors which we may emulate, and because the possession of such ideals, by ourselves and by our descendants, is a boon to our adopted land. In other words, people who come here in possession of good traditions of honor, of justice, of frugality, of enlightenment, of spiritual and material achievements, as do the Norwegian people, are in a position to enrich their adopted country, not only with their muscle and brawn, which they undeniably have done to the fullest extent, but they will also enrich the culture and ideals of the communities in which they live.

Now, these "Lags" and our annual meetings only serve to refresh our memories and give us an opportunity to renew old friendships, relationships, and comradeships.



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There is nothing clannish or foreign about them. If they are clannish, then we are equally so in having our Indiana societies, our Ohio societies, New England societies, and so forth. There is nothing foreign about these "Lags" (Societies) ,because we are, all of us, Americans. We yield to none in our allegiance to this country, and we harbor none other. We have parted forever from our motherland, we have sworn to become citizens of the United States in order to be able to enjoy the full benefits of such citizenship in times of peace and plenty, but also with a will to share fully our country's struggles, her sorrows and sufferings in case of war.

We yield to none as American citizens of the best type. If you live in a neighborhood where ignorant people speak of you as foreigners because you perhaps speak English with a Norwegian accent, take him by the hand and

Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

tell him that deeds speak louder than words. Show him the farm you have wrested from the wilderness by your good American hands, the home you have built, your family, your bank book, show him your business, your store or your factory which you built up with your good American hands and brains and tell him, these and not the accent of my speech are my proofs of good American citizenship.

NOTE: The above is part of a speech delivered by Mr. Osland at the Stavanger "Amts Lags" (Agricultural Society) convention at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 12, 1917. More than two hundred Chicagoans participated in the convention. Extra trains carried the delegations. Mr. Osland, I understand, is a Chicagoan.

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III HScandia, Sept. 2, 1911.[AGRICULTURE IN U.S.A.]

p.8...Knut Mostue of Christiania, Norway, has sailed for home, after one year of study in this country. Mr. Mostue formerly studied at the Sem Agricultural College in Norway. Upon advice of Mr. John Sundby, American agriculturist and soil expert, he spent the last year studying farming and dairying in the United States, especially in Wisconsin and Iowa. John Sundby did not consider other states, except those mentioned, as worthy of consideration. When questioned as to his impressions, his replies were characteristically short and to the point.

"What of America?" "Wonderful!" "Chicago?" "Oh Lord, what a dirty city, but it has its very beautiful sections."

How do different sections of the United States compare as to farming?" "The East, intensive, rich owners driving hired help; West, vast areas, impoverished, through ignorance and carelessness; Mid-west real farming, sensible and scientific to the greatest degree." "Some of Norway's best agricultural

teachers are from the Middle West. They are trained in the United States. "

"What of dairying? Sundby is absolutely right! Wisconsin and Iowa are the worlds best and I am coming back some day. "

All this from a twenty year old boy speaks well for Nordic brains, ambition and honesty in opinion.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 1, 1909.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Editorial)

The value of the products of agriculture in the United States of America has practically doubled during the past ten years. The total value of such products in 1899 was, according to the census of 1900, \$4,717,000,000. The following year, the value was estimated at \$5,017,000,000, and in 1901 agricultural production was valued at \$5,317,000,000.

From the period subsequent to 1903 we have estimates based upon careful studies by the experts in the Department of Agriculture. According to these studies, the value of agricultural production for the years 1903-1908 was as follows:

1903.....	\$5,917,000,000.
1904.....	6,159,000,000.
1905.....	6,309,000,000.
1906.....	6,755,000,000.
1907.....	7,488,000,000.
1908.....	7,818,000,000.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 1, 1909.

The reports present the value of the crops on the farms as of December 1 of every year, in other words, the value of the crops to the farmer or producer. The amounts which have been paid by the consumers in this country or abroad would, of course, be much higher, because it would include handling, freight, and the services of the various intermediaries in distribution. No estimate has yet been presented by the Department of Agriculture for the present year.

A well-known trade journal has made estimates, however, according to which the value of agricultural products for 1909 amounts to \$8,481,000,000. This figure is based upon the official estimates of the yields of the various crops, and the probable prices to be paid the producers on December 1. The total yield is separated into two groups. The first group comprises fourteen products with a total value of \$4,695,000,000. The second group comprises ten products, including livestock, and represents a total value of \$3,786,000,000.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 1, 1909.

Our country has made enormous progress in almost every field. Farm products, however, have doubled in value during the past ten years, and the progress here surpasses that achieved in practically any other field. And yet, agriculture in the United States has hardly stepped out of its childhood shoes. Only during the past few years have the farmers started practical or scientific farming....

What may not the soil of America produce when all of it is cultivated in a scientific, practical manner, and when up-to-date care is provided for live-stock! The future of the greater part of our people is bound up with agriculture; this is something anybody can understand. The greater the progress of farming, the greater the rise in prices. For this reason, everybody who is at all able to do so ought to get hold of some land, before land becomes too expensive for the common people to secure.

Many farmers consider it important to have their boys go to college to get "higher education", so that they may become lawyers, doctors, merchants, etc.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 1, 1909.

But the best way of safeguarding the future of the farm children is to provide a farm for them and give them an opportunity to learn up-to-date farming. No profession can surpass farming as far as good living is concerned.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 19, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### GET A FARM

(Editorial)

"Leave the city as soon as possible unless you have a good position....  
Do not wait until you are too poor to get away."

One of the older farmers in Wisconsin gives this advice to the readers of Skandinaven. He himself was a city dweller many years ago but decided to become a farmer. He has been working hard, but he has received rich rewards for his struggle. And it did not take him very long to get on top. Now he is as "snug as a bug in a rug".

Many others are in similar fortunate circumstances. None of them regret having left the city and having acquired homes in the country. Most of those who remained in the city, however, are probably sorry that they did not follow the example set by those who became farmers, at least when

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they take time to consider what they have gained in the city as compared with what in all probability they could have gained by becoming farmers. The advice of the old Wisconsin farmer is as valuable today as ever, perhaps more so. For life in the cities is becoming harder year by year; it is even becoming more difficult for people with little or no money to get ahead. Competition is becoming fiercer in every field and subjects everyone to its pressure. In addition, wages will probably become lower from now on. The new tariff demanded by the people will bring about a reduction in wages, and it is not probable that these will ever again reach the level which has prevailed hitherto. "Leave the city before you become too poor to get away."

The farm workers--at least all the intelligent farm workers--are striving constantly to progress to the point of owning their own farms. Thousands of Norwegian farmers in various sections of the country who are now the proud owners of farms have won their farms by way of the farm-worker route, and they have no regrets. On the other hand, there are many, farm-

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hands with city backgrounds who cannot or will not stick to their jobs in the country. Back to the city they go, although they must realize that idleness and need are lying in wait for many of them when the money they saved on the farm has been dissipated.....

.....

Many of the most able men in the cities are beginning to realize that life on the farm offers the safest future for the country's youth. While many Norwegian farmers educate their children for a life in the city, well-to-do people in the cities send their children to agricultural schools.....There is already a very noticeable flow from the cities to the farms, especially among the better educated and well-to-do people.

If Norwegian boys and girls in the country think that it is more elegant to become city people, they are mistaken.....

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 19, 1909.

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Get a farm if you are a city dweller; get farms for your children if you are a farmer. The farmer's life may be hard now and then, but does not the city dweller have to struggle to gain his livelihood? And day by day the life of the city dweller becomes more precarious, while that of the farmer becomes lighter and brighter with the passing years.

Get a farm! A capable farmer on a good farm is the most independent man in the country.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 9, 1908.

# THE FACTS ABOUT THE GRONNA LAW

(Editorial in English)



"A new law has recently been passed by Congress allowing certain persons to file second homestead entries. The bill was introduced by Senator Hansbrough, and it will be the means of helping a good many people to secure free homes now who have heretofore been denied the right under the old law."

Many articles have appeared in the press to make the people believe that Senator Hansbrough is the father and real maker of the law concerning second homestead entries. Now, what are the facts? The facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

At the beginning of the session of Congress several bills providing for second homestead entries were introduced. Two were taken up for consideration by the Public Lands Committee of the House; one of them had been presented

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by Mr. A. J. Gronna, and the other by Mr. Mondell. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and, as is usual in such cases, the bill reported out of the Committee was worded in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioner. Mr. Gronna was selected by the Committee to make the report on the bill to the House. In his report he stated:

"The necessity for the advisability of legislation from time to time providing for second homestead entries in cases where the entryman has been unable to perfect title to the land covered by his first entry, has long been recognized by Congress. In 1889, and again in 1900, legislation of this character was had; as time passes, and since the public lands subject to homestead entry are largely in regions where the perfecting of homestead entries is surrounded by many difficulties, the necessity for the legislation increases.

"The American homesteader is constantly pushing forward from the confines of settlement on to new lands; and passing beyond the region of assured and plentiful rainfall he has, from time to time, invaded territory where conditions were such as to render it impossible for him in many cases to retain

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his land and obtain title to it. Years of extreme drought and other conditions--sometimes permanent in character, sometimes temporary--have often compelled him to give up the struggle, and yet the spirit of the pioneer is so strong in the breasts of many of these men that after a lapse of a few years, during which time they have been able to somewhat recoup their fortunes, they desire to again make an effort to secure homes on the public lands.

"These men make the best and most successful homesteaders in the regions where conditions are trying for the pioneer. They have had experience which qualifies them to cope with the conditions more successfully than the man who has never made the attempt and is unfamiliar with conditions in the region in which he desires to settle.

"In the past few years the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and the introduction of crops suitable to semi-arid regions have encouraged the settlement of lands which a few years ago were considered valueless except

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for grazing purposes. To cope with the situation in such regions no man is so well qualified as he who has had experience under somewhat similar circumstances."



The bill passed the House as reported by Mr. Gronna, and was sent to the Senate and referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands. This Committee recommended that Senate Bill No. 1387 be substituted for the Gronna bill and passed. The Gamble bill was passed by the Senate after adding to it an amendment offered by Mr. Clapp, which provided that "this act shall not apply to any land included under pending homestead entries".

It is, of course, plain to everybody that this amendment cut the heart out of the bill and would have made the law absolutely worthless. Senator Hansbrough, a member of the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, understood that as well as anyone else.

The House promptly disagreed with the Senate bill; but the Senate insisted,

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and conferees were appointed. Among the conferees were Mr. Gronna from the House and Mr. Hansbrough from the Senate. After a hot battle in the conference committee, the House members won the day, and the bill as finally reported by the conference committee was the bill that had been originally reported by Mr. Gronna and had passed the House, with an unimportant addition. The bill was accepted in this form by both houses and became law on February 8, of this year.

The new law, which, word for word is identical with the bill as reported by Mr. Gronna, with the exception of the two words, "or abandoned", reads as follows:

"That any person who, prior to the passage of this act, has made entry under the homestead laws, but from any cause has lost, forfeited, or abandoned the same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead law as though such former entry had not been made, and any person applying for a second homestead under this act shall furnish the description and date of his former





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entry: Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person whose former entry was canceled for fraud, or who relinquished the former entry for a valuable consideration."

As will be seen, Mr. Hansbrough had very little to do with the law. The bill was reported out of the Senate Committee by Senator Gamble and was in his charge during its consideration in the Senate. Mr. Hansbrough's name does not appear in connection with the measure at all until he was made one of the Senate conferees by virtue of his position as chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands. It is true he had introduced a bill for second homesteads (Senate Bill No. 1174), but his bill was never reported out of his own committee.



The new law is a great boon to many poor and worthy people who, without any fault of their own, had lost their right to take a quarter-section of Uncle Sam's land. The right is now restored to them. The history of the fight for the passage of this measure is very interesting and may be read in full



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in the Congressional Record, pages 574, 609, 610, 688, 725, 759, 769, 910, 952, 1210, 1295, 1353, 1453.

The fact that Mr. Hansbrough's bill was not reported out of his own committee shows how much he was interested in a measure of this character. But now, that a law for second homestead entries has been placed on the statute books largely as a result of Mr. Gronna's able, vigorous, and persistent efforts—now the press comes sneaking around claiming all the credit and glory for Mr. Hansbrough! Some of his henchmen may not know any better. But Mr. Hansbrough himself knows that he did as much as the man in the moon to secure this law, and no more. That a Senator of the United States will stoop to such cheap tricks and despicable tactics for the purpose of misleading the people is a disgrace to the state he misrepresents and cannot but arouse contempt among manly and honest men.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 2, 1901.

### INJUSTICE TO HOMESTEADERS



A trustworthy correspondent has called our attention to certain practices and abuses that have wrought gross injustice to honest homesteaders. Hundreds of poor settlers have, it appears, been robbed of their lands and homes just as they were about to reap the profits of many years of suffering and toil.

A poor man would take a claim, spend his ready cash for the necessary land-office fees and materials for a shanty, then build his little house and begin to make improvements. In the open seasons of the year he would work for other farmers and thus secure funds for his "grub" in the winter season and for continuing the improvements on his land. His progress would necessarily be slow; yet by unceasing hard work and stinting he would manage to comply with the requirements of the law and in five years would be ready to prove up. A home at last! His untold hardships were forgotten in this hour of joy.

Vain hope! A government agent steps up and robs him of his land, alleging that he has failed to comply with the law. The poor settler has spent his last cent; all that he has earned and owns is invested in the land he was about to call

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his home; he is utterly unable to fight any contest, however unjust, in the courts; he has no choice but to abandon his claim and improvements.



This rank injustice is on a par with the worst outrages committed against western settlers by Mr. Sparks during Grover Cleveland's first administration. If there ever were honest settlers upon the public domain these homesteaders are such. The very purpose of the homestead law is to enable people in their position to secure free homes. They have complied with the law as it has been understood and interpreted, and are beyond question entitled to receive their patents.

The government agents have probably acted in good faith. But they have certainly erred; they have shown poor discretion and their policy is contrary to the spirit of the law. In some instances they may have been misled by some of the scoundrels who make a specialty of preying upon poor homesteaders and have succeeded in making the government a party to their despicable confidence game.

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No time should be lost in securing justice to those abused settlers. By prompt action Senators McCumber and Hansbrough and Congressman Spaulding could right wrongs that have been inflicted and prevent similar hardships to other settlers in the future. And the press ought to have something to say in this matter. If it desires ample success in its campaign for new settlers, it must not fail to protect the poor homesteaders of the country in their just rights.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 23, 1900.

LACK OF WORKERS  
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FLOODED WITH REQUESTS FOR HELP

Farmers in the northern part of Illinois and in Wisconsin have difficulties in obtaining the necessary help for their farms. All the time since the snow began to melt in the districts mentioned, the free employment offices in Chicago .....have been practically swamped with requests for farm help. Men who are not married are preferred; men with wives but not too large a family are also desired.

One of the difficulties connected with the situation is the fact that many men who are quite capable of doing work in the fields are unable to do milking.

The farmers are offering better wages at present than they did earlier in the year. At the start wages were offered from ten to twenty dollars per month, but there were only a few workers interested under the circumstances. Now



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the bids have risen to eighteen to twenty-four dollars per month in addition to board and lodging.

A farmer from Booneville came to the employment office the other day stating that he wished to hire a German housekeeper. He explained that the housekeeper must be prepared to help with the haying and other kinds of work in the fields; in addition she must help with the milking and, of course, do the cooking and take care of the house. In spite of his demands, he got his housekeeper, although ordinary positions as housemaids and cooks are scorned by many even though the wages be as high as eight dollars per week. More than one hundred requests for kitchen maids have been received at the employment office, but only few girls want the positions; they prefer factory employment, work in an office or in a store.

There are yet many chances for our Norwegian people on the farms.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 18, 1899.

### CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

(Editorial)

A short time ago a prominent life insurance company submitted to the bankers and financiers of the country the following question:

"We would be greatly obliged to you if you would be good enough to let us know what rate of interest you consider as safe for a life insurance company to **expect** to realize on its total assets invested in such securities and mortgages as an institution of this kind should hold during the next twenty years."

A large number of replies were received, all concurring in predicting an era of cheap money. The estimates vary between two and four per cent, while



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about one hundred bankers express the opinion that an average return of from two to three and one-half per cent interest on high grade investments for the next twenty years is as high as may be expected. Samuel Carr says:

"As I look back over the last twenty years, which have certainly been full of variety for all who have had occasion to borrow or to loan money, and realize the rate which the government has paid for its money, viz., about four per cent in 1879 and 1880, down to three per cent in 1898, it seems to me that the rate for prime investments has fallen, and that whereas in 1879 or 1880 you could look forward for twenty years and expect to realize from four and three-fourths to five per cent, in 1899 you cannot look forward for the same length of time and expect to average over three and one-half or three and three-fourths per cent."

This is good news if true, as it most likely is. Capital is accumulating rapidly, and an abundance of money means cheap money.



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Our farmers need cheap money as much as any other class of producers, if not more so. They will share in the benefits flowing from lower rates of interest, but not equally with the businessman or the owner of real estate in the cities. The farmer's security is good; the value of a farm is more stable than that of city real estate. But as a borrower he is at a disadvantage; he is the last to feel the effects of an improvement in the money market, and he does not always get his full share of the boom.

The cause is self-evident: it is found in our imperfect system of agricultural credits. Our banks are adapted to the wants of the business community; and city real estate offers the best field for investment of capital in large blocks in slow assets. But we lack a practical system for the gathering of small savings to be invested in farm loans. The absence of such a system accounts for the comparatively high rate of interest the farmer is compelled to pay. Even if money is abundant, it is dear to the farmer because the expenses connected with farm loans are large.



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This is a serious and most important question that demands immediate attention because the prosperity of our farmers in a large measure depends upon its solution. Other lines of business have adapted themselves to the modern law of small profits; the farmer must do likewise if he is to realize any profit at all. If he is compelled to borrow money and is denied the advantage of a low rate of interest, his net earnings are likely to dwindle to little or nothing. The world is full of money; we have much at home and can draw more from other countries. But all this cheap money is of no benefit to the farmer if the money grows dear before it reaches his pocket. What is wanted is a practical system of agricultural credits, or farm banking. With such a system in operation, the farmers of the Northwest could get all the money they need at four or four and one-half per cent and on easy terms of payment; even lower rates might be obtained because their security is the best in the world.

This branch of banking is highly developed in the Scandinavian countries, and but for this fact American competition would have crushed the life out of the European farmer long ago.



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Cheap easy money has enabled the Scandinavian farmer to live. With corresponding advantages of easy money, the American farmer would not only live, but thrive and prosper.

A mortgage bank organized on proper lines, having a sufficient amount of capital, and with branch offices established in all counties of the state, would go far towards supplying the needs in this field of banking. But if anything in this line is to be done within a reasonable time, the legislature must take the first step, and there is no good reason why action should not be taken by the present legislature. A joint committee made up of strong men might be appointed to investigate the matter and present the results of its work in a comprehensive report to be published, say within a year. This report should include full outlines of foreign systems of farm banking, especially those of Germany, France, Denmark, and Norway, with other useful or necessary information.





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If this were done it would probably lead to definite action of some kind. The legislature may take such a step without committing itself to state ownership or state management. If possible, the plans should be made along the lines of the Landmands Bank (Farmers Bank), found both in Denmark and Norway, some of which are co-operative. The first thing to do is to set the ball in motion, and that the legislature can do; but it may not be done unless the lawmakers take the initiative. A good report could not be had for nothing, but it would be worth a great deal more than it would cost. Nor could an appropriation for such a purpose be characterized as objectionable class legislation. Every man, woman, and child in the state would, in one way or another, share in the benefits to be derived from a sensible and practical system of farm banking.

[Translator's note: I am told that this editorial started a wide discussion in the Scandinavian press. Later the American press took up this question on a national scale, the final result being that legislatures began to support the idea. State laws were passed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.]





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 31, 1898.

A GENERAL VIEW

(In English)



I believe the young folks should not leave the farm before they are able to start in a business or at some other work they prefer, that is, if they are determined to leave the farm. They should stay at home and go to school as much as possible because the more education they get, the better it is for them and the better they will be fit [sic] for the business they want to undertake. You all know that a boy or girl that has no education will never succeed in any business.

Some people think that the youth brought [up] on the farm should not leave it, but that is entirely wrong. The youth from the farm should do what they like best, the same as their city brethren. If one does not

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like the farm he should not be obliged to stay there.



Some say there is more pleasure in the towns and [the] cities than there is in the country. That may be true, in some cases, while again, there may be more pleasure in the country.

There are also some people who seem to think that education is unnecessary for the farm youth. But that is not true. A farmer needs the same education as those that live in the city, and besides he must study the things that make him better fit to be a farmer.

I believe the farm youth should be warned not to come to the city if they have no job in view here. In the city many of the young people are out of

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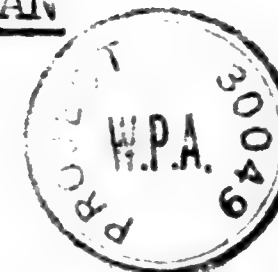
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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 31, 1898.



I H            work, and they find a hard time getting any. So why should the young people from the rural districts come to towns and cities and join the ranks of the unemployed?

Here in Chicago the Scandinavian youth find it difficult to find work. Usually, because many of them speak little or no English. In large cities the youth have a hard time of it.

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Skandinaven, Mar. 1, 1881.

### AMERICAN PORK

France now prohibits the importation of American pork. This will mean a great loss to the Norwegian farmers here in the Central States. The price has already fallen sixty cents per hundred pounds, and we believe that this action will cause a further price drop that will force many of our farmers to abandon the raising of hogs.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**M. Health  
and Sanitation**

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 8, 1927.

## HEALTH

(Editorial)

To have and to hold health is our divine heritage. There is no greater wealth than health. Our efforts should be directed intelligently to obtain the blessed state of health and harmony. All else is secondary to mental alertness and physical perfection. Let us take full advantage of Nature's abundant gifts, thus adding years to life, and life to years.

Let us be temperate in all things. Keep our thoughts clean, blood red, muscles hard, digestion good, body erect, nerves steady. Work with a will to do; play when the work is through. Build on a foundation of contentment and goodness. Establish a reserve fund of health and happiness, for a health reserve is more important than a wealth reserve.

All these things are within the reach of everyone, but the knowledge that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Scandia, Jan. 8, 1927.

they exist has been made possible by the use of these columns. We extend to you, our readers, and your dear ones, our very best wishes for healthy bodies and a happy home--the fruitage of right doing and right living.

May these blessings accompany you during the year 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I MSkandinaven, Aug. 19, 1917.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF VITAMINS

(Editorial: Women and the Home)

The art of cooking has been of great importance in the development of human society, yet in regard to certain food-stuffs, cooking is detrimental. Certain valuable food elements, called Vitamins, which are found, e.g. in the outer layers of grains and rice, in the yolks of eggs, in fresh fruit and in raw vegetables, are lost in cooking. The vitamins are life giving elements of the greatest importance for our well being; if they are lacking certain diseases will take hold such as Beri-Beri, and the body also suffers in more general ways, though the full extent of the weaknesses caused by the lack of vitamins in the system, is not yet known. Enough is known, however, to make certain the importance for the body of vitamins, and to obtain these, it is necessary to eat certain foods containing the vitamins.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 18, 1909.

MILK FOR INFANTS

(Editorial)

The Chicago Board of Health is making strenuous efforts to provide pure milk this summer, especially in districts with a high infant mortality. The inspectors of the Board are trying to co-operate with the milk dealers in these districts to see to it that the milk is kept free from all impurities until it reaches the mouth of the child. All milk stores must be absolutely clean and well ventilated, and cans and jars must be sterilized. The inspectors are also demanding that the milk be kept on ice from the moment it is brought into the city until it is delivered to the consumer.

The greatest danger to the milk is frequently found in the homes where it is being used. Cleanliness is as necessary here as in the store of the milk dealer. But sanitary conditions are miserable in many homes, where ice is frequently an unknown luxury. Unfortunately, the inspectors can

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do but little here; even though there were enough inspectors to reach all the homes, there would be little they could do.

When milk is permitted to remain in an open can, it rapidly absorbs disease germs from the air. These germs multiply with incredible rapidity when the milk is lukewarm, but if the milk is cooled to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, the germs multiply very slowly. A bottle of clean, cold milk should be delivered daily at the doors of the consumer. This may easily be done through proper co-operation between the producers and the dealers. It will then be up to the housewife to see to it that the milk is kept pure until it is used. If the housewife neglects her duties in this matter, the milk will soon become unfit as food for infants. The milk must be kept in clean bottles or jars; it must not be exposed to the air longer than necessary, and it must be kept cool until used.

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As has been already mentioned, the Board of Health is doing everything

MPA (ILL) PROC. 3213

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 18, 1909.

possible to get pure milk for the city's infants. But unless the mothers also do their part and comply with the rules of hygiene that have been discussed, the work of the Board will avail but little. It is not enough to bring the milk into the home in a state of purity; the milk must be kept clean in the homes, where, as a rule, it is kept from three to twelve hours, or even longer, before being used.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 22, 1909.

## CHARITY PATIENTS

(Editorial)

Ailing people who need care, but who cannot afford to pay for treatment at a hospital, are usually sent to the County Hospital at public expense. This may be preferable to no care at all, but it is not with a light heart that sick people take this course. And no wonder! At the County Hospital charity patients are frequently treated in a manner which does not in any way denote charity.

Medical students gather with their instructors at the bedside of the patient, and his sickness is discussed and investigated in all its details without the least consideration for the patient, who must listen to it all and must submit to all kinds of examinations. When the demonstration is over, the patient



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is left to be treated by some young medical student in order that the latter may gain experience and continue his studies through the treatment.

If, in spite of these unfavorable conditions, the patient recovers to the extent of being able to leave his bed at the hospital, he is discharged and turned out on the street, a worn and weak creature, frequently with no place to go for a period of rest to regain his strength. Naturally, a relapse will often occur, and he is sent to the hospital once more. This second visit to the County Hospital only too frequently includes a visit to the operating table.

Such are conditions in Chicago, and similar conditions, we are sorry to say, are probably prevalent in most other places in our country. It is a cruel and heartless treatment of suffering humanity, under the guise of benevolence. In addition, it is indefensible waste not only of human life but also of public funds. For this careless, inhuman treatment of the sick is too

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frequently a "cure" resulting in the death of the patient. No wonder that people are afraid of going to the County Hospital!

The physicians know that the situation is bad, and the hospitals that accept charity patients know it, too. It would not be difficult to correct this evil if the physicians and the hospitals would co-operate to this end.

The medical societies should take this matter under consideration. Let us have more intelligent and humane treatment of patients at the County Hospital! Let us have some real charity for the medical treatment of people who are ill and lack the funds needed for private treatment!

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1909.

## NOBODY RESPONSIBLE

(Editorial)

The coroner's jury has completed its investigation of the crib fire and has announced its verdict. The jury found that about seventy people lost their lives in the conflagration, but it also found that nobody can be held responsible for their deaths. And thus the tragedy has been disposed of. The widows and the children of those who died are left with nothing but their grief. They cannot demand compensation for the loss of their providers. They have to take care of themselves as well as they are able.

The jury did its best to get to the bottom of the matter, and its pronouncement is probably in accord with the information given by the many witnesses. Thus, the jury places the blame for the tragedy on the lack of suitable legislation; that is, the blame is placed at the door of society, and the proposal is made that the necessary legislation be enacted to prevent repetition

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[Of such disasters]--that the law concerning the handling of explosives, such as dynamite, be given a thorough revision.

In this the coroner's jury is probably fully justified. But we doubt that the legislature will be able to find time to do anything about the matter. The legislators are so busy with their task of not electing a United States senator that they can hardly be expected to find time for legislation that will protect the workers, safeguard their lives and health, and insure their families against want when accidents take their toll.

We have plenty of laws on everything under the sun. We have well-paid public servants whose task it is to enforce the laws. Yet when such a heart-rending tragedy as the crib fire occurs, we find the law valueless--that nobody is responsible. This is a sad situation, but it is nevertheless true. Disasters of the kind just discussed occur again and again. We are shaken out of our indifference at the moment, but soon the whole matter is forgotten, and we permit things to go on, as before, in their old lopsided way.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 24, 1909.

## THE CHEAPEST MERCHANDISE

(Editorial)

The state's attorney and the police in Chicago are co-operating to gather information concerning the cause of the terrible crib disaster which cost so many lives. So far all that has been brought to light seems to indicate that the responsibility rests with one, two, or three workers, all of them Negroes, who were exploding mines deep below the bottom of the lake. Of course it will also be attempted to determine whether the company which held contract on the mining job had acted in a responsible manner, and whether the inspectors of the city had performed their duty.

If the guilty are discovered, however, and if they be punished--which will not be done until after long delay if the guilty ones be people of influence--those who died are dead, and their widows and children are left with their sorrow and their needs. The terrible catastrophe reminds us that the life of a worker, and for that matter, human life in general, is the cheapest of all





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merchandise here in America.

More than 30,000 workers are killed, and about two million people are injured every year in the United States as a result of accidents. No other country shows a similar record of slaughter. It is generally admitted that about one half of these accidents could have been avoided if only the most elementary rules of caution had been followed.

But why bother about such things? Most of those who are thus sacrificed are merely "foreigners". If a few hundred or a few thousand of these are killed, why worry? Ships carrying immigrants are regularly bringing new crowds of people who are willing to take the jobs offered even though the jobs mean traps of death. Of course, an accident is an unpleasant affair; machines, tools, and other property may be destroyed, and that is bad, especially if the properties were not insured. Accidents also stop or delay production, thus cutting down profits. But the workers? Well, what about them? Who knew them? They were





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"foreigners" or other "nobodies", and there are plenty of other people who are willing and glad to get the place left vacant. A pick or a shovel costs money; the life of a worker is of no value.

Who will deny that the general attitude of the larger employers is expressed in the statements made above? Of course there are exceptions, but contempt for the life and welfare of the workers is characteristic of the industrial life of our nation. Only on the day of election is the worker really considered in his character as a human being; at that time he is told in many sweet words that he is the real "big shot" in this country. But the people he elects are doing little if anything to protect his life and health.

In several of his messages to Congress, President Roosevelt has directed attention to this matter. He has emphasized that the industrial legislation of our country does not consider sufficiently the life and health of the workers, and he has strongly stressed the fact that the United States is the



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only civilized country in the world where the question of accident insurance for the workers has not been seriously considered. His messages, however, have been cries in the wilderness as far as this matter is concerned. Some of the members of Congress have of late even amused themselves by laughing at his messages when the latter have touched upon the defects in laws concerning industrial activities. Our factory laws are inferior by far to the laws of European nations in this respect, and to this may be added that in America the laws are not obeyed unless it is found convenient to do so. Those whose task it is to enforce the laws, close their eyes and let the laws sleep. The terrific loss of life in mines, on railroads, in factories, and at various large undertakings, is the natural result of bad legislation and the still worse enforcement of the laws.

When an accident has occurred and a worker has lost his life or his health, the family as a rule is left to starve unless the worker had some property. To be sure, he who is responsible for the accident can be made to pay. In



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many cases, however, it is difficult to fix the responsibility; furthermore, the responsibility is frequently fixed on people who have no means of paying for the damage done. In the comparatively rare instances where a rich company is made liable, the worker or his dependents are hardly any better off. If those suffering as a result of the accident are unwilling to accept the mite offered by the company, the latter refuses to pay, and the case is taken to court where it may be continued for years. And if the worker finally wins the judgment, the greater part of the amount will usually go to the lawyers.

This is not justice. What the worker and his family need in such cases is immediate payment of damage without the need of awaiting the outcome of the slow court process.

In Norway the worker gets this sort of compensation. Of late many writers to our paper have spoken of aid to the workers in Norway. These latter, however,



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are better off in regard to accident **compensation** than the workers in America. The Rigsforsikringen (government insurance) pays compensation amounts in case of loss of life or limb or other damage as a result of accident, and the money is paid at once according to rules determined by law.

In the news columns of Skandinaven there are frequently found items from Norway telling of families of workers who have been compensated by the government insurance for loss of life or earning capacity by the provider. This insurance so far covers only industrial workers, but the intention is to extend the insurance to include the whole nation. A special insurance arrangement for fishermen was, as recorded in this paper, enacted in Norway to take effect on January 1, of the present **year**.

What little Norway has been able to do for its workers, large, wealthy America can certainly do. But here nobody cares. The most prominent man who has raised his voice in this matter has spoken to deaf ears. America continues



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carelessly to murder its workers by the thousands, and the survivors, the widows and the children, have only the sorrowful memory left them.

The life of a worker is the cheapest merchandise in America.



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Scandia, Jan. 9, 1904.

### THE THEATER FIRE

The fire at the Iroquois Theater caused a great deal of sorrow; more than six hundred people, among them a great many outstanding Norwegians, perished in the conflagration.

The majority of the deaths were caused by suffocation in the fumes and smoke. As usual the main cause of the great loss of life in the fire can be traced to the laxness of the city officials. Our lawyers are demanding ten thousand dollars for every Norwegian that perished.

Of the many Norwegians who lost their lives, we can mention only a few at this time: Albert Alfson, Mrs. Carl Schoubesk, and her two daughters, were the first bodies to be carried out. About twenty Swedish men and women died in the fire.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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IV (Polish)

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1902.

## LEFT THE CITY

(Editorial in English)

The City Council appointed a special committee to inquire into the St. Luke Sanitarium horror. The structure was a condemned hotel building that had been converted into a hospital and partly equipped as a prison, with barred doors and windows, etc. This astounding information and more of a similar character had been brought to light since the horrible calamity in the notorious fire trap, and the Council desired to learn where to place the responsibility for the violation of law that culminated in the loss of so many human lives. The subcommittee summoned Mr. Peter Kiolbassa who, at the head of the building inspection department, was supposed to furnish all the information desired. But the building inspector had evidently concluded that his presence was needed elsewhere, for the committee was informed that he had "left the city".



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IV (Polish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1902.

A great and good building inspector! He knew that the St. Luke Sanitarium was run in gross violation of the laws of the city, or it was his business to know it; he knew that it was one of the worst death traps in Chicago, or it was his business to know it; he, in common with everybody else, had ample reason to fear that some day the unfortunate inmates would be roasted to death in their chains--which actually came to pass; it was his duty to close the establishment and thus prevent a calamity, and he had ample power to do it. But he did not do his duty; he made no use of his power. And when a committee of the City Council calls upon him to learn why the laws are not enforced by his department it is informed that "he has left the city!"

But we may have the consolation that if this paragon of an officeholder should be elected to another office of trust and responsibility he will certainly return to feed at the new crib.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1901.

### SMALL PARKS FOR SMALL CHILDREN



A resolution passed by the City Council invites the three park boards to co-operate with the special park commission in selecting sites to be purchased for small parks and playgrounds.

It is to be assumed that this courteous invitation will be accepted in the same spirit of cordial co-operation in which it has been extended, and that the work of establishing a system of small parks will soon be well under way. The task is one of great importance and some difficulty. But the chief aim of this splendid improvement is not in doubt. These small parks are to be established mainly for the benefit of those of our children who, for various reasons, are denied the privilege of visiting the existing parks except on infrequent occasions. They should be located, as far as possible, in districts that are thickly settled by workers who are compelled to live in more or less unsanitary tenements, in crowded

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1901.



rooms where a draught of fresh air or a ray of sunlight is a strange visitor. The children who swarm about the narrow streets and unspeakable alleys in such districts are entitled to the first consideration. Even if all the money to be expended for this purpose is invested especially for the benefit of the poor children of the city, it will be well spent.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1901.

### VACANT LOTS FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Through the efforts of Aldermen Minwegan and Palmer two vacant lots in the twenty-first Ward are to be transformed into playgrounds for children.

This is a most excellent example that ought to be followed in every ward in the city. The need of small parks, properly distributed throughout the city, is generally admitted. But while the people are waiting for the necessary legislation authorizing the creation of a system of small parks, they may improvise any number of temporary parks by turning vacant lots into public playgrounds. In most instances the owners would be more than willing to grant permission. The expenses would not be heavy and could probably be raised without much trouble if the work were taken in hand by active organizations of public-spirited citizens in the central wards of the city. In this way many a piece of unsightly and disease-breeding property could be turned into a playground for children, a breathing spot for everybody, and an ornament to the neighborhood.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 14, 1901.

## A CLEANER CITY

(Editorial)

The new municipal cleanliness ordinance is now in force. Mr. Doherty will distribute 300,000 posters showing the chief features of the ordinance, and the Health Department will join hands with the Police Department to secure its enforcement.



No city can be kept clean unless every resident will keep his own premises in order, and the people in general will refrain from littering the streets and sidewalks with rubbish of all kinds. These homely duties are clearly defined and emphasized in the new ordinance. The law is all right, but its enforcement at this time is another question. Though it does not require anything that is not readily complied with by the people of well-ordered communities, it will be found too exacting by a large number of the residents of Chicago. It will be violated in many essential features from the very first day. A less severe ordinance that could be enforced to the letter would give better practical results.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 14, 1901.

Under present conditions it does not make much difference after all whether the ordinance is good or bad. There is nothing to indicate that the men of the City Hall have experienced a change of heart. For four years they have wasted the funds appropriated for street-cleaning purposes, and persistently neglected to enforce existing sanitary regulations. The people have just put their seal of approval upon this state of things: they have said, in effect: "We do not care whether the city is clean or filthy; so stick to your course."

To make the outlook for a lasting improvement still gloomier, "crusaders" have broken loose again. A "street-cleaning crusade" has been inaugurated with the usual noise and blare of trumpets. This in itself would be sufficient to kill the new law. Anything that starts with a "crusade" in this city is hopelessly doomed.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 25, 1899.

FILTH

(Editorial)

If the people of Chicago have never seen bottomless streets, a visit to the Scandinavian section, at the intersection of Milwaukee Avenue with Erie and Sangamon Streets, will be very instructive. Large pieces of cedar pavement have been carried away and for all that we know may in these days be used for kindling wood in purgatory. Heavy teams are almost daily sinking to their axles in the mud and have to be unloaded before they can be pulled or lifted out. Just in front of our windows 122 W. Erie Street, corner of Milwaukee Avenue many teams have foundered in a hole so big that Aldermen Oberndorf and Carl Johnson may be buried in it in sackcloth and ashes, and there will still be room left for a street commissioner.

And when, oh when! will the Seventeenth Ward get an alderman who is able to lift his voice in the Council to bemoan the decay of the streets and the by-ways in his ward? We elect Scandinavians, thinking they will do better than

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 25, 1899.

the Irish, but we find that a politician is a politician, no matter of what nationality.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1899.

### PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SCHOOLS

Dr. Steele says: "When reading or working, the light should be at the reader's left side or at the rear, but never in front. The constant increase of defective eyesight among the pupils in our schools is an alarming fact. Dr. Agnew considers that our schoolrooms are making us a "spectacle-using" people. Nearsightedness seems to increase from class to class, until in the upper grades, there are sometimes as high as fifty per cent of the pupils thus afflicted. The causes are:

- "1. Desks so placed as to make the light from the windows shine directly into the eyes of the scholars.
2. Cross lights from opposite windows.
3. Insufficient light.
4. Small type that strains the eyes.
5. The position of the pupil as he bends over his desk or slate, causing the blood to settle in his eyes.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1899.

"All these causes can be remedied; the position of the desks can be changed; windows can be shaded, or new ones made; books and newspapers that strain the eyes can be rejected; and every pupil can be taught how to sit and study."

This is sound common sense. The Commissioner of Education seems to agree, but he does nothing about it. Here is his report:

"Light is better from both sides than from one side, but there should be no windows that face the pupil. Light from one side should be from the left, so as not to throw the shadow of the pupil's hand upon his work.

"The windows should be provided with green shades: yellow is not good for the eyes. The blackboards should not have a glossy surface and the teacher's desk should be in the opposite end of the room from the entrance. The end of the room opposite the entrance should have no windows. The blackboard should extend across the end of the room back of the teacher's desk, and down each side to the windows."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1899.

But the opposite is the case in most of our classrooms. So what is the good of agreeing with Dr. Steele? Some classrooms are worse than others. We know of rooms where the desks are so placed that the sun can shine into the pupils' eyes, and little effort is made to shade the room. Yet nothing is being done.

It is high time that this matter be taken up, and conditions changed. We shall do what we can, and as soon as possible.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1898.

IN THE MATTER OF FILTH

(Editorial in English)

And now everybody is aroused over the unspeakable condition of the streets and alleys of Chicago. How can this be? Has not Carter H. Harrison again and again been telling the people with parrot-like persistency that the streets have been kept clean? Have not some of our best-known "non-partisan" fellow citizens seized every opportunity to offer excuses for the shortcomings and rottenness of his administration? Have not our most righteous "independent" newspapers been closing their eyes to the dunghills that have grown up all over the city as monuments to the inefficiency of the Harrison administration, and have they not ever been ready to cover the accumulation of filth with cloaks of immaculate charity?



The complaints that have been showered upon the City Hall from all parts

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1898.

of the city have rudely disturbed this beautiful game of blindfolding the people. But it cannot be helped. The dirt is here and nobody denies it. McGann admits the fact, and even His Honor has, since his return, refrained from making another speech on the model condition of the streets.

The Commissioner of Public Works has, of course, entered the usual plea, "lack of funds". If this plea is valid, why have conditions improved since the people began to complain? Did the funds come with the complaints of the "kicking" citizens? If the money that has been squandered for the support of Democratic ward heelers had been extended [sic] wisely and economically for street and alley cleaning there would have been enough on hand wherewith to do the most necessary work.

One feature of this business is rather puzzling. When he took the reins, Mr. Harrison found the street cleaning service fully organized under the civil service law. The work was in the hands of competent and



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1898.

zealous men and women and the service was efficient and satisfactory. The employees felt that they were protected by the law and strove to do their duty without fear or favor. But this condition of things was anything but satisfactory to Mr. Harrison, who wanted the jobs for hungry followers. One night Mr. Harrison and Mr. McGann put their heads together, and the next morning Chicago awoke to find the whole street cleaning service abolished and a "new system" created. The people were told by the conspirators that the change had been made for the sake of economy. But the real reason was, of course, that the jobs were wanted for Democratic workers. A cheap Democratic politician was put in charge of the work and nearly all subordinate places were given to men who were still more incompetent. The whole service was disorganized and has since been worse than useless. Instead of pleading a shortage of funds, let Mr. McGann turn his thoughts to the coup executed by himself and Mr. Harrison at the City Hall on that night a little over a year ago, and if he is disposed to tell the truth he will confess to the people that right here lies the cause



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1898.

of the disgraceful inefficiency of the present street cleaning service.

But now comes the puzzling question: Why are these facts ignored by our champions of civil service reform, now that the deplorable effects of Harrison's and McGann's coup for spoils are so painfully visible? We have among us some newspapers that attack the spoils system in season and out of season when the Republicans are in power at the City Hall. Why are they silent now? Is it because they have done their best to keep the people in ignorance of this and other violations of the civil service law at the hands of the Harrison administration? The Civic Federation has done some good work in this line as well as for the introduction of the civil service system. Is it ignorant of Harrison's and McGann's conduct in this instance, or will it permit their trampling upon the law to pass unnoticed and uncensored? In short, why have our champions of civil service reform and other good people nothing to say about the reveling in spoils during the present administration, with every street and alley



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1898.

in the city filled with filth and reeking with death-dealing germs in  
consequence of shameful spoils practices?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1892.

## OUR FAIR CITY

(Editorial)

A glance at the streets of our fair city will arouse only disgust and melancholy. The present condition of our streets and alleys places our city government, as regards civilization, on a level with the individual whom tradition has credited with the tender sentiment of fellow sufferers. (sic).

What shall we do? It is a terrible tangle; how shall we ever get through it?

These are the questions which just now perplex men and women and overwhelm public spirited citizens with shame and mortification if not with despair. The picture can hardly be overdrawn: exaggeration is not possible. Public indignation must vent itself and everyone should be aroused to a sense of his duty. Whoever has any responsibility in the matter should





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1892.

be made to feel it. The pride and satisfaction felt in the splendid showing our city has made in material development only intensifies our mortification when we contemplate the indescribable filth. The consolation we may extract from the assurances of some patriotic travellers that other cities are just as bad is not adequate to our needs. To accept the explanation that the evil is inherent in our institutions and must be endured because it cannot be cured, is cowardly and unworthy of a community so justly noted for enterprise and public spirit.

If a sense of propriety, if the instinctive love of neatness, if local pride and patriotism are insufficient to arouse us, sanitary and moral considerations should. For if the saying that cleanliness is next to godliness is applicable anywhere, it surely is in this matter.

The condition of the streets in the business center of the city is barely tolerable; in more opulent residential quarters, it is bad. This probably accounts for the inaction of many of those who shape public sentiment



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1892.

and have influence in matters of moment. They receive visitors from abroad, and hear flattering expressions from polite guests about our splendor and magnificence. It is all right to put our best foot forward and shut the closet doors when we have company, but we wish now that our most honored visitors might see the whole city as it is, might be taken through the kitchen and into the back yard, so to speak, and that they might turn about and show their amazement and disgust at the abominable spectacle, and shame us into action.

What scenes we are called upon to witness every day in our streets! To a distance of six or eight feet from the mud-covered sidewalks, the streets a short time ago presented the appearance of plowed fields. At a couple of crossings, a mile apart, a few sad and disheartened-looking laborers might be seen in the act of opening a path across an avenue, but the never-ending procession of trucks and delivery wagons rendered the task well-nigh impossible and soon obliterated all traces of their effort. At



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1892.

another place the mud was being shoveled leisurely into heaps in the gutter. This unusual activity made us wonder if a city election was to be held soon. But on the following day a merciful providence sent us a cold wave and the mud piles, cut through to the pavement by heavy wheels, were hard as rocks awaiting another thaw which would melt them again into mud, an event which already has taken place. Near viaducts and bridges, where they are less liable to be disturbed, municipal activity has been so great that monumental mounds weighing several tons may be seen. And the little boy, always watchful for the main chance, often looks wistfully towards heaven for a sign of snow that might cover the heaps and thus give him an opportunity for coasting.

A sense of the ludicrous sometimes furnishes the only diversion from the monotony of nauseating nastiness. At about half past nine one windy morning, a well-dressed lady leaning on the arm of a courtly looking



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1892.

gentleman, promenading along a busy thoroughfare on the West Side, attracted our eye. The whistling wind was at their backs. Too much absorbed in each other, they did not observe that they were passing one of the elephantine garbage boxes and that a huge wagon was stationed by its side and a couple of men armed with scoops were contemplating its enormous size. When the aforesaid couple were about ten paces beyond the box, one of the men plunged his scoop deep into the dry coal ashes with which his end of the box was filled, and pried up a half bushel of its contents, most of which was at once caught by the wind and enveloped the unsuspecting couple like a Dakota blizzard. In wonder and surprise both turned around to see whether a volcanic eruption had taken place, when the second volley struck them squarely in the face and made them turn their backs. We would not like to record the meditation that followed this incident in the minds of the outraged couple. Now if it had been a hot summer day, the odors accompanying this shower of ashes would have been even more distressing.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1892.

During the last hot season there was hardly a street on the West Side in which for several blocks from the river it was not necessary at frequent intervals to hold one's breath and nose and hasten by these filthy boxes. These are the localities where the less favored classes of the community are obliged to dwell because of the lower rents.

In these places there are always many cases of poverty, of sickness and distress. The opulent often look with contempt upon these people on account of the evidences of filth and degradation about them. There may be cause for this at times, but what encouragement is there for thrift and cleanliness amid such surroundings?

If the proper authorities should enforce cleanliness in the streets and alleys and on the sidewalks in these quarters, it would do more both for the physical and moral amelioration of the people than missions and Sunday Schools. There is need of a Salvation Army with shovels and brooms instead of drums and quarters. You must literally prepare the





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1892.

ground here before there is any use in sowing the seeds of higher moral and mental life.

There are many foreigners in these places, naturally enough; where else can the masses of the poor go? We often talk of the "hordes of ignorant and degraded foreigners who flock to our shores" as elements of danger to the community and the state. But this comes with rather poor grace from a community where wealth and luxury abound, but whose free institutions cannot enforce the simplest demands of outward decency and show these strangers that something better is expected of them than to wallow in filth and nastiness. If we expect them to do their duty loyally to our institutions, these institutions must first arouse themselves to do their duty and set an example worthy of imitation.

The innocent children in these quarters have no place to amuse themselves but in and around these heaps of mingled mud, ashes and manure. They can have no conception of cleanliness, and brought up amid such surroundings, every natural impulse towards decency will be blunted, if not





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1892.

obliterated. Their sense of smell is dulled to such a degree that they may be seen even in summer playing hide and seek in and around these horrible boxes redolent with pestilential odors. This picture is not overdrawn. The only inhabitants in these quarters who have the means to carry on a somewhat successful warfare against the flood of filth are the saloon keepers, whose places are made conspicuously attractive. Amid such surroundings it is that this proud "Queen of the Prairies" is rearing her future citizens!

We are fully aware that our city government just now is burdened with affairs of unusual magnitude and importance. Never before, probably, has city government been encumbered with greater cares. But that is not a sufficient excuse. The outward appearance of our city reflects the character of its government. It is not so bad at heart, but its extremities ~~seem~~ to be paralyzed. Whether this is a sign of premature decay or an evidence that full maturity has not yet been reached, may be a matter of doubt. We trust that the latter is the correct analysis.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1892.

Our point of view is from the 17th Ward. Can anything be worse? Look at it today. A lady, boarding a car, finds her rubbers inadequate. She has barely placed her foot in the mire, when she is bespattered to the shoulders by mud from the hoofs of a passing team. Yesterday we waded heroically through the mud southward as far as the middle of the 19th Ward, in order to assure ourselves of the pre-eminence of the glorious 17th. On Blue Island Avenue a scene was witnessed which would have touched the heart of Ward McAllister. A little dog, probably belonging to the "better people", had by some chance gotten into the middle of the street. There it stood looking alternately at both sides of the street and then at its feet. Finally it set up a howl of despair to the great amusement of a number of onlookers. We retraced our steps in sadness. If that dog should ever visit the 17th Ward, it would never get out alive.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1892.

Each ward is said to have two aldermen; they work with their heads. It is also said that the city is provided with a large force of inspectors of all kinds, of streets, of alleys, of sidewalks, etc., these work with their **eyes**, if they have any. But where **on** earth are the men who work with their hands? How shall we get through the mire, political and otherwise?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1892.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1891.

[DISINFECT CITY WATER SUPPLY]

The Association of Physicians and Surgeons has demanded that the city disinfect the [Chicago] water supply. Dr. Dahl, Danish, and Dr. Sandberg, who is of Norwegian descent, are struggling to enforce this measure. We shall offer them full support. Petitions should be signed and submitted at once.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1890.

### CITY WATER

The Health Department tells you to boil your drinking water before you use it. The Water Department should use disinfectants in the water, because the people do not want to go to the trouble of boiling the water. This would prevent much of the disease that is spread here in Chicago. Every time we have an epidemic, we can always trace it either to the water or the sewerage system.

Our **aldermen** should do something about this. They make so many promises before election without keeping any of them, so let them begin now to do something for the voters.

Another thing, the water pressure is so low that it seldom reaches the fourth story unless an additional pump is installed in the building. In the summer time, when many faucets are left running, it is nothing unusual not to be able to get water on the second floor.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1890.

The voters should petition the City Council to have the Health Department run the City Water Works, and demand that the city water be disinfected or sterilized so that it will not carry germs of all kinds to the users.

The voters can and must demand; if they do not, they will never get what they want or what they need.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 31, 1890.

CHICAGO'S SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The sewers in Chicago are inadequate; they will not carry the wastes as they should. They should be at least three times the size now being used. They range in size from eight to eighteen inches, but in the case of the thickly populated section on the near North Side and the Northwest Side, the pipes should be at least forty-six inches.

As usual, our City Fathers forget that Chicago is growing faster than any other city in the world, and that we should plan at least twenty years ahead.

The sewerage system is also very unsanitary. Most of the epidemics that Chicago has had can be directly blamed on the sewerage system. Our Department of Health should do something besides "play politics." Let them do something constructive, something worth-while. They should wake up.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 19, 1889.

### CHICAGO'S ARCH ENEMY



Mooreland, a suburb of Chicago, was completely destroyed by fire, last night. The fire started in a church at about 3:30 P. M.; it soon spread to adjoining buildings; by 5:00 P. M., the entire town was in flames. Every available fire apparatus in Chicago was sent to Mooreland, but the fire had gained much ground.

Several well-known Scandinavian businessmen lost their homes. Among them were: J. R. Olinger, on 48th Street; Ed. Anderson, Fulton Street; Chris Sorensen, Lake Street; August Anderson, Indiana (Grand) Street; Charles Nelson, Hubbard Street; C. Johnson, Harry Nelson, Sam Anderson, Martin Hansen, Conrad Jensen, all lived on Hubbard Street. Christ Sorensen and Lars Breum lived near the outskirts of the town.

About a month ago, Mooreland, was annexed by the city. Skandinaven asks its readers to help in offering assistance to the victims of the fire, if possible.

Later news reports several more names of Scandinavians who lost all their

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 19, 1889.

possessions.

This should be a warning to Chicago [to eliminate] fire hazards and make more fire equipment available.



II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

1. Professional



Norwegian American Technical Journal, January, 1932. p. 5.

CHICAGO'S NEW POST-OFFICE BUILDING  
(Architects: Graham, Anderson Probst, and White.)

Three members of the Chicago-Norwegian Technical Society, S. E. Naess and Chr. Bagge; architects, and Maynus Geurdersen; chief structural engineer, have taken a prominent part in the planning of the building. Last fall Messrs. Sigurd E. Naess of the above firm (Graham Anderson - Probst - White) at a meeting of the Chicago Norwegian Technical Society gave an absorbingly interesting talk about the new post-office.



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NORWEGIAN

Norwegian Immigrant Contributions to the making of America, Harry Sundbye -, Editor. New York. 1921, p. 61.

[MR. LEONHORD HOLMBOE, ENGINEER\_7

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Mr. Leonhord Holmboe, a graduate of the Christiania technical school in the early seventies designed and built one of the largest steel plants in America, the Illinois Steel Company's South Works on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan, at Chicago. Mr. Holmboe has been in the service of this company for a period of forty-one years and is chief engineer of construction. Another graduate of the Christiania technical school of the same period is Mr. Thomas G. Philfeldt of Chicago. Mr. Philfeldt is a noted bridge engineer and the inventor of many improvements in bridge construction, notably in the Philfeldt - Ericson or Chicago type of "Jack - knife" bridges of which Mr. Philfeldt has built a large number for the city of Chicago. He is chief enginner of bridges for the city, a position he has held for more than twenty-five years.

## [SCANDINAVIAN ENGINEERS]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. E. Lee Heidenreich is another Trondhjem graduate of the seventies, who has reflected glory and his alma-mater. Mr. Heidenreich is the inventor of the modern type of grain elevator used in America. He made a specialty of building large grain elevators both in and outside of Chicago. Several of Chicagos big grain elevators are his work. Mr. Heidenrich also specialized in reinforced concrete and wrote a book on this subject. He was considered the foremost engineer in the world on reinforced concrete construction. Together with Mr. A. A. Boedtker, also a Trondhjem graduate, Mr. Heidenreich built a number of the beautiful exhibit buildings of the World's fair at Chicago in 1893. Mr. Boedtker was a leading railroad engineer. These two men also built a large section of the famous drainage canal between Chicago and Lockport, Illinois.

Norwegian Immigrant Contributions to the Making of America, Harry Sundbye, Editor, New York. 1921. p. 6-1.

[MR. E. LEE HEIDENREICH, ENGINEER]

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 16, 1921.

THORSTEIN VEBLEN

I have read "Laughing at Veblen" in Scandia's issue of July 9.

It is not for me to comment on Veblen's science or on his critics. I simply want to ask: What is the use of being the "most learned man in the United States" if fairly well-educated people cannot grasp his range of thought?

Here is a sample of Thorstein Veblen's style of writing, taken from his book The Place of Science in Modern Civilization:

"If we are getting restless under taxonomy of a monocotyledonous wage doctrine and a cytogamic theory of interest, with involute, loculicidal, tomentose, and moniliform variants, what is the sytoplasm, centrosome, or karyokinetic process to which we may turn, and in which we may find surcease from the metaphysics of normality and controlling principle?"

WPA (ILL.) PP01 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 16, 1921.

Who can tell simply and clearly what is the meaning of that? We can certainly be proud of having a Norwegian as "the most learned man in the United States"!

WPA (ILL.) PRO 1 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 7, 1920.

### NORWEGIAN TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

Last Monday, twenty technical engineers, all graduates of the Trondhjem [Norway] Technical College, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that institution. The November Festival, as it is called, has been celebrated for the last fifty years by Trondhjem graduates. E. Moe functioned as toastmaster. A. Serrod was the principal speaker; he reviewed the history of the College.

MPA (ILL) F801.5077



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IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 29, 1917.

### THE NORWEGIAN TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

The American-Canadian Architects and Engineers of Norwegian Birth is holding an informal congress and reunion at the Chicago Norwegian Club.

Last Thursday was the first day of the meeting; this session was a sort of "get acquainted" meeting. At 2 P. M. the visitors inspected the Chicago freight tunnels, and later in the day a banquet was held. Friday, the drainage canal was inspected from the decks of a steamer chartered for this purpose, and in the evening the delegates were guests at a dinner given by the Sanitary District at the American Institute of Architects. For today, the program is as follows: "Exchange of ideas" luncheon; inspection of Chicago's boulevards and parks; luncheon.

The invitation committee consisted of twenty-six of out-of-town architects and Engineers.

The local Chicago committee on arrangements consisted of the following persons:

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IV (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 29, 1917.

Joachim G. Giaver, consulting engineer, chairman; Gustav A. Clausen, consulting engineer [Dane]; John Ericson, city engineer; Herbert Guettler, president of a fiber making concern [Dane]; J.H.Hoff, Designing Department, American Bridge Company [Dane]; Leonard HolmBue, chief engineer, Illinois Steel Company, Birger Osland, general agent of the Norwegian-American Steamship Line and president of the Chicago Norwegian Club; Thomas G. Pihlfeldt, bridge engineer, City of Chicago [Dane]; A. Sladen, chief engineer, Chicago Tunnel Company; Ivar Viehe-Ness, architect; Geo. M. Wisner, chief engineer, Sanitary District [ex officio].

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 29, 1917.

THE CONGRESS OF THE TECHNICIANS.

The congress of the Norwegian technicians concluded its deliberations this morning at a well attended session in The Chicago Norwegian Club. After the discussions, the session was ended, and a lunch was served. The concluding feature of this very successful congress was a tour by automobiles over the boulevards and through the parks of the city.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 15, 1914.

#### REUNION DINNER

The women graduates of the Northwestern University medical school arranged a reunion dinner at the Hamilton Club. Dr. Marie Olsen, Dr. Helga Ruud, Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen, and Dr. Valborg Sogn were present. All of the above-mentioned women have been teachers at Northwestern University.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

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NORWEGIAN

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II A 1 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 1, 1914.

IV (Danish)

[NOTED SCANDINAVIANS]

The Scandinavians are becoming more generally recognized as leaders in various fields, and we can truthfully say that when they do become known to the public, it is not just locally, but often nationally. There are prominent lawyers, doctors, politicians, and leaders in the fields of science and education.

Of the leading lawyers we will mention the most outstanding. Attorneys Roy A. Juul, Niels Juul and Herbert Juul are three Danish brothers who are leaders in their field. Niels Juul has been United States Senator for several terms. Attorney Olaf A. Olson has been active in politics. Attorney Lasse C. Grundeland has been active in church groups and fraternal organizations. Attorney H. Hummeland has been a member and officer of the Norwegian National League. Attorney Henry A. Stoltenberg, [Dane] has been a member and officer of the Danish National Committee. Attorney Olaf E. Ray is a banker and is active in worth-while social movements. Attorney George Frantzen [Dane] is active in the Danish colony in almost every field.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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II A 1 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 1, 1914.

IV (Danish)

In the medical profession we have some really outstanding representatives. Dr. A. Holmboe has been active in every worth-while social movement. Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen, an outstanding woman doctor, has devoted much of her time to clinical work. Dr. G. A. Torrison, an ear, nose, and throat specialist has won fame in his field. He also participates in charitable activities. Dr. John Nielsen is a famous surgeon. Dr. Svenning Dahl [Dane], an outstanding surgeon, discovered "Stovaine." [An important local anesthetic] Dr. Agnes Mikkelsen is an outstanding woman doctor. George H. Hansen [Dane], a specialist in carcinoma [cancer], was the first surgeon in Chicago to use radium successfully in the treatment of cancer.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3077



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Scandia, May 17, 1913.

FRILANSE LEAVES FOR NORWAY

Frilanse (Free Lance), Scandia's staunch supporter and contributor, and who refuses to be known by any other name, has left Chicago for his native land, Norway. Greater inducements than were offered in America are taking him from our Norwegian colony in Chicago to greater and better things in the old country.

However, we are pleased to advise our readers, that he is not entirely lost to us, as arrangements have been made to insure that we will receive regular articles from his eloquent pen. They will be sent via telegraph.

On several occasions, during vacations and other forced absences, Frilanse substituted for the editor, and Scandia did not suffer in anyway from this substitution. Frilanse is a very able writer; he is a keen observer, broad-minded and always tactful in handling the most difficult situations.

Frilanse is quiet, unassuming character who is always ready to step in and do most or all of the work, connected with a worthy cause; he

lets others have the glory, for he is not a seeker after publicity and adoration. In Norwegian dramatic circles he has been a real booster, both by performing in various plays and by building up the publicity that has put the Norwegian Theatre's box office on the map.

Scandia hereby expresses heartfelt appreciation for the many articles submitted by Frilanse, and for his faithful and willing aid at all times. We wish him every success in his new field of endeavor, and we shall look forward to hearing from him often; to this, we know, all our readers will respond with a hearty "Amen."

II A 1Scandia, June 29, 1912.NORWEGIAN

## BATZER APPOINTED

A prominent member of Chicago's Norwegian colony has been appointed chief engineer of the new seventeen story office building of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, on Jackson Boulevard. We refer to John O. Batzer, active in fraternal and musical circles. Mr. Batzer has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad only three years, but during that time has won the confidence and esteem of the officials of the railroad company, and the result is the surprise appointment - we congratulate.

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Scandia, Feb. 24, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[DR. HEKTOEN, PROMINENT PHYSICIAN, DIES]

p.5....Dr. A. Hektoen, who practiced medicine in Chicago for a number of years, passed away, at the age of forty-three, at the Kankakee Insane Asylum, where for several years he had been a member of the medical staff.

Dr. Hektoen was born in Wisconsin, and was a brother of Prof. Ludvig Hektoen. He was an outstanding physician, and a man looked up to by all. His wonderful personality will be sadly missed by a host of friends.

NORWEGIANII A 1

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Scandia, Feb. 24, 1912.[APPOINTMENT ABROAD]

p.5,.... Prof. Chas. Stangeland, formerly a well-known member of Chicago's Norwegian colony, who, during recent years has been a member of the faculty of the State University at Olympia, Washington, stopped off to visit Chicago on his way to a new appointment.

Prof. Stangeland has taught political economy at the University of Washington, and has recently been appointed Secretary of the American Legation in Bolivia; he will take up his duties in March. Scandia congratulates.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 10, 1912.

CHICAGO DOCTOR HONORED

p.1. Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, prominent Chicago Norwegian-American physician and surgeon has been honored by the American Medical Association.

Dr. Hektoen has been appointed chairman of the committee on Scientific Research for the year 1912. Scandia and a host of friends contratulate Dr. Hektoen and wish him every success in his appointment.



Scandia, Jan. 13, 1912.

[YOUNG ARCHITECT CELEBRATES THIRTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY]

Ole W. Aga, architect, 2501 Kimball Avenue, celebrated his 31st birthday last Saturday, January 6. A host of friends gathered in his home in honor of the occasion, and both Mr. Aga and his good wife were figuratively buried in the avalanche of good wishes of their friends.

Ole Aga was educated as an engineer in the technical school in Bergen, Norway, and after his graduation took an advanced course at Dresden. After attaining high honors in engineering he took up the study of architecture, a profession which he has followed since his student days.

Even as a boy he drew attention as a draftsman. Upon his arrival in America he immediately took an examination in architecture, receiving the highest honors. Samples of his work can be seen in Chicago's Kaiserhof. During recent years his work in the Cook County Architectural Department has shown him

Scandia, Jan. 13, 1912.

to be an outstanding man in his line.

Great responsibilities have been placed upon him at all times (we would especially mention his work on the new County Hospital), and he has carried them through to success in every instance. Mr. Aga is a typical example of Norse energy, idealism, and perseverance, and Scandia wishes him continued success.

Scandia 1912

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II A 1 (Swedish)

II A 1 (Danish )

NORWEGIAN

SCandia, Nov. 19, 1911.

[AN INTERESTING LECTURE]

p.4. col. 1.....The Scandinavian Medical Association held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday November 10, at "The Tavern."

Dr. Anders Frick delivered an interesting lecture on "Angina pectoris" an ailment of the heart, the symptoms of which are violent pains in the left side of the chest, the left shoulder and left arm. An attack is often followed by sudden death.

Prominent medical authorities including Doctor M. F. Qualess, Nels Johnson, Geo. A. Torrison, Svenning Dahl, Nelson, Wm. J. Anderson and Oddenborg took part in the discussion following the lecture, and all who attended felt that this meeting had been scientifically profitable.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN



Scandia, Nov. 18, 1911.

[SCANDINAVIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY]

The Scandinavian Medical Society, of Chicago, met at the Swedish Club on November 9. The discussion centered about the treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs and throat. Dr. Anders Doe opened the program by introducing a man who, a year ago, was seriously stricken with tuberculosis. He was advised by Dr. Doe to go to Norway for treatment, and the advice was immediately followed. The patient entered the Grefsen Sanatorium where he received treatment for several months. Recently he returned to America and the most thorough examinations have failed to find any trace of the disease. He is completely cured, strong and able to do any kind of heavy work.

Dr. A. Klovstad, seconded by Dr. T. Carloe, submitted a motion that the Society affiliate with medical societies in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and a committee, consisting of Drs. M. Undeth, Engelbrektsen, Torrison, and Holmboe, was appointed to investigate the possibility and extent of

WPA (LL) PROJ. 36275



Scandia, Nov. 18, 1911.

such an affiliation. Dr. Torrison, recently returned from an extended European trip, spoke of many things of interest that he had observed in medical institutions in Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Venice, especially emphasizing discoveries in his own special field--the treatment of ear, nose, and throat ailments. Dr. Olav Bohmer spoke very interestingly of his trip through Italy, France, and Switzerland.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Nov. 11, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN ENGINEERS MEET]

The Tavern, the Norwegian restaurant owned by Finstad and Johnson, in Chicago's Loop, was the gathering place of the Chicago group of technical engineers known as "Elaalua" (The Blue Caps), or Norwegian Engineers' Club. The engineers are all graduates of the Trondhjem (Norway) Technical Institute, and the group includes members of various classes from 1873 (veterans) to 1911 (greenhorns). There was no speaker of the evening; the affair was a simple annual reunion, run along classroom lines.

Mr. Giaver officiated as the teacher, and at roll call it developed that Carl Mathiesen (City Hall), a 1875 graduate, was the class senior and the only representative of that class, while 1911 had a representation of four (greenhorns). Each class was greeted with lusty cheers and the gaiety increased as the minutes fled. Stories of student pranks, in many of which the teachers were the victims, brought laughter and tears.



Scandia, Nov. 11, 1911.

The joys (and tribulations) of the Norwegian technical students were many, and this reunion turned out to be a veritable tour through Memory Lane that will undoubtedly cause the Elaalua to celebrate November Festen (November Festival) in like manner every year. The change from a night of speeches to a night of anecdotes was a clever idea and a distinct relief to those attending. Scandia congratulates our engineers, wishing them many such evenings.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

[LAWLER NAMED]

p.8.....The board of directors of the Second Security Bank met on Wednesday August 2, and Wm. L. Lawler was elected president pro **ten**.. The regular election of officers will be held later. Mr. Lawler comes from the First National Bank where he succeeded the late Mr. Erickson as department manager. He now, temporarily at least, again succeeds Mr. Erickson, this time as head of the Second Security Bank. Scandia congratulates.

II A 1Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.NORWEGIAN

[SPEAKS SEVEN LANGUAGES]

p.8.....The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has honored a member of our Norwegian colony, who, though he has been in the employ of the company for a number of years, was "discovered" only recently. Mr. Charles Olsen, quiet and unassuming, was found to be quite a linguist. He speaks seven languages fluently (Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, German, French, Spanish and English) and he is now the Northwestern Railroad Company's Supervisor of Immigration.

Scandia, July 8, 1911.

/DRAMATIC CRITIC OF SKANDINAVEN WEDS/

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, musical and dramatic critic of Skandinaven for many years, is now Mrs. Marius Anderson. Mr. Anderson is a prominent merchant at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Scandia wishes the newlyweds everything that is good during the coming years.

Our Norwegian colony will always remember Mrs. Anderson as one who always did her best in the really difficult position she held, and one who was at all times just in her criticism. Although Mrs. Anderson was born and raised in the United States of America, she has a thorough knowledge of Norwegian history, tradition, literature, and music, and it is this knowledge that has enabled her at all times to detect the false note in whatever production she witnessed. Circumstances surrounding the presentation of a play or concert were always considered when she wrote her criticism, and the sharpness of other critics was absent in her reports which, due to her intimate knowledge of the subject presented and the circumstances of production, were the drop of charity that has kept alive hopes that would have been utterly destroyed

Scandia, July 8, 1911.

by a more literal-minded or materialistic critic. Even though at times her criticism was not flattering, it was tempered with a mildness and understanding that won her an ever-growing host of friends.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

[FIVE NORWEGIANS RECEIVE MEDICAL DEGREES]

Among the sixty-two graduates at Rush Medical College on Wednesday were the following five Norsemen, Christian A. Fjeldstad, Sverre Oftedohl, Daniel Glomseth, T. A. Johnson, and Iver Stoland. Dr. Fjeldstad also was awarded the De Laskie prize. The Chicago Norwegian Colony can well be proud of having a representation of eight per cent among the graduates from such a prominent school of medicine, and the entire colony wishes our young men every success.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

[LOCAL NORWEGIAN HONORED]

We learn from Norwegian papers of an unusual honor bestowed upon one of our Chicago Norwegians. Professor Ludvig Hektoen, M. D., has been appointed as foreign and corresponding member of the Christiania Medical Society.

Such an appointment is rare, indeed, and is one that any man of medicine would be proud to receive. The appointment is evidence of Dr. Hektoen's high standing in medical science and Scandia congratulates him on the honor bestowed.

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Scandia, June 17, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

WEDDING ANNOUNCED

p.8.....One of our prominent young Norwegian attorneys, Mr. Lasse Grundeland and Miss Dora Orvid, from Sogn, Norway, were joined in the bonds of matrimony on June 15. Mr. Grundeland was admitted to the bar a year ago and has established a lucrative practice during this short time. Previous to entering the law school he worked as a farmer, editor of a Northwestern weekly paper and as market editor of Chicago's Skandinaven. Luck and prosperity to the couple.

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II A 1NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, May 27, 1911.

MRS. SEHUS RETIRES.

p.8...One of Chicago's best known Norwegian women, Mrs. Margrete Sehus, has left Chicago to make her home with a son, who is a pastor in Locust, Ia. Mrs. Sehus is a professional midwife, having practiced for fifty-six years, thirty-seven in Chicago, and has ushered over 8,000 human atoms into the world. At her age, 79 years, she is entitled to rest and quiet, following so many strenuous years of service to mankind. Scandia wishes her many pleasant years.

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Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

SORENSEN'S LECTURES POPULAR

p. 8 - Sigvard Sorensen, librarian at the Newberry Library, Chicago, is becoming famous for his lectures on subjects pertaining to the literary arts and science. On December 8, 1910, he delivered a lecture on "Reference Work in Political Science," that so impressed his listeners that he has been requested to lecture on February 8, on "How to Set the Limit (if any) of Research Work for Readers." Mr. Sorensen's lectures stamp him as a deep thinker, a man of understanding and an eloquent delivery.

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Scandia, Jan. 28, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

NORWEGIAN ARCHITECT DESIGNS RECREATION CENTER

p.5. Much attention has been directed towards a building at the corner of Le Moyne and California Avenues. This is the Humboldt Parish House, erected by the Church of the New Jerusalem (Jewish), as a recreation center for its young people. Their idea was to provide for their youth ample facilities for social gatherings, dramatics, athletics, gymnastics, etc. In planning the construction of the building, the question of renting it out to other organizations was considered; and for financial reasons provisions were made for such service. It is estimated that the income will pay for the building in six years.

This building is of interest to Chicago Norwegians, because it has been planned and erected under the supervision of the Norwegian architect, Ole W. Aga. This is only one of the many buildings he has designed. He is considered as one of Chicago's exceptional architects.

In considering the proposed Norwegian Club and building, the first architect thought of was, naturally enough, Ole W. Aga, though the club and the building have not as yet passed beyond the dream stage.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 21, 1911.

PORTRAITS  
Anton Holmboe

Dr. Anton Holmboe was born January 1, 1857, in Tromsø, Norway. He came to America in 1881.

He has done admirable work in many of our Chicago hospitals.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 14, 1911.

PORTRAITS

Miles T. Quales

Dr. Miles T. Quales was born January 17, 1831, in Hardanger, Norway. He came to America in 1859. In 1866 he graduated from Rush Medical College.

He received the Order of St. Olaf in April, 1910.

Dr. Quales was very active in the building of the now successful Tabitha Hospital.

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Scandinaven, June 13, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

TO MAKE SECOND TOUR

The Norwegian Specialist in diseases of the hair, Mr. H. Achers-  
hang, M.D., of this city will tour the states this year as he did  
a year ago. First of all he will visit the Scandiravian settlements.  
He has received repeated invitations from a number of such communities.  
The date of departure has not yet been decided, but will be announced  
later in this paper.

Skandinaven, May 24, 1907.

DR. A. M. WERGELAND

A Norwegian Lady Who Won a Name for Herself In America

by

Aasta Hansteen

It is time that we heard a systematic account of our famous countrywoman, Dr. A. M. Wergeland. In 1880 she went to Germany, where she studied the history of art for two years, in Munich. She then returned to Norway, but found no opportunity for activity. She went abroad once more, this time to Switzerland. There she studied at the University of Zurich, from which she received the doctor's degree. When she returned once more to Norway she found as slight use for her powers as before; consequently she decided to set out for the United States.

She taught at Bryn Mawr College, later at the University of Illinois, and then at the University of Chicago. While at the latter institution, she wrote

Skandinaven, May 24, 1907.

several treatises, which were published by the University. She was at this time particularly interested in conditions in Germany during the Middle Ages, and especially the subject of serfs and their masters. Dr. Mergeland has also taken a deep interest in Henrik Ibsen's dramas and has given lectures on a number of his books. She has also given lecture courses in French literature and the development of the drama in France. As a lecturer she was very interesting, as witnessed by the fact that her audiences did not dwindle in numbers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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A. E. Strand, A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 348-349.

NORWEGIAN

[DR. LUDVIG HEKTOEN]

. . . WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dr. Ludvig Hektoen is a native of Wisconsin born July 2, 1863. His parents were born in Norway. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin. In 1887 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, and six months later he was assistant physician at the Insane Asylum of Kankakee, Illinois. In 1889 he returned to Chicago as interne at the Cook-County Hospital. In 1890 he was appointed coroner's physician until 1893. In 1900 he was honored with the appointment as head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Chicago, a mark of esteem of which any physician might feel proud. A teacher and investigator in pathology. Dr. Hektoen exerts a strong and wide-spread influence on the minds and careers of the students who come under his charge. In January, 1902, Dr. Hektoen was appointed director of the Memorial Institute for infections and diseases in Chicago, and was elected president of the Chicago Pathological Society serving four years as such. The members of the

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NORWEGIAN

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 348-349.

profession are the best judge of a physicians real worth, whether in the line of research or practice and such high honors are not bestowed without merit. Dr. Hektoen is one of the editors of Journal Infectious Diseases. He is also a frequent contributor to current medical literature, especially along the line of original investigations in the field of infectious diseases. He frequently serves committees and special commissions charged with the study of matters concerning public health. A record like that of Dr. Hektoen speaks for itself, especially in the circles where the value of attainment is well enough known to be correctly estimated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 395-96.

[BIOGRAPHY OF DR. RALPH LUDWIG LARSEN]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Ralph Ludwig Larsen, is a native of Chicago, born in this city of Norwegian parents on March 4, 1877. Dr. Larsen is a graduate of Rush Medical College and at the time of his graduation carried off the highest honors in anatomic surgery, the Arthur Dean Bevan prize (a valuable library set of books.) He entered a series of competitive contests along scientific and literary lines and received the degree of doctor of philosophy and an appointment of honorary alumnus of the University of Alabama. He was hospital surgeon with the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago for one year. He was one year at the Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital in Chicago. He had fostered for years the idea of a emergency hospital for rendering first aid to the injured and accordingly set up such an institution at the corner of Chicago and Milton Avenues in a factory district where accidents are of daily occurrence. He has been acting alone

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 395-396.

in this matter and has refused several offers from philanthropic sources. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275  
In the present capacity he is local surgeon for eight or ten liability  
assurance corporations and some fifty or more manufacturing concerns.

He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a frequent contributor of practical articles to medical journals, more especially to the Journal of the American Medical Association and the New York and Philadelphia medical journals.

Skandinaven, Mar. 27, 1904.

[GETS APPOINTMENT IN SYRIA]

(Summary)



Harold H. Nelson, born in America of Norwegian parents, has just received an appointment as a member of the Protestant college in Beirut, Syria. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago of the class of 1901. He specializes in Egyptian and Eastern history and literature.

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Skandinaven, Jan. 20, 1904.

NORWEGIAN

[DENELL INVITED TO ENGLAND]

(Summary)

London wants to keep up on the building of sky scrapers and the Scandinavian builder, Ruben A. Denell, has been asked to visit England. Mr. Denell built "Midway Plaisance" at the last World's Fair.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 24, 1903.

[MEDICAL SOCIETY HOLDS ELECTION]

The Scandinavian Medical Society had its general meeting at the Bismarck Hotel and elected new officers: Dr. Thomas Warloe, president; D. C. Swenson, secretary; and Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen, treasurer.



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Skandinaven, Sept. 13, 1903.

MISS VICTORIA BERGSTROM

For the past two years she has studied at the Rush Medical College, and she is one of the first doctors of her sex who have been graduated by this college. She graduated with high honors and at present is resident doctor at the Chicago Maternity Hospital.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 14, 1900.

CHICAGO NORWEGIAN TO THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

Librarian Juul Dieserud, who has superintended the library at the Field Columbian Museum for some years, has been appointed to the Congressional Library in Washington, and is to leave for that city at the beginning of the coming week. He will serve as supervisor of the work of cataloguing in the catalogue department. The chief of this department, Mr. Hansen, is also a Norwegian, and Mr. S. Stefanson also holds a position there similar to the one Mr. Dieserud is going to hold. Besides these men, the Norwegians are represented by Mr. Salberg, the chief of the Copyright Office.

Mr. Dieserud had applied for the position he now holds about three years ago. He had almost given up hopes of being appointed when the information of his promotion arrived.

One of the reasons for his promotion is probably that he has developed a type of classification of the science of anthropology which has awakened much



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 14, 1900.

interest among the librarians of this country. At the time when the two best known and most widely used systems of classification were developed, anthropology was hardly recognized as an independent science, and the various special branches belonging under this science had therefore been listed under a dozen or so different headings.

The Field Museum contains one of the largest collections of books on the subject of anthropology in this country, and it was for this reason that Mr. Dieserud developed the new classification which has been published in journals, and regarding which Mr. Dieserud has received inquiries from many prominent writers. On one occasion he delivered a lecture on the subject before the Chicago Library Club, which aroused considerable discussion and created interest among librarians.



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NORWEGIAN

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II B 2 f

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 29, 1900.

III D

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J. P. JOHNSON ABOUT TO RETIRE

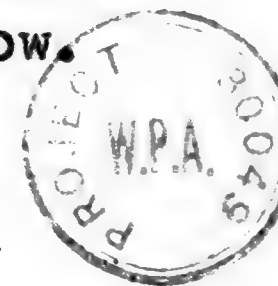
Mr. J.P. Johnson, well known to most of the older Norwegians in Chicago as the result of his long activity as teacher here in the city, has been ill for quite some time and now believes that it will be necessary for him to retire.

For thirty-one years Mr. Johnson has been a teacher at the St. John's German Congregational School, corner of Bickerdike and Superior Streets. Here he has taught German, English, religion, and other subjects.

Until December 10, of last year, Mr. Johnson was, in spite of his advanced age, healthy and energetic. On that day, however, while in the midst of his teaching, he suffered a stroke and fell down.

.....

Under a doctor's care, Mr. Johnson recovered somewhat, but he had to remain in bed for more than three weeks, and his voice had received a lasting blow.



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NORWEGIAN

I A 2 a (German)

II B 2 f            Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 29, 1900.

III D

I G        On January 2, he decided to start his work as teacher once more, against the advice of his physician and his friends.....For five weeks he went on teaching, when a second stroke occurred and he once more had to stop his activities. The congregation, which now has appointed a new teacher, continues to pay Mr. Johnson his full salary.

. . . . .

Mr. Johnson was born in Fredrikstad, Norway, 1830. He graduated from Asker Normal School and for a while taught at the higher schools in Christiania and Drammen. In 1860 he came to America and for more than three years served in the Civil War. After the war, he taught among the Norwegians for about five years. Privately maintained grammar schools did not gain a permanent foothold among the Norwegians, however, and they finally had to be discontinued. As a result of this, Mr. Johnson became engaged as teacher at St. John's German Congregational [School], where he remained as such until illness laid him low.

Many Chicagoans have received their grammar school instruction from Mr. Johnson, who is well known and loved by thousands on the Northwest Side.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1898.

### LINCOLN PARK

About a week ago Mr. Swan Nelson presented the Chicago Historical Society with his original plan of Lincoln Park. The old landscape architect, who also drew the plans for Union Park, recognized the fact that this original drawing had great historical value to the Historical Society, so that people in the future could follow the growth of Lincoln Park since its birth in 1865. The drawing shows the first sixty acres that were donated by the city for the project. Now, the park contains 309 acres, not including the boulevards.

Lawrence Proudfoot and Ivar Lawson/Translator's note: Ivar Lawson is the father of Victor F. Lawson, who was the first publisher and owner of the Daily News, who were members of the City Council at the time the project was decided upon, deserved the credit for the building of the park.

We can best understand the troubles of the first Park Board when we listen





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1898.

to Mr. Nelson's own words:

"My contribution to the building of Lincoln Park is part of my dearest memories," says Mr. Nelson. "We had great opposition from people who did not understand the value of a park system, and curiously enough, because of this opposition only ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the building of the park.

"An example of the opposition is found in the case of John Wentworth. Before the Lincoln Park project was started, John Wentworth offered to sell to the city a parcel of land near 23rd Street, containing about eighty acres, for half its value providing the city would use it for a park, but when it was taken to a vote the project was killed by a large majority.

"As far as I remember, the original sixty acres were donated in 1864. It is probably not generally known that this original 'sixty' was an old cemetery that bordered on Menomonee Street, north of Webster Avenue, with Clark





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1898.

Street the western boundary. The streetcars on Clark Street ran as far north as Division Street, and from there on, a plank road snaked through the sand and bog toward the north. So, at that time, the park was quite a distance from town.

"When the lagoon was built, much criticism began, the papers stating that the water from the lagoon would drain into the lake and nothing would be left but a dry hole, and especially so if the lagoon was higher than the lake. Today the park stands as a monument to Lawrence Proudfoot and Ivar Lawson.

"How the park got its name is also very interesting. When the ordinance was passed to build the park, in 1864, it was first proposed to call it Lake Park, even though a park by that name had been built on the South Side. But shortly after Lincoln was assassinated, and someone proposed the name Lincoln Park, people objected to naming the desert of sand and



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1898.

bog after the martyred President. It was later decided to use the name Lincoln Park.

"Ivar Lawson is dead; but Lawrence Proudfoot still lives. It is his greatest pleasure to visit the scene of so much struggle, in which he was a central figure. We see him quite often sitting on a bench, somewhere in Lincoln Park, dreaming of the past."



II A 1

IV

NORWEGIAN

II A 1 (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1897.

II A 1 (Danish)

IV (Swedish)

THE SCANDINAVIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

IV (Danish)

On October 21, 1887, the Scandinavian Medical Society was organized; the organizers were Dr. Jacobsen and Dr. Windrow, both distinguished in their profession.

Among the members were such great specialists as Dr. Fenger Dane, Dr. Sandberg, gynecologist, Dr. Behrens, eye and throat specialist, and Dr. Hansen and Dr. Remmen, eye specialists.

The toastmaster of the anniversary festival was Mr. Niels Jull (Dane), who introduced the guest of honor, Dr. Paoli.

Among the guests of honor were Dr. Marie Olsen (Dane), well-known woman's specialist, Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen (Dane), Dr. Svenning Dahl (Dane), Mr. H. A. Haugen (congressman), Mr. Olaf Ray (Attorney), Mr. Wallgren /father of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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II A 1 (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1897.

II A 1 (Danish)

IV (Swedish) owner of the Walgreen drug stores<sup>7</sup>, Mr. Henry L. Hertz (Dane),  
IV (Danish) Mr. Otto Stensland (banker), and Dr. William Moeller (Dane).

The Society's first president, Dr. C. D. Jacobsen, came to Chicago in 1866 and opened his first office at Milwaukee Avenue and Indiana Street, where he practiced up to a few years ago.

Other noted guests were Dr. F. A. Hess, Dr. M. A. Unseth, Dr. A. Doe, Dr. E. M. Behrens, Dr. F. Bassoe, Dr. J. H. Lee, Dr. A. B. Cyen, Dr. T. M. Stifrud, Dr. A. Wimmermark, Dr. Thomas Warloe, Dr. A. Holmboe (Dane), Dr. L. E. Lawson (Dane), Dr. L. Hektoen, Dr. T. Lid, Dr. Oskar Olsen (Dane), Dr. John Ring, Dr. N. T. Qualos, Dr. H. Raasack (Swede), Dr. S. Windrow, Dr. H. A. Vesterborg (Dane), Dr. N. Johnson (Dane), Dr. G. Fleetwood, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Hugo Oldenborg (Dane), Dr. Valborg Sogn (Dane), Dr. M. Strand, (Dane), Dr. C. A. Torrison, Dr. M. Morrison (Dane), Dr. Brimi, Dr. Ammundsen, Dr. Lindos, Dr. Frick, Dr. P.C. Jensen

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NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 1 (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1897.

II A 1 (Danish)

IV (Swedish) (Dane), Dr. Gisle M. Lee, Dr. F. Voss Mohn, Dr. Nelson, Dr. N.  
IV (Danish) Nelson, Dr. C. Skalstad, Dr. Evenson, Mr. E. Matson, Mr. Oskar  
M. Torrison, Mr. O. A. Thorp, Mr. Strange, Mr. S. T. Thorensen,  
Mr. H. O. Oppedal, Mr. Nyquist (Swede), Mr. Bastrup (Dane), Mr. T. Winholt  
(Dane), Mr. P. O. Stromme, Mr. Osmond, Mr. Holm (Dane), Mr. Bergstrom (Swede),  
Mr. A. Lindberg (Swede), Mr. Clsen-Skaaden, Mr. Thomas Olsen, Mr. H. A.  
Christensen (Dane), Mr. Lindblad (Dane), Mr. Arnt Scott, Mr. C. Hanson (Swede),  
Mr. Hesselbroth, Mr. N. Arneson, Mr. Helzer, Mr. Ellingson, Mr. Mygdal (Dane),  
Mr. S. T. Gunderson, and Mr. C. Schlytern.

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II A 1 (Swedish)

Skandinaven, June 19, 1894.

[WIN HIGH HONORS]

(Summary)



The College of Physicians and Surgeons has just graduated 100 students, 10 of which are Scandinavians. Oscar W. Lindqvist, a Swede, became No. 1 out of 110. He got a gold medal and fifty dollars. Ed Morseth, Norwegian, was No. 1 out of 30, he also got a gold medal for having the highest average in all his studies.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 15, 1891.

PRESS CLUB

The Scandinavian Press Club was organized last week here in Chicago. This should result in more harmony among Scandinavian journalists.





NORWEGIAN

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II A 1 (Swedish)

II A 1 (Danish)

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1891.

### SCANDINAVIAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS

The Scandinavian Association of Engineers which has recently been founded, held a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday, to consider the adoption of its constitution and by-laws which were proposed last week. Almost all Swedish and Norwegian members of the profession became affiliated with the Association when it was organized. Its object is to further the interests of the technical arts and sciences.

II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2

IV

II A 2 (Swedish)

IV (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 24, 1930.

### A NEW BANK

The recently opened Chicago Bank of Commerce is almost completely controlled by Scandinavians. It has already been called the "New Scandinavian Bank". Mr. Henry S. Henshen [Swede], the president, was for many years connected with the Haugan and Lindgren bank. Mr. Henschen was also president of the Congress Trust and Savings Bank. The vice-president, Mr. Adolph Lindstrom, is also Swedish. Mr. J. A. Preus, is Norwegian. Mr. Preus is a former governor of Minnesota. Mr. Roy O. Nereim is also connected with the Bank.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Gjersit, Knut, Norwegian Sailors on the Great Lakes, Norwegian - American Historical Association, Northfield, Minn., 1928. p. 61.

Jacob Johnson, born in Norway, came to America while yet a boy and settled in Chicago. He was prominent in the lumber trade for forty years and became part owner of the schooners, Dolphin and E. M. Portch. The following years he purchased the schooner, Cal. H. C. Heg. Later he became part owner of the schooners, T. Y. Avery, Whirlwind, Tempest, North Cape, and the tug, Mc Clelland, and sole owner of the tugs, C. W. Parker, W. H. Wolf, and L. B. Johnson.



Henry Sundbye, Editor, Norwegian Immigrant Contribution  
to the making of America, New York, 1921, p. 62.

WPA

MR. H. B. NEWMAN CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER

In steel plant construction, Mr. H. B. Newman of Chicago holds an eminent place. Mr. Newman is a graduate of the Trondhjems Technical School, in the nineties and came to the U. S. A. shortly afterward. He is the designer and builder of the largest steel plant in America, possibly in the world, the great plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Indiana, on the south shore of Lake Michigan, just outside of Chicago. The new plan of the new city of Gary is also Mr. Newman's work. He held the position of chief engineer of the city and laid out his newly created manufacturing town on the basis of a population of 100,000 people. Other steel plants built by Mr. Newman are the American Rolling Mill Company plant at Middletown, Ohio, and seamless tube plants for the Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. Mr. Newman is an inventor and patented the first blast furnace rotary distributor.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1919.

#### NORWEGIAN INVENTOR

The young Norwegian inventor, Eugene Carlson, 1016 North Kedzie Avenue, who, a few years ago, invented a very practical lamp, named the "Viking Lamp," has now taken out patents for two new inventions.

One of the inventions is an automatic hair-clipping machine, that has already been sold by the thousands. The other invention is an automatic garden sprinkler, which is patented under the name, "Rainbow two-in-one Garden Sprinkler".

A third invention, that has not yet been patented, is the "Self-administered Cascade for Internal Bath".

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30223

Scandia, Mar. 15, 1919.

THE EUREKA-WYOMING PETROLEUM COMPANY

The Eureka-Wyoming Petroleum Company has just been organized by a group of Chicagoans, all Norwegians.

The advisory board has been set up and consists of the following substantial business men: P. W. Stuhr, importer, J. Clementsen, president of the Clementsen Club, P. A. Pettersen, merchant, Thomas G. Pihlfeldt, engineer of bridges, Carl B. Moe, civil engineer, Paul J. Loberg, and Henry H. Stokes, manufacturer.

The board of directors is as follows: C. F. Arnet, president, Dr. J. I. Hanshus, vice-president, C. W. Andrews, secretary-treasurer, H. Torgersen, counsel, and Dr. S. H. Hannestad.

It seems that the people on the boards are sufficient guarantee that the new enterprise is safe. None of the above gentlemen have ever failed in anything that they have been connected with.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2Skandinaven, Dec. 7, 1917.NORWEGIAN

## [TEMPLE GARAGE SOLD]

Wilfred Holmboe and wife, nee Signe Gerner, came to Chicago, yesterday, from Colorado. Their little boy died in Colorado, and for that reason they decided to leave the western state. Together with his brother, Harold, Mr. Wilfred Holmboe, has bought Temple Garage at Roney St., and Irving Park Blvd., where they have already started in the automobile business. The garage and automobile business was bought from an estate. Attorney Andrew Hummeland made the legal arrangements connected with the transfer.

Skandinaven, Oct. 16, 1917.

THE OLDEST NORWEGIAN TYPOGRAPHIST

Gustav C. Shervey, the oldest Norwegian typographer in Chicago died on Monday October 15, seventy-three years old. Mr. Shervey has been working in the Skandinaven press room for forty-four years, several years as foreman. In spite of advancing age he was at work every day until about a year ago when his heart failed him.

In 1870 he married Christine E. Olsen. One of his children is Charles Shervey, attorney in this city.

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Skandinaven, Sept. 27, 1917.

NORWEGIAN

[BUSINESS NOTICE]

Spectacles adjusted. Loberg, Norwegtan Optician, 2556  
Milwaukee Avenue, Logan Square.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 20, 1917.

THE NORWEGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Following is a letter received from August Reimert, head of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), New York City. [The letter is addressed to L. H. Lund, formerly a member of the defunct American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce.]

We learned with regret of the discontinuation of the American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, of which you have been a member. It has been our aim and ambition to amalgamate our own organization with that of the American Chamber of Commerce [Chicago] and make our scope in every way a national one. In order to still enable us to accomplish this, we invite you to join our association, assuring you that we will continue to promote the trade and commerce of the two countries as heretofore.

"In appreciation of your membership in the American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce we shall be pleased to enroll you as a member of our Chamber with-

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 20, 1917.

out charge for dues until the time when your payment of dues for the present fiscal year in the American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce expires.

. "In inviting you to join our ranks, it may not be amiss to call your attention to the fact that we have refrained from soliciting members in the West because of the activities of the American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, which we did not wish to hinder in any way.

"Our present membership consists of two hundred and eighty members of whom about half are located in Norway and the rest in the United States.

"Very truly yours,

"The Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce, (Inc.)."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1915.

### A NORWEGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A meeting was held at the Odin Club for the purpose of forming a Norwegian Chamber of Commerce. This Chamber should create a closer industrial relationship between Norway and the United States. Norway has little knowledge of the American market, and American business knows little or nothing about the industrial needs of Norway. This dual Chamber should be able to discover what goods are most needed in both countries, and how these goods can be most cheaply marketed.

Committees have been formed in America and Norway. Chicago, New York, Seattle, and Minneapolis have already laid the foundation for this move. The following resolution was adopted at all committee meetings:

"Whereas, The possibility of extended trade relations between the United States and Norway has been presented to us, and

Whereas, We consider that such extension will be of benefit to both countries,

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1915.

and

Whereas, We consider that the opportunities for such an extension at the present time, when world trade necessarily is seeking new channels, should be made use of, and

"Whereas, We consider that such an extension will be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in the United States to act as a bureau of information, to assist in the settling of disputes between exporters and importers, to assist in establishing credits and in general to assist in bringing about a better acquaintance between the businessmen of both countries; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we favor the organization of a Norwegian Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Be it further

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1915.

committee of twelve, the Norwegian Consul at St. Paul to be a member ex officio, to devise a plan for such organization, and after submitting the plan to similar committees in other cities at the earliest opportune time, call a meeting of parties interested at such a place as shall be found convenient for the organization of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 27. 1914.

#### NEW NORWEGIAN CLUB

The Norwegian Masons' Club was recently organized by a group of Norwegian brick layers.

The purpose of the Club is to aid all the Norwegian masons in Chicago. The Club intends to set up an employment office. The Club has thirty members and Axel Guldbrandsen is the president.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 8, 1914.

LUNDIN AND COMPANY

The firm of Lundin and Company has merged with the J. A. Pugh Warehouses and has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$8,000,000. This makes it the largest Norwegian corporation in Chicago.

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II A 2

NORWEGIAN

II A 2 (Swedish)

II A 2 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1914.

### SCANDINAVIAN BANKERS

The following Scandinavians were elected to offices in Chicago banks:

State Bank of Chicago: vice-president, Henry A. Haugan; assistant cashier, C. E. Carlson; directors, H. G. Haugan, A. Lanquist [Swede], William ... Petersen [Dane], and J. J. Dau.

Union Bank of Chicago: cashier, G. Hallbom [Swede]; directors, John M. Erickson, Charles W. Johnson [Swede], Hans P. Johnson, Tom Olsen [Dane].

Northwest State Bank: directors, Alfred Anderson [Dane], Peter Orbesen [Dane], Peter J. Reisenhus [Dane].

Pioneer State Bank: president, A. H. Greenberg; directors, C. N. Strom,

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NORWEGIAN

II A 2 (Swedish)

II A 2 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1914.

and T. A. Siqueland.

Second Security Bank of Chicago: president, Charles H. Meyer [Dane]; vice-president, J. C. Hansen [Dane]; assistant cashier, Martin J. Grau; director, Thorvald Johnson.

Security Bank of Chicago: Meyer and Hansen, as above; director, T. Johnson.

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II A 1 (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 10, 1914.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST

Chicago, a fairy-tale city, where our Norwegian peasant and our youth of the working class have made good! Listen to a few tales, some of them strange, but [all] true.

In 1858 a youngster, Helge A. Haugan, came to America with his parents, where he almost immediately became an apprentice in the fine art of laying tile. But Helge had other plans; he founded a bank, small, very small to begin with, but today it has assests of more than \$30,000,000. After Helge's death his brother, Hauman G. Haugan, took over the bank, and Helge's son, Oscar Haugan, became Norwegian Consul in Chicago. This position is neither a pleasure nor a source of profit, for Oscar has to pay his secretary, his office rent, yes, even the cost of paper and ink out of his own pocket.

Or let us take Anders P. Johnson, who came to Chicago as a youth, took a job as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, Jan. 10, 1914.

II B 2 d (1) (Danish)

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carpenter's apprentice, and later founded a chair factory that today is the largest in the world of its kind. Or

take Christian Jevne, who came to Chicago without a cent in his pocket and started a retail grocery store that today is one of the largest in Chicago.

Yes, we find Norwegian names in every walk of life. For instance, Jens I. M. Hansen, librarian at the University of Chicago.

P. A. Thorp was the first man to charter a steamer, load it with Norwegian goods from Norway, and have this ship unload its freight in the Chicago river.

Or let us stop in "Scandinavia," on North Avenue between Western and California Avenues. Over the store windows we see such names as Henriksen [Dane], Petersen [Dane], Ulvestad [Norwegian], Fossum [Norwegian], Baker Hansen [Dane], Bookdealer Lund [Norwegian], Revyen (The [Danish] Review), and any number of Scandinavian doctors in their second-floor offices, outstanding among them all--

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

II A 2Scandia, July 27, 1912.NORWEGIAN[OUSE & PETERSON CO.]

Ouse & Peterson Co., the Norwegian-American importing concern of Chicago do not confine its imports to foods. The Zoo, at Milwaukee recently welcomed four polar bear cubs obtained through Ouse & Peterson Co.

The Ouse & Peterson Co., has connections in Aalesund, Norway, with whaling concerns active around Greenland. The whalers secure the polar bears on order from the Ouse & Peterson Co., through the Aalesund concern. The Ouse & Peterson Co. is being accused of an attempted popularizing of polars for meat.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1912.

CHICAGO DRUG SOCIAL CLUB

The Chicago Drug Social Club celebrated a "Scandinavian Evening" at the Hotel Bismarck last night. Druggist L. P. Larsen [Dane] was elected toast-master.

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Dr. A. Doe made a very humorous speech on Norway and the Norwegians. Then former County Commissioner Charles Chindblom [Swede] spoke for Sweden.

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Druggist Harald Bruun [Dane] served as marshal for the evening.....

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MPA (11)



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NORWEGIAN

RECEIVED 1 APR 20 1912

Scandia, May 25, 1912.

Commerce between the U. S. A. and Norway is steadily increasing. Imports to the U. S. A. have increased from \$6,551,985 in the fiscal year 1909-10 to \$8,009,490 for the year July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911. Exports to Norway have increased during the same periods from \$5,940,785 to \$7,350,372. Should the increase continue in this proportion the new Norwegian-American line will not be in need of freight on its trips either way, when it places its two new boats into transatlantic service early in 1913. The new line will have a strong patriotic appeal, for both freight and passenger traffic, due to the fact that all shares in the concern are owned by Norwegians in Norway and the U. S. A., and Norwegian ships and sailors have always stood highest in the estimation of the entire maritime world. Scandia predicts a grand and prosperous future for this, our own, N. A. line.

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Scandia, April 6, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[ OUSE LEAVES FOR EUROPE ]

Mr. John Ouse, of the new Norwegian-American firm of importers, the Ouse-Peterson Co., sailed Thursday morning on a two-month trip to Europe. He sailed on a Holland-American Line boat, and will visit Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other countries, to enter into contracts for fish and other food products they are to import and distribute in the U.S.A. The quarters of the new firm will be located in the Great Lakes Bldg., Lake & Market Streets.

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Scandia, March 30, 1912.

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NORWEGIAN

[NEW BUSINESS]

A new Norwegian business enterprise has just been incorporated in Chicago, with a capitalization of \$100,000. The firm will deal exclusively in imported Scandinavian products. The president of the firm is Mr. John Cuse, for twelve years authorized agent for the Swedish Produce Co., and the secretary is Oscar Peterson, who for many years was with C. Thorp & Co. This is the concern that, during the world's fair in 1893, brought Norwegian sailing vessels, with cargoes of herring, directly to Chicago for the first time. The new importers will be the only Norwegian firm of its kind in Chicago since the days of Thorp & Co. Mr. Cuse leaves Chicago next week on a purchasing trip to Scandinavian countries. Scandia and the entire Norwegian colony of Chicago join in wishing the Norwegian Importers, Inc. every success.

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Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[BIRGER OSLAND JOINS NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE]

p.8. Birger Osland, prominent in the Chicago Norwegian colony, has resigned as general manager of the Chicago Heights Land Association. On November 1, he assumed the position of agent for the General Western Norwegian-American Line and has established offices in the Marquette Building at Dearborn and Adams Streets. On the occasion of his resignation from the Chicago Heights Land Association he was presented by President Chas. H. Wacker (of the association) with a fine gold watch.

II A 2IVScandia, Nov. 4, 1911.NORWEGIAN[NEW BANK TO OPEN]

p.8. The Second Security Bank, Milwaukee and Western Avenues, opened for business on Wednesday November 1, when hundreds of Chicago citizens dropped in to inspect the new institution, and wish its every success. Mr. J. C. Hansen is the bank's cashier, and his assistant is James B. Forgan Jr., youngest son of James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank. The new bank is capitalized at \$200,000.00 and will fill a long felt want.

Scandia, Oct. 28, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[TOOTH VIOLETS]

p.5. Doctor Boyesen, well-known throughout the Chicago-Norwegian colony, has placed a new article on the market. He has for some time devoted a lot of thought on the subject of producing an article that not only appealed to the sweet tooth of the public, but possessed usefulness and benefit as well. The result is what he calls "Tooth Violets," a candy that contains ingredients beneficial to the teeth and gums. "Tooth Violets" are on sale at drug stores throughout Chicago.



Scandia, Oct. 7, 1911.

[NEW CLOTHING STORE]

p.6...Norwegian thrift, energy and ambition have again combined to make possible the opening of one of Chicago's largest and finest stores dealing in men's and boys' clothing. John M. Erickson & Sons are today throwing open their doors to the new place on Milwaukee and Armitage, the Northwestern flat iron building, where they are offering a gigantic stock of high grade clothing at remarkably low prices, ranging from \$10 to \$30. Customers attending the opening will be entertained throughout the day and evening by an excellent orchestra; souvenirs and flowers will be given every visitor. A feeling of homey friendliness encompasses one during a visit to the new mart and our colony will always be warmly welcomed by the genial personnel of the establishment. This store bears the distinction of being the only place on Milwaukee Ave. where every garment is absolutely fresh and new.

Besides John M. Erickson and his sons we find the ever smiling countenances, and rotund figures of our old friends, long and well-known

throughout the Norwegian colony, Jorgen Olsen and Johann Ecker, who literally swelled with pride while showing the public around this model store.

Scandia, June 24, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[NORWEGIAN ENTERPRISES]

p.8.....We are, from day to day, visiting various business men who help make our Norwegian colony. One of our prominent Norse merchants, on North Avenue, West of the park, is Mr. P. A. Petersen, whose department store is a real shopping center that compares favorably with like establishments anywhere in Chicago. The fine stock of goods and the courtesy of his employees speak highly of Norse enterprise.

We also visited Mr. A. N. Arntzen whose bakery, a few doors from Petersen's, is one of the best in Chicago, and here, too, we were impressed with the plentiful and tasty temptations of the bakers art as well as with the cleanliness of place and personel.

Whenever our Norsemen establish themselves one will involuntarily note an atmosphere of cleanliness, efficiency, courtesy and stability second to no other foreign speaking group. Our people, from the beginning of our history have been the pioneers and the builders and developers of new fields. Few folks realize what the Norseman has meant and means to our country.

Scandia, June 24, 1911.

[BANK TO EXPAND]

p.8.....Union Bank of Chicago, a Norwegian-American institution, has purchased the property at 25 Dearborn, which it has occupied since its organization. They have also leased the ground on which the building stands for one hundred ninety-eight years at an annual rental of \$30,000 during the first five years, \$32,000, the second five years, \$34,000, the third five year period, and \$36,000 during the balance of the lease term.

The Union Bank is a highly recommended banking institution, and its service to the community has won the confidence of all.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 10, 1911.

UNION BANK OF CHICAGO

The Union Bank of Chicago, as we all know, was founded by a number of Scandinavians in 1905. The Bank has grown rapidly under the excellent management of these capable men.

The Bank has just leased the premises at 25 North Dearborn Street for a period of 183 years, at an average annual rental of \$35,000. This address will be the permanent home of the Bank.

The following Scandinavians were the incorporators of the Bank: Nils Arnesen, cashier; G. Hallbom, assistant cashier; John M. Ericksen, Charles L. Johnson, C. W. Johnson, C. A. Johnson, H. P. Johnson, Thomas Olesen, and John S. Rydell. Charles E. Schytern was elected president in 1905, and Chilton C. Collins was assistant cashier.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

[NEW STEAMSHIP LINE]

Birger Osland, who has assumed the responsibility of placing Norwegian-American Steamship Line shares in Chicago, reports that the shares are meeting with a ready sale; in fact, unsolicited requests are coming in regularly. Dauchert Richter, for instance, phoned to ask whether shares were still available, and purchased five with the promise of buying more.

The purchasers are not only our own Norwegians, but Swedes and Danes are also showing great interest and faith in the future of this Line. After thorough investigation, H. P. Nelson, owner of the huge piano factory on Kedzie and Chicago Avenues, bought fifty shares for his son, Gerhard, and is buying another fifty shares to present to his father in Skaane, Sweden.

That an investment in the new Norwegian-American Line will be sound and profitable can readily be seen by examining statistics covering passenger and freight traffic between Norway and the United States, the bulk of which will naturally be handled by our own Line.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

During the past ten years, there has been an average of twenty thousand immigrants entering this country, with approximately eight thousand other east and west passengers (tourists) per year. Exports to Norway during the 1905-09 period increased from eight and one-third million crowns to seventeen and one-half million per year, and 1910 will show the greatest increase in history. Since 1905, imports from Norway have increased from seventeen million crowns to over twenty-six million, with 1910 prospects still larger. In terms of weight, the tonnage carried between the two countries is well above 160,000 tons per year.

The board of directors and officers of the Line includes several prominent American citizens of Norwegian birth: Fred Eugen; I. L. Grondal, Seattle, Washington; A. Ueland, attorney, Minneapolis, Minnesota; H. G. Haugan, banker, Chicago; E. T. Christensen, treasurer of the Line, New York City; and E. H. Hobe, consul, St. Paul, Minnesota. In Chicago the N. A. L. shares are on sale at the office of Skandinaven, H. G. Haugan, State Bank of Chicago, and Birger Osland.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

There are two good reasons for the quick sales of stock in the new trans-atlantic line: One is pecuniary gain and the other is pride in our own business enterprise.

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Scandia, Jan. 7, 1911.

PORTRAITS  
Hauman G. Haugan

Hauman G. Haugan was born in Christiania, Norway, November 7, 1840. At the age of 18 he came to Canada with his parents. Two years later he came to Chicago. From 1870 to 1884 he was connected with the financial department of the [Chicago and] North Western Railway. In 1884 he became part owner of the State Bank of Chicago, which was founded by Mr. Haugan's brother and Mr. Lindgren.

Verf. f. d. ...

II A 2Scandia, Apr. 29, 1911.NORWEGIAN

## [INVENTS ELECTRIC RAZOR]

p.8.....A well-known member of our Norwegian colony has invented an appliance that is unusual to say the least. For some unaccountable reason we are forbidden to disclose the name of the inventor at this time but if his appliances will do what is claimed for it his identity cannot be hidden.

Mr. Blank has made an electrical shaving machine that gives a closer shave than the old style razor and courtplaster, styptic pencils and other accessories, usually kept handy in case of cuts and nicks customary while using the old blade, may be thrown away as cutting ones face is impossible. Shaving soap and brush, hone and strop are all to be relegated to the scrap heap except the few that will be preserved in various museums. We wonder, however, whether the thrill of any young man's first shave will be the same.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 12, 1911.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN NORWEGIAN BANKS

State Bank of Chicago

The following changes have been made on the board of directors of the State Bank of Chicago: John L. Lindgren, vice-president; Edward Carlson, cashier; H. G. Haugan, Oscar H. Haugan, John R. Lindgren (Swede), and William A. Petersen, directors.

Union Bank of Chicago

The following changes have been made on the board of directors of the Union Bank: Nils Arneson, vice-president; Gustaf Hallbom, cashier; Nils Arneson, John S. Rydall, John M. Erickson, G. Hallbom, Charles L. Johnson, Hans P. Johnson, and Tom Olson, directors.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 12, 1911.

Security Bank of Chicago

The following changes have been made on the board of directors of the Security Bank of Chicago: C. A. Erickson, president; J. C. Hansen, cashier; C. A. Erickson, J. C. Hansen, and Thorvald Johnson, directors.

We feel that the changes made are for the good of these institutions.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 21, 1910.

### PORTRAITS

Otto Christian Ericson

Otto Christian Ericson was born in Guldbrandsdalen, Norway, in 1852. He arrived in Chicago with his father in 1868. He worked as carpenter's apprentice for a year. In 1869 he went to work for Christian Jevne on Kinzie Street.

Ericson was, as far as, is known, the first businessman in Chicago to publish a "house organ"; he called the weekly paper Bon Vivant. Bon Vivant is considered the best house organ in America today.

In 1887 H.H. Kohlsaas, then owner of the Chicago Inter-Ocean offered to Ericson a half interest in a western chain of restaurants. Jevne then, because of Kohlsaas's offer, gave to Ericson a quarter interest in Jevne and Company.

After Jevne's death Ericson purchased the remaining interest in Jevne and Company. He employs today 125 people in his [grocery] business. He has a branch store on the South Side.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1910.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

With the large number of Scandinavian residents in Chicago, it was inevitable that a demand would arise for the establishing of Scandinavian banks. The State Bank of Chicago was first known as the Haugan and Lindgren Bank. H. A. Haugan, a native of Norway, and the Swede, John R. Lindgren, organized the State Bank of Chicago. Associated with them in the management of the Bank were A. P. Johnson, A. Jurgens, P. S. Peterson, and, later, J. Carlson.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1910.

### THE SECURITY BANK

The Security Bank of Chicago, Milwaukee Avenue and Carpenter Street, is now four years old. In the four years of its existence the Bank has prospered, probably more than any bank on the Northwest Side. Today the deposits total \$2,700,000.

The success of the institution is due to the excellent management of Mr. J. C. Hansen, the cashier, who has been with the Bank since it opened its doors four years ago. Mr. E. A. Erickson, the president, has also been with the Bank since its organization. As we know, Mr. Erickson served as cashier at the First National Bank for twelve years where, no doubt, he became the efficient banker that he is today.

The Bank was organized on October 8, 1906, by Mr. James Forgan, president of the First National Bank. Mr. Thorvald Johnson is on the board of directors.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1910.

UNION BANK OF CHICAGO

The final report of the Union Bank of Chicago reads as follows:

Assets

Loans.....	\$808,141.10
Overdrafts.....	54.81
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$140,666.73
Cash and loans to banks.....	247,383.04
Total assets.....	\$1,196,245.68

Liabilities and Net Worth

Stock, paid in full.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus.....	25,000.00
Dividends paid.....	\$ 17,687.93
Dividends payable.....	953,557.75
Total liabilities and net worth.....	\$1,196,245.68

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1910.

Table of Growth of Deposits

May 1, 1905.....	\$ 4,436.10
May 1, 1906.....	390,300.42
May 1, 1907.....	650,498.07
May 1, 1908.....	765,862.54
May 1, 1909.....	890,733.05
April 11, 1910.....	1,005,203.66

The following Scandinavians are on the board of directors: F. A. Lindstrand, and John S. Rydell, vice-presidents; Nils Anderson, John M. Erickson, C. Hallbom, C. W. Johnson, H. P. Johnson, F. A. Lindstrand, Tom Olson, and Werner A. Wieboldt.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 9, 1908.

S. T. GUNDERSON

Severt Tobias Gunderson was born in Norway in 1839, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1848. In order to reach Chicago, they traveled up the Hudson, through the Erie Canal, across Lake Erie to Michigan, across Michigan to Lake Michigan, and finally across Lake Michigan to Chicago.

At that time, Chicago had a population of 20,000. In such a small town, it was often hard for immigrants to find work, and for the first few years young Severt's parents had a tough time of it. Severt became an apprentice in a carpenter shop. In 1857 he traveled around the country trying to find work, but soon tiring of this, he returned to Chicago.

In 1862 he purchased a sailing ship, the "Hercules", and in less than a year he owned six fairly large ships that carried produce from town to town on Lake Michigan. In 1871 he expanded his business enterprise by buying several sawmills. This branch of his business proved very profitable, but all his holdings were wiped out by fire in 1875.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 9, 1908.

In 1874 he was elected alderman, and in 1891 Mayor Washburn appointed him to the school board. Later he was reappointed by Mayor Busse.

Mr. Gunderson has traveled extensively. He has visited Greece, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, France, England, and most of the other European countries.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Chicago, Oct. 15, 1907.

SECURITY BANK OF CHICAGO

The Security Bank of Chicago, rising on the ruins of Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, is one year old today. When the bank was organized there were many who feared for its future, and much criticism was directed against its organization. The results of our first year's activity are such, however, as to convince every doubter that the course of the bank is correct, and that so far, things have proceeded better than expected.

The following table gives a summary of the bank's work during the year.

<b>Deposits:</b>	-----	Jan. 1, 1907,	885,471.73
	-----	Jan. 1, 1907,	1,341,120.73
	-----	Jan. 1, 1907,	1,330,721.00
	-----	Jan. 1, 1907,	1,335,521.00
	-----	Jan. 1, 1907,	1,335,521.00
	-----	Oct. 15, 1907,	1,715,000.00

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San Francisco, Cal., 1907.

These figures clearly portray the safe growth of the bank, a steady increase day by day. Mr. J. C. Mason, the treasurer of the bank, has strong expectations of continued increase in deposits and deposits in the future. The overwhelming majority of depositors are from California, mostly from San Francisco, who have recently begun to put their money in the bank in view of the fact that many of their leading men are interested in the management of the bank on Hill Street, San Francisco, North Street Trust Building, etc.

The vaults of the Security Bank are also widely utilized - the fact that there is only one bank in California (the First National Bank) exceeds it in this respect.

The real estate business is also very profitable. The officials of the bank are as follows:

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 15, 1907.

E. A. Erickson, president; J. C. Hansen, treasurer; J. B. Forgan, chairman of the Board of Directors.

The capital of the bank is \$300,000, and the reserve fund is \$60,000.

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Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1907.

CLOSING OUT HIS BUSINESS

Ole C. Land & Company will sell their stock of jewelry, etc., at auction.

Ole C. Land & Comapny having conducted a jewelry business in Chicago for 38 years, most of this time on Milwaukee Avenue, now intends to close out the whole stock.

Mr. Land intends to retire from active business, and is giving his customers the advantage of getting \$25,000.00 worth of jewelry for such prices as they wish to pay. A souvenir will be given with every sale.

Skandinaven, Sep. 14, 1907.

NORWEGIAN BOOK STORE.

Northern Book and Music Company  
at Humboldt Park.

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G. Gundersen from Decorah, Iowa, came to Chicago a few days ago after a couple of months vacation in Minnesota. Now he is going to settle down in Chicago having been made partner in the firm, Northern Book and Music Co., which for about a year has been doing business in the Viking Building, 857 W. North Ave. Mr. Gundersen is a graduate of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and also of Luther Seminary, Hamline, Minnesota. He was with the Synod Book Store, Decorah, and for four years was an assistant on the editorial staff of the Decorah Posten.

Mr. Haldor Hanson, the senior partner of the firm, has had twenty years experience as a teacher of music at Luther College and other schools. But music did not claim all of his time. His unique collection of books in various languages, now on sale at the finely decorated store on North Avenue, presents evidence that he has acquired a profound knowledge of literature and is in the full sense of the word, a bookman. When to these facts concerning the training of the two men of the firm is added that both of them are known and have friends all over the Northwest, one realizes that they possess all the qualifications



Skandinaven, Sep. 14, 1907.

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for doing good business.

For quite a long time Skandinaven's Book Store has been planning to open a branch in the district referred to, in order to accommodate customers on the Northwest Side, but it has not been possible to release from the main office the man who could have taken charge of the branch. Now the branch is becoming an actuality. The Northern Book and Music Co. keeps in stock the books carried by the Skandinaven Book Store, both those published by Skandinaven and imported ones.

Now, then, customers for whom it is less convenient to come to headquarters at Peoria Street may hereafter do business with Skandinaven's Book Store through Northern Book and Music Co., 857 West North Avenue.

Skandinaven, Aug. 4, 1907.

MATHISEN & CHRISTENSEN COMPANY

The firm Mathisen & Christensen, painters of iron structures, is now the largest of its kind in the United States. This company has just reached a new milestone in its road of progress. Because of certain large contracts which it has just entered into, the firm can now claim the distinction of being the largest of its kind in the entire country. And this is due to the ability and energy of two Norwegians who arrived empty-handed in this country only a few years ago.

Three years ago there was quite a stir when the Mathisen & Christensen Company received the contract to paint the great elevated railroad system of the South Side. How big this contract was may be understood when one learns that the job was just recently finished, although more than fifty men worked at the task steadily.

The Mathisen & Christensen Company now employs about one hundred painters. The president of the firm is Mr. George Mathisen and its secretary is Mr. A. Christensen.

Skandinaven, Aug. 4, 1907.

The other day Mr. Christensen went to Pierre, South Dakota, where the firm has contracted to paint an immense railroad bridge crossing the Missouri River. The bridge belongs to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The work is to be completed by November 15. The firm also has painting contracts with several other railroads.

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Skandinaven, June 13, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

/PARADE PHOTOS AVAILABLE/

P. Holgersen, well-known photographer who for many has had an atelier at 681 West North Avenue has brought on the market some photographs of the children's parade on May 17, which may be had in the form of postal cards or in larger size. Mr. Holgersen came to Chicago from Stavanger, Norway; his business is quite a large one, and he is ever willing to serve his countrymen.

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Skandinaven, June 2, 1907.

NEW BUSINESS.

E. Sponheim, motorman for a long period with the Union Traction Co., has resigned from his position with the company, and has opened a store at 785 W. Division Street.

Mr. Sponheim came to Chicago from Hardanger, Norway.

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Skandinaven, May 31, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

[NEW BUSINESS]

Axel S. Ruud, 726 North Hoyne Avenue and George A. Strange, 903 North Leavitt Street, have opened Real Estate and Insurance Business at 497 West North Avenue under firm name, Ruud and Strange Company.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1906.

[THE MILWAUKEE AVENUE STATE BANK MAKES PAYMENTS]

On Wednesday, October 24, the depositors of the bankrupt Milwaukee Avenue State Bank (Stensland's Bank) were fortunate enough to receive a twenty per cent payment on their savings, the second twenty per cent payment since John C. Fetzer became the receiver.

Mr. Fetzer's opinion is that he will be able to make another payment in November that will bring the payment up to sixty-five cents on the dollar.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.



### SCANDAL IN THE BANKING WORLD

On Monday, August 6, 1906, the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank closed its doors. The unexpected closing of this bank has thoroughly upset all sections of Chicago. The great majority of the depositors of this bank are people of very moderate means whose hard-earned savings are all they have in the world.

Thousands of excited depositors, among them many old men and women with utter despair written on their faces, have gathered outside the closed bank every day since the closing. All were anxious to enter the bank and withdraw their savings. Threats against the bank, its officers and employees, were so vigorous that a strong police detail was on duty to prevent any violent demonstrations.

The bank failure has already cost the loss of two lives. The thirty-seven-year-old John E. Visser, 772 Wrightwood Avenue had deposited \$500 belonging to the Royal League, of which he was treasurer, and when he was informed of the bank's

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failure, he had a paralytic stroke that instantly took his life. Henry Koepke, a spice dealer at 1773 North Kedzie had all of his money (seven hundred dollars) deposited in this bank. Failing in his efforts to get into the closed bank, he shot himself in despair.

At the time the bank crashed, Paul O. Stensland the president, and H. W. Hering were, and still are, out of the city. This fact immediately started the rumor that these two had embezzled every dollar in the bank. The bank inspector was on the job but until all accounts are audited he will make no definite statement as to whether a part of the deposits will be available.

According to a recent statement in the Chicago Tribune, the auditor had found from the beginning improper entries covering amounts from one thousand to fifteen thousand dollars each,--a total of \$1,003,000 thus far--and indications are that the final figure will be still greater. Among the forged signatures brought to light were those of Francis S. Peabody, commissioner, and Marcus

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Kirkeby, both heavy stockholders in the bank. The signature of a Mr. Koehler was also forged.



Vice-president Theodore Stensland, son of Paul O. Stensland, was arrested and thoroughly questioned. Theodore Stensland was the one had revealed the irregularities in the bank, stating that he had been told to take this action in a letter mailed by his father from St. Paul, Minnesota. He (Theodore) was then examined and put under a five-thousand-dollar bond, furnished by Jacob Kern, his attorney. He was openly suspected and accused of knowing more about his father's doubtful business methods than he would admit.

On Thursday, August 9, the cashier, Hering, was arrested. Previous to his arrest he had informed reporters of the Chicago dailies that all irregular or doubtful deals of the bank were made by the president, Paul O. Stensland, and by him alone, and that he, Hering, was innocent. He also stated that

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although he was known as the cashier, he was nothing more than a handy clerk to whom Stensland gave orders, and he could not do otherwise than obey the orders--for his bread and butter.

During the audit on Thursday, bank inspectors Jones and John C. Fitzer, assisted by cashier Hering, found a private daybook kept by P. O. Stensland. In this book they found the true details of the \$198,000 embezzled by Stensland. According to the statement of State's Attorney Harry Olson, indications are that they will find no stumbling blocks that will cause them any trouble in convicting Paul O. Stensland of about two hundred or more crooked transactions.

The auditors worked all day Friday until one o'clock Saturday morning, during which time these men, who have done such work for twenty years, found so many glaring swindles that they threw up their hands. This bank is by far in the worst condition of any they had ever examined. Crooked work in



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disposing of one million dollars has been brought to the surface and the prospects are that a great deal more will be uncovered.

In many cases, the crooked transactions involved other people working with Stensland. According to the auditors, Stensland's principal co-worker was cashier Hering, who was revealed as the one who handled about a half a million dollars in real-estate deals; most of this money, if not all, landed in Stensland's pockets.

Five years ago, a teller embezzled approximately fifty thousand dollars, and Hering is suspected of knowing of this deal and sharing the loot by keeping silent about the theft. When the theft was discovered, the teller was not arrested and prosecuted, but simply discharged. Hering evidently looked more useful to Stensland, so he was kept on the job.

The police investigation discloses that an Italian, Antonio Demario, was



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used by Stensland, not in banking affairs but to forge signatures for him whenever such service was required. As his services were used many years ago, he is not considered as having taking part in the current scandal. His bank connections ended in 1901. Many prominent names were found among the check forgeries, among them: F. S. Peabody, E. Iverson & Co., Fred Ecklund, A. E. Gauss, C. S. Klein, C. A. McDonald, A. Madson, A. H. Michaelson, S. J. Mellins, J. J. Mullen, and others.

Among the suspicious deals in the bank were the reverse checks, signed in blank with the amount filled in later to cover a reverse loan from the bank to P. O. Stensland and other stockholders. Frank R. Crane, commissioner, had borrowed twenty-five thousand dollars and had put up property valued at twenty-four hundred dollars as security. He states that he does not know whether the loan committee of the bank ever met to decide on loans to be granted. He refused to answer many questions without the advice of his attorney.



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Mr. Kirkeby, who was a member of the loan committee, states that he seldom took a hand in checking up on loans; he and the other committee members usually let Stensland handle loans at his own pleasure.

The collapsed bank was organized in 1891 with a capital of \$250,000 with Paul O. Stensland as president; Theodore Stensland, vice-president; Henry J. Hering, cashier; Ulrich Daniels, assistant cashier; Elof Johnson, Marcus Kirkeby, M. A. La Buy, T. Stensland, Joseph Listra, F. O. Stensland, and Frank R. Crane, directors.....

Paul O. Stensland was born fifty-nine years ago near Stavanger, Norway. At the age of eighteen he became a seaman on a ship bound for India where he quit and took work as a cotton baler. Later he became a cotton dealer in Hindustan, and after five years returned to Norway in 1870. Shortly afterwards, he married and left Norway, coming directly to Chicago where in 1880 he organized a private bank which in 1891 became the Milwaukee Avenue State

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Bank. His many speculations were losing ones, and he let the bank stand the losses, thus bringing on the collapse that is now being investigated.

Following the death of his wife, Paul O. Stensland squandered small fortunes on beautiful women, especially one named Mrs. Leone Landon-Key, who was formerly the music critic on the Chicago American. Rumor had it that this beauty had left Chicago with Stensland but her local friends deny this, stating that she is visiting friends at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Stensland, during his entire stay in Chicago, has taken a prominent place in the Norwegian colony and this circle is naturally upset at the thought that one of their countrymen is such a crook. Last Friday the scandal cost another life. Frank J. Kowalski, who was a popular teller, especially among the Polish depositors, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was well-known and well-liked in Polish circles and he has been looked at askance and insulted since the bank crash, and has even been threatened with death. The disgrace of being pointed out, and being made the target of accusations,

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wore down his courage; he could not face his friends. In despair he took his own life. Investigations do not connect him with the theft. The chief guilty character of the affair skipped from Chicago to escape questioning and, undoubtedly, punishment. Where he is now, nobody knows. Rumors have gone around that he was last seen in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Canada, and Texas. The prevailing opinion is that he has gone to Mexico, Norway, or India.

Many of the depositors of this bank are now reduced to pauperism, while, as was the case today of a young lady and an old man who were found to be insane, many already have lost, and a great many others are losing, their minds.

The rottenness brought to the surface by the auditing of the accounts of the failed bank has convinced all those affected by the crash that Paul Stensland and two or three co-workers were not wholly responsible; dishonest practices were carried on by other employees who, knowing of the acts of the higher-ups, felt safe in helping themselves.

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Cashier Hering is in jail; unable to furnish the bail fixed at \$68,000. Theodore Stensland, in order to protect the depositors as much as he could, brought in and surrendered to Auditor Fetzner all mortgages and deeds covering real estate held by his father, which is a surprising amount in Cook County alone. Theodore thinks his father has gone insane and killed himself, and that his body will be found near Madison, Wisconsin, where he is supposed to have last been seen and where he is said to have bidden farewell to his favorite, Mrs. Leone Langdon-Key, on Wednesday, August 8, 1906. This is to date the final report of his whereabouts, but who can conjecture "what next"?





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Skandinaven, April, 1906.

[HOLT BACK IN CHICAGO]

Engineer Charles Holt, the general superintendent of the Diamond Company mines in Brazil, which is owned by Chicago Norwegians, arrived in Chicago yesterday to have a conference with the stockholders. He states that as soon as the dredges and the other machinery are erected, there will be excellent results in diamonds as well as gold.



Scandia, Jan. 13, 1906.

### SCANDINAVIAN BANKS

There are today three Scandinavian banks in Chicago. [One of these, the] Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, elected officers yesterday; nearly all the officers and the directors are Scandinavians. They are as follows: Paul O. Stensland, president; Theodore Stensland, vice-president; Henry W. Hering, treasurer; Elof Johnson, Marius Kirkeby, and M. A. LaBuy, directors. The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank has a surplus of \$250,000.

The Union Bank of Chicago also elected officers; they are as follows: Nils Arnesen, president; John M. Ericson, Fritz Frantzen (Dane), G. Hallbom [Swede], F. A. Lindstrand [Swede], and E. Hejstrom [Swede], directors.

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Strand, A.E. A History of the Norwegians of Ill.  
Chicago, Ill., John Anderson Publishing Co., 1905.

NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM JOHNSON]

Few if any of the pioneer lake captains and ship owners have had a wider or more extended experience on the Great Lakes than Captain Johnson. From the age of fourteen he has been a sailor. Captain William Johnson was born near Arendal, Norway, in 1836. In 1855 he came to Chicago and at once entered the employ of Geroge Steele, who owned a number of vessels. So attached did Mr. Steele become to the young sailor, that Johnson made his home with his employer during seven successive winters and was regarded as one of his family. From the time that he entered the employ of Steele in 1855, Captain Johnson's career on the lakes was a successful one. He first sailed on the schooner, St. Lawrence, on which he remained two seasons. He then became a ship owner, by the purchase of the schooner, Fish-Hawk, which he sailed from Chicago, and which was engaged in the coasting trade. Two years later he bought the schooners, Traveler and Richard Mott, and engaged in the grain trade. During the same season he sold the Mott and purchased the schooner D. O. Dickenson. This vessel he sold in 1860

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and the same season bought the schooners, Paulina, Magnolia, and Rosa Bell. To this fleet he afterwards added the schooners, Cecillia and Ida. He was mainly engaged in the grain trade besides carrying lumber. In 1870 he built the schooners Olga, Alice, and William O. Goodman. In those early days, freight-rates on the lakes were much higher than now. He once took to Buffalo, in the Magnolia, 9000 bushels of corn in one cargo and received twenty-seven cents per bushel for carrying it. It was a large cargo for that time. At the time of his death in 1902 he was considered the wealthiest Norwegian in Chicago.

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois. NORWEGIAN  
Chicago: ~~John~~ Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 319.

[BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM GERNER]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

William Gerner, president of the William Gerner Piano Company, was born at Eidsvold, Norway on March 23, 1866. He came to Chicago in 1885 and his first position was as a groom of a horse for a piano manufacturer. in 1888 he returned to Chicago from Kalamazoo, Michigan, and entered the service of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, known as the Cable Company, where he rose to be one of the managers. Mr. Gerner managed to establish an enormous business for the concern, not only among Americans, but among all other nationalities. He was known to have the largest Scandinavian following in his line of business in the west. He made a special effort to employ salesmen of all nationalities, which resulted in an immense business. Mr. Gerner has also started several agencies for American Organs in Scandinavia, and he made several trips abroad. In 1904 he severed his connections

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 319. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

with the Cable Piano Company and purchased stock in a big modern piano factory and organized the William Gerner Piano Company. Besides being directly interested in the manufacture of modern high-class pianos, his company is also factory distributors for player-pianos, organs and upright pianos made in Boston and New York.

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Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, NORWEGIAN  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905, pp. 312-13.

[BIOGRAPHY OF CARL EUGENE FAYE]

WPA (ILL), PROJ. 30275

Carl Eugene Faye was born in Christiana, Norway, Feb. 6, 1858. His father, Jacob C. A. Faye was Consul-General to America from Norway. Carl spent his boyhood days in the country at Hafslund, but later completed his education by studying languages and commercial business in Scotland, France, and Germany from 1877 to 1881. In 1875 he entered the shipping and lumber office of Thos. Stang & Co., Sarpsborg, as clerk and remained until 1877. From 1881 to 1883 he was employed in his uncles bank (Thos. Johan Hifty & Son) at Christiana. He came to this country in 1883. He secured employment with the wholesale hat firm of Packer McDonald and Bliss and remained with them for two years when he went into the real estate and insurance business.

He is the inventor of the "Faye" air moistener attachment to radiators Oct. 10, 1905. Mr. Faye is a member of the Norwegian Quartette Club, the Hamilton Club,



A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 312-13.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

past archon of the Amity Council No. 13 of the Royal League, past chancellor of Woodlawn Council No. 24 of the North American Union, and was appointed on the board of managers of the Straphangers League by John M. Harlan. He is a Lutheran, though not a member of any particular church.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 245.

[CENTRAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PIONEERS]

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Central Manufacturing Company is the largest manufacturer of office desks in Chicago and is entirely composed of Scandinavians. The president, Mr. Nils Anderson, has been engaged in the manufacture of furniture for the past forty years; in fact, he is one of the pioneer furniture manufacturers of Chicago. The secretary, Mr. Alf. Norman, has been connected with the Company since 1899.

At the present time furniture making constitutes so large an item in Chicago industrial output, and Chicago's large enterprises in that trade are so many and so strong, as to bar from special notice any concern not exceptional either in magnitude or character.

Exclusion on this count however, does not touch the Central Manufacturing Co., whose huge factory at 37-41 Armour Street produces the most complete and salable assortment of roll-top and flat-top office desks and office furniture in the West.

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, 1905, pp.245

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

From this fine plant with its acre of floor space, its \$90,000.00 machinery set up, its corps of more than six score expert artificers in wood; the Central Manufacturing Company turns out a line of business furniture containing sixty styles of desks, twenty styles of library tables, and a long list of other specialties.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905.

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NORWEGIAN

[BIOGRAPHY OF SILVERT TOBIAS GUNDERSON]

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Silvert Tobias Gunderson was born in Norway in 1839, and came to America in 1848 with his parents. They settled at once in Chicago, then a town of 20,000 inhabitants. He went to public school until he was fifteen years of age. He began to earn his own living by learning the carpenter trade. At the age of eighteen years he entered his own business; when the financial panic of 1857 slowed his business he moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but returned in 1858. In 1862 he purchased a lake vessel the Hercules and within five years became the owner of six vessels most of them engaged in the grain trade. As his financial resources increased he also interested himself in the lumber trade and in 1871 purchased large interests in sawmills. This business was in a thriving condition when in 1875 his plant was completely destroyed by fire. Being but lightly insured he was almost ruined financially. He went to work determined to retrieve his losses and to day, in addition to his lumber business he is the owner of extensive real estate interests, being the senior member of the firm of S. T. Gunderson & Sons,

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 327-28. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

home builders. He was for a number of years connected with John A. Gouger & Company who shipped large quantities of doors and sash of their own manufacture throughout the U.S.A. He was married in 1869 to Emily C. Olson. They have two sons, both connected in their father's business, and one daughter. Mr. Gunderson is an active member of the Lutheran Church and contributes to its charities. He was one of the founders of the Masonic Orphans Home. He has all the degrees in masonry. In 1874 he was elected to a seat in the City Council and 1891 and 1907 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Gunderson's work in securing Chicago as the site for the World's Fair stands to his credit as does the fact that he was the originator of the plan and president of the company, which purchased the Viking ship, a reproduction of the little ship in which the Norwegian explorers are supposed to

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 327-28.

to have come to America in about the year 1000. The ship is now on exhibition at the Field Columbian Museum. For the past fourteen years, S. T. Gunderson and sons have been erecting some very nice houses selling them on time payments. In the last four years they have erected from fifty to seventy houses a year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273



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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, WPA FILE 185 38276  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 263-264

[BIOGRAPHY OF HANS MARTIN LOUIS ANDERSON]

Hans Martin Louis Anderson was born in Christiania, Norway, May 20, 1848. He attended the common school and was confirmed in Norway, but at the age of 12 years he began work in a cotton mill in Wesfassen. After the age of 15 he worked as gun maker in Drammen for five years during which time he also studied machine designing at evening schools. He served seven years with the Norwegian army and worked in different machine shops in Norway until 1880 when he came to Chicago on June 12. He was married in 1894 to Bertha Olin Munsen in Christiania, Norway. He has two children. In September of the year in which our subject came to Chicago he was appointed superintendent for the Ruth McMahon Machine Company and was placed in charge of the department of baking machinery. He remained with the firm for fourteen years or until 1894, when he engaged in the same business for himself under the firm name of the Independent Cracker Machine Company, of which Mr. Anderson has been president since. He has patented a few appliances such as bread-moulding and cracker machinery. He is a mason, a member of the Royal League, and a trustee of the Alsian Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor. His

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 264-264

WPA (ILL. 975. 302)

shop st at 147 Fulton St. The family resides at 470 Austin Avenue.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 244-45.

WPA (1911) 1004

[C. JEVNE & CO., RETAILERS]

C. Jevne & Co., at 110-12 Madison Street, Chicago is probably the greatest retail distributor of good things to eat of Boston and New York. The business was started by Christian Jevne at 41 Kinzie Street, near the north branch of the Chicago River in 1865. His capital was about \$200. The present president of the company, Mr. Otto Christian Erickson, was appointed treasurer and bookkeeper in 1868 and has since been actively and continuously connected with the firm. In 1870 the business was moved to No. 1-3, North Clark Street, right at the foot of the bridge, where they met with an unexpectedly large increase in their business. The great fire in 1871, however, wiped it all out with the exception of \$5000 in bank and about \$4000 in outstanding accounts. About two weeks afterwards the business was reopened on Halsted Street, where it remained until 1874, when it was moved back to North Clark Street. It was a busy spot in Chicago at that time and especially a gathering place for farmers and lake shipping interests. The

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 244-45.

firm was then doing a business of \$375,000 a year and had to seek larger quarters. They built their present building at 110-112 Madison Street and moved there in 1878. Christian Jevne died in 1898. Mr. Otto C. Erickson was taken in as a member of the firm in 1887 and has continuously increased the business. They employ from 100 to 125 men, fourteen of whom are drivers who look after forty horses. They are large importers getting their coffee direct from Sumatra and Arabia, their tea from Japan, China and Ceylon, wine from Europe, cheese, fish, canned goods and aquavit from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The company has direct dealings with every country in the world and it is interesting to note that for the past fifteen years every ship freighting coffee from Sumatra in the East Indies has been a Norwegian, are officered and manned by Norwegians, with the exception of two or four ships which is employed each year for the handling of coffee purchased directly from the government of Holland at its four annual coffee auctions. Three years ago the company was incorporated, and Otto G. Erickson was elected as the first-president. The authorized capital is \$200,000 to which can be added a small sum as undivided profits.

II A 2  
IV

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 246-47-48. NORWEGIAN

[BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES OLINUS SETHNES, CHEI Illinois, 6-47-48. ILL) PROJ 30275

Sethnes Company are manufacturers of flavoring extracts and colors, oil essences and chemicals specialties as used by confectioneers, bakers, ice-cream manufacturers, soda-water dispensers, perfumes, rectifiers, brewers, syrup refiners, cider and vinegar, relish refiners, etc. They also handle bottling machinery and supplies.

Their laboratory and factory is located at 262-268 North Curtis Street, Chicago. They employ eight traveling men who cover every state in the Union and Canada and have an office force of ten and a regular force in the factory of twelve, not counting teams and drivers. It is an incorporated firm with C. O. Sethnes as president and manager. It is the largest concern of its kind in America.

Charles Olinus Sethnes was born in Christiansund, Norway, Aug. 5, 1860. He attended school in Norway and also the public school in Chicago and was confirmed in the Norwegian Lutheran Church on Grand Avenue and Peoria Street.

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A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, 1905, pp. 246-47-48.

In 1873 he came to Chicago and in 1874 entered the employ of Christopher Stanze to learn the profession of a druggist and chemist. He worked for him ten years or until 1884, when he engaged in the same business at Raligh and Milwaukee Avenues. Later he moved to his present quarters at 262-68 North Curtis Street, where he manufactures flavoring extracts.

Mr. Sethnes is at present a member of the Board of Education. He is also a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a member of the Irving Park Country Club.



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,

Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 223-24

[OLE A. THORP DEAD]

PROJ. 30275

Ole A. Thorp, founder of the firm, O. A. Thorp Co., and for twenty years its head, died Jan. 25, 1905 at St. Marys Nazarene Hospital. Mr. Thorp was born at Eidsberg, near Christiania, Norway, in 1856. He came to Chicago in 1880 and started in the provisions importing and exporting trade. For twenty-five years he was closely associated with the business life of Chicago and was a member of various public bodies. Early in his career he conceived the idea of direct shipping of cargoes of merchandise between Europe and Chicago. Finally, in 1892, he succeeded in bringing the Wergeland from Norway with a cargo of fish, which was landed at Chicago and the ship returned loaded with provisions. Since then the Xenia and the Craig have sailed from Europe through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes and landed at Chicago. On account of having first demonstrated the feasibility of making Chicago a port for Atlantic vessels, Mr. Thorp was made a member of the Deep Waterways Commission. King Oscar of Sweden and

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.

Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 223-24

Norway made him one of the commissioners to the world's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and decorated him with the Order of St. Olaf in 1899. For three years he was a member of the Chicago Board of Education and the chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committees and was responsible for many important acts on that body. He was a member of the Board of Trade and served on its arbitration committee for several years. Mr. Thorp interested himself in charitable projects and contributed to all charities in a quiet way. He paid particular attention to the welfare of his countrymen.

Strand, A.E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago, Ill., 1905, John Anderson Publishing Co., p.251.

#### LEE ADVERTISING COMPANY

Chicago is the only Norwegian advertising concern in this country doing a general advertising business. The business was started by L. J. Lee and his three sons in 1895. The first year they occupied offices in the Times Building but since 1896 their offices have been in the Unity Building 79-81 Dearborn Street. The business was first confined to the Scandinavian papers published in this country, but the other foreign language papers were soon added to the list and gradually the newspapers and magazines published in the English language in United States and Canada were added. The Lee Advertising Company annually published a directory of newspapers and magazines in the foreign language and another directory of newspapers and magazines in the English language. A monthly list with current rates and circulating ratings of the leading newspapers and magazines of the U.S.A. and Canada is also published. Their foreign language newspaper directory is the only one of its kind published in this

A History of the Norwegian of Illinois, p. 251

country and is recognized by advertisers as the standard directory for this class of papers. The advertising business of this country has been growing very fast during the last sixteen years and the Lee Advertising Company has been growing with it. They are now placing advertising for a large number of advertisers from various parts of the country. They also frequently receive advertising offers from Europe, especially from Scandinavian countries, and they also place advertising in papers in the European countries. Their offices occupy the north wing on the eighth floor of the Unity Building and they employ a large force in their offices. The three sons have each charge of a separate department in the office, for which their father L. J. Lee up to the time of his death in December, 1906, was general manager. Among their staff are several well known Norwegians.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co.. 1905 nn. 399-400-402.

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN SØREN PETER LAWRENCE

Captain Søren Peter Lawrence was born at Kragerø, Norway, September 28, 1821. He settled in Chicago in October, 1849. He tried his fortune as a sailor and his success as a lake captain was most decided. It did not take him long to sail his own vessel and as time went on he added more vessels to his flotilla. As a commander he was well known among shippers and lake navigators. His vessels generally carried grain from Chicago to Buffalo, or lumber on the upper lakes. His first vessel was "Industry", and he finally owned seven vessels. Captain Lawrence did not continue his activities to the great lakes, but invested his profits in Chicago real estate and also had property in Michigan City. He departed this life on April 25, 1891.

Captain Lawrence left, among other valuable real estate holdings, a large tract of land in Maywood. Mrs. Lawrence who is a business women far more than ordinary ability sold this land and invested the money in improved property in Sheridan Park near the Wilson Avenue Station.



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 244-518.

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NORWEGIAN

[ BIOGRAPHY OF TARRIS WALD ]

Tarris Wald was born in Norway, June 19, 1847. The founder of Tarris Wald & Co., left the employ of the Crosby Co., where he had charge of the die department and bought half interest about twenty years ago in the firm of Sieversen & Jensen which was located in the Edison Building, on Market Street and the firm's name was changed to Jensen & Wald. About six years later Mr. Wald bought out Mr. Jensen and operated under the name of Tarris-Wald & Co. After the business left the Edison Building it was moved to 11 South Jefferson Street and later to the present quarters at the corner of Fulton and Jefferson Streets.

Twenty years ago, the canning industry in this country was just beginning and naturally also can-making. Thus Mr. Wald prides himself on having made the first dies for cans used in Chicago. Since then the canning as well as the can-making industry has grown rapidly; can-making has grown fast enough to offer inducement for the formation of one of the largest trusts, the American



A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 244-518.

Can Co. In spite of this trust the growing demand for cans has led a number of independents to start can companies during the last three or four years. As far as the output of cans is concerned it is about six to four with the odds still in favor of the trust. Tarrus-Wald Co., in a way had grown up with the industry in which it is now engaged, that of can-making machinery. In the beginning when cans to a great extent were made by hand, they did a large business in dies, presses, small hand tools, etc. Later hand tools had to be replaced by small power machines and these again were replaced by automatic machinery. During the last two or three years the firm has made it their aim to push to the front with an absolutely complete line of automatic machinery for all kinds of cans. The firm now stands at the head of the industry with complete lines of automatic machinery for anything in the trade.

11. J. PROI 3075

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co.. 1905. pp. 381-382.

[ BIOGRAPHY OF THURVALD JOHNSON ]

Thorvald Johnson, president and treasurer of the T. Johnson's Company manufacturers of cooperage and dealers in Coopers' stock, 206 North Carpenter Street, was born in Enebak, Norway, January 24, 1851. He came to America and Chicago in 1871. In 1877 he started in business in a small way, his first location being on Austin Avenue near Jefferson Street. The business grew and needing larger quarters he moved to 206 North Carpenter Street and later to 38th and Morgan Streets. He is now operating both plants and employs over 125 men steadily. During all these years he has never been troubled by strikes or discontent among his help.

Mr. Johnson once ran for alderman of the seventeenth ward as an independent Republican. It is generally conceded that he was elected by a large majority, but he never took his seat. He secured all but seventeen votes in his own precinct.

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 381-382.

One of the most beneficial things Mr. Johnson has done for the public was in helping to eliminate the manufacture of prison goods in competition with free labor. In 1892 a convention of manufacturers of cooperage throughout the state was held in Chicago to take vigorous action against this evil. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Johnson was a member, to bring the matter before the governor of the state but with unsatisfactory results. Prison labor was finally abolished during Governor Yates term. When the Security Bond of Chicago was started in 1906, Mr. Johnson became one of its directors, an office which he still holds.

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II A 2

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 2, 1905.

[CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING]

A Golden Wedding was celebrated on Thanksgiving day, November 30, by Captain Martin A. Gundersen in his home at 100 Park Avenue. There were over one hundred guests as the Captain and his wife are very prominent settlers.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gundersen were born in Norway. He came to Chicago in 1848; she came in 1853. They were married in 1853. The Captain is not only a shipmaster but also possesses several ships. He was harbormaster for eight years.



NORWEGIAN

II A 2

Skandinaven, Sept. 11, 1905.

[RECEIVE LARGE CONTRACT]

G. Mathiesen and A. Christenson both of whom were born in Norway, have lived for fourteen years in Chicago. Four years ago they organized an interior decorating company with Mathiesen as president and Christensen as secretary and treasurer.

A few days ago they received the largest painting contract ever given to one firm. It will take one hundred painters fifteen months to do the work. 150,000 quarts of paint will be used. All the workmen are Norwegian. The job is the painting of the South Side Elevated.

Skandinaven, Sept. 2, 1905.

[MAKES GAS BALLOON MODEL]

Karl Michelsen, 804 Grand Avenue has made a model of a flying gas baloon which is far superior to anything on the market. His faith in flying is great; he states that in the near future he will fly to the north pole. He is offering his baloon to Fridtjof Nansen.

The model is three meters in length and has three propellers and a rudder. The three propellers can be used for driving power and for steering purposes. It can turn left and right, up and down.

Karl Michelsen was born in Norway; he is twenty-seven years old and has been in America only three or four years.





Scandia, June 10, 1905.

HENRY A. HAUGAN

Henry A. Haugan has been elected treasurer of the University of Illinois. The previous treasurer was sent to Joliet for misappropriation of funds. Mr. Haugan, no doubt, is both capable and honest.

Mr. Haugan has had many years' experience in the banking business. His father, as we all know, was among the organizers of one of Chicago's oldest banks.

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NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 2 (Swedish)

Scandia, May 20, 1905.

II A 2 (Danish)

IV (Swedish)

THE SCANDINAVIAN BANK

IV (Danish)

The Union Bank of Chicago, known as Chicago's only Scandinavian bank, has expanded quite a good deal since its opening. It has \$200,000 capital and a reserve fund of \$20,000. The directors and officers are all Scandinavians. The Bank has opened several departments, such as checking, foreign exchange, savings, and real-estate loans. The officers are Charles F. Schlytern, president [Swede], F. Hesstrom, vice-president [Swede], F. A. Lindstrand, vice-president [Swede], and G. Hallblom, cashier [Swede]. The directors are Nels Arneson, president of the Central Manufacturing Company and part owner of Skandinaven, F. A. Lindstrand, publisher of the Swedish American, and Fritz Frantzen, banker [Dane].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2

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II A 2 (Swedish)

II A 2 (Danish)

IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 15, 1905.

A SCANDINAVIAN BANK

A new bank [the Union Bank] was organized in Chicago last Tuesday. The following directors were elected: Nels Arnesen [Norwegian], president of the Central Manufacturing Company; F. A. Lindstrand, publisher of the Swedish American; C. W. Johnson; John M. Erickson, T. Olson, H. A. Boedker [Dane], and Fritz Frantzen [Dane].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven, May 1, 1904.

[BLESSUM TO GO TO NORWAY]

(Summary)

The artist and writer "Hen Blessum" is leaving for Norway as special correspondent for Skandinaven. He will write articles and send pictures as he goes along. You will see some of his pictures in the Fine Art Building in Chicago.



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Skandinaven, June 16, 1903.

NORWEGIAN

[BANK SHOWS STEADY GROWTH]

(Summary)

The largest Scandinavian bank in the Central States is located in Chicago. It is the State Bank of Chicago, which is known all over the country as "Haugan's and Lindgren's Bank." It has been growing steadily since 1879, and has now a guarantee fund of \$10,000,000. The savings department has 16,000 accounts of which the majority are Norwegian.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 16, 1903.

OP. 111, PROJ. 30275

### STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

The largest Scandinavian bank in the U.S.A., is in Chicago; its name is the State Bank of Chicago, known all over the country by the name, Haugen and Lindgren's Bank. Since the year 1879 it has been growing continually and has now a ten million dollar surplus.

The saving's department in this bank has sixteen thousand accounts which draw interest every year. Many of these saving accounts are persons living outside Chicago most of them Norwegians who do their banking business by mail. Anyone outside Chicago wanting to do business with the State Bank of Chicago, should write to 142 Washington Street, Chicago for the savings bank booklet.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 20, 1900.

SAMUEL ARENTZ IS DEAD

Well-Known Pioneer Succumbs to Heart Failure

Samuel Arentz passed away the other day at the age of eighty-three years. He died in his home at 155 Green Street where he had lived during the past forty-four years. In him the little circle of pioneers of the Norwegian nation in Chicago has lost one of its few early members, for Mr. Arentz belonged to the very oldest group of settlers; his remembrances extended back to the time when Chicago was more of a village than a city.

The real cause of Mr. Arentz' death was heart failure; since the death of his wife about eighteen months ago the old man's health began to fail, and his heart grew ever weaker. Before the death of his wife Mr. Arentz had never spent a day in bed because of illness. A short time ago he caught a cold which speedily developed into pneumonia, and this illness, together with the weakness of his heart, brought down the old giant.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 20, 1900.

Samuel Arentz was born near Bergen, Norway, on January 3, 1818. At the age of ten he went to Stavanger, Norway where he was later employed by a sheet metal firm. He left Stavanger in 1843 and emigrated to America, settling in Chicago. This city remained his home during the rest of his long and active life.

Three years after his arrival he met the woman who was to become his wife. They were married in 1847, one of the first if not the very first Norwegian couple to be married in Chicago. Three years ago the couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, the first golden wedding to be celebrated among Norwegians in the city.

Almost immediately upon his arrival in Chicago Mr. Arentz obtained employment in his trade with Charles Van der Cook and Company, and with this firm he remained until he started his own business at Kinzie Street, the name of his firm being Arentz and Paulson. In this business, which comprised iron goods and related articles, he continued until he retired from active business a



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 20, 1900.

few years ago.

A conversation with Arentz about "old days" was something highly prized by anyone at all interested in the past; for not only had Mr. Arentz resided in Chicago before any considerable number of Norwegians had settled in the city, but his capacity for observation was keen, and his memory unusually good. His tales of Chicago in the days when he came here two generations ago were, therefore, of unusual interest. Yet he was not, as is the case with many old people, so enamored with the past that he could not see anything good in the present. On the contrary, he had his eyes open for progress, and his descriptions of life in the Chicago of old were ever spiced with comparisons with conditions as they are now.

Arentz and his wife had eight children, five of whom survive them. The oldest, Mr. A. C. Arentz, is employed at the Recorder's office where he has charge of the index books; a second son is an insurance agent, and the third is book-keeper for a firm on Michigan Avenue and Water Street. Two daughters, Mary and Amy, assumed the household duties after the death of Mrs. Arentz.



II A 2  
II E 2

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1900.

### THE CASE OF WILLIAM A. PAULSEN

The trial of the former banker [William A.] Paulsen in the court of Judge Brentano continued Wednesday, and the case will probably go to the jury on Thursday. Mr. Paulsen was in the witness stand during the forenoon. Assistant State's Attorney Barnes's cross-examination attempted to show that Mr. Paulsen's bank actually had been insolvent for a long time before he went into voluntary bankruptcy. The books of the bank were placed in evidence. They showed that several times the bank had bought back its own stock from dissatisfied shareholders in order to keep its status a secret.

Mr. Paulsen insisted that the bank was solvent until the day when he entered the plea of bankruptcy, and that everything would have been well with it had not the Atlas National Bank impounded shares and bonds of the Central Trust and Savings Bank to the amount of \$100,000, which the



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II E 2

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1900.

former bank never returned.

[Translator's note: The Central Trust and Savings Bank was a Scandinavian bank.]



II A 2

II E 2

II A 2 (Swedish)

II A 2 (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1900.

THE CASE OF BANKER PAULSEN



The case against the former banker William A. Paulsen, who is accused of having accepted deposits in his bank after the latter was insolvent, came before Judge Brentano on Tuesday. State's Attorney Deneen and Assistant State's Attorney Barnes are conducting the case against Mr. Paulsen. Both Mr. Paulsen and Mr. Jacob Rice, the accusing witness, were on the witness stand. Mr. Rice declared that on March 2, 1896, he deposited \$209 with Mr. Paulsen, in the latter's bank. This took place just before noon, Mr. Rice says, and in the afternoon, Mr. Paulsen prepared a balance sheet of his business, showing the bank to be insolvent, and this balance sheet was deposited in the County Court the following day.

Mr. Paulsen was formerly president of the Central Trust and Savings Bank, which became insolvent on March 3, 1896. Mr. Paulsen testified that the assets of the bank one week before the date of bankruptcy amounted to \$30,362.24, or about seventy-five per cent of the debt.



II A 2

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NORWEGIAN

II E 2

II A 2 (Swedish)      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 11, 1900.

II A 2 (Danish)

Translator's note: The Central Trust and Savings Bank was a Scandinavian institution. The board consisted of Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

KITTEL NERESSEN IS DEAD

He Was One of Chicago's Oldest Norwegian Settlers

Kittel Neresen, one of the very oldest of the Norwegian settlers in Chicago, died last Saturday at the age of seventy-nine years and ten months.

Neresen was born in Skien, Norway in 1820. He came to America in 1845 and settled at once in Chicago, and thus at his death he had been a resident of the city for fifty-five years.

For many years he was one of the largest contractors in lathings here in the city, and Grand Pacific Hotel was among the many large buildings for which he held contracts. In the great Chicago fire, Neresen, or, as his business friends called him, Charlie Nelson, lost quite a fortune because a number of buildings which he had supplied with lathing burned without Mr. Neresen having received payment for the goods supplied, and the financial crisis following the fire caused many of the firms, the buildings of



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

which he had supplied with lathings, to go bankrupt. Before the fire, Neresen had about one hundred and fifty men at work. The losses suffered through the fire caused him to retire from the business.

After the fire, Mr. Neresen opened a crockery business at the corner of Center and Grand Avenues, where he remained with his family for twenty-four years. His latest home was at 104 De Kalb Street. Fourteen years ago he relinquished his business on Grand Avenue and since then has not carried on any business at all. During the last ten years of his life he was blind. The deceased had considerable property including a large stone building on the corner of Desplaines and Ohio Streets, and three houses on Grand Avenue. In all he owned twelve houses.

Mr. Neresen is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emma Neresen. The couple was married in Chicago, the wife having come from the same district in Norway as her husband. She has lived in Chicago since 1846. The couple had five children, all living.....



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 2, 1900.

[A REPRESENTATIVE NORWEGIAN]  
Surprise Party for Mr. H. Nordahl

Last Saturday Mr. Hans Nordahl and his wife celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary at their elegant residence, 518 North Robey Street. Their intention had been to let the day pass quietly, but their friends planned otherwise..... Shortly after eight o'clock in the evening the first congratulators appeared, and before long the house was crowded with well wishers.

At the sumptuous repast Dr. A. Daae was the first speaker..... He was followed by Dr. B. Meyer who spoke in honor of Mrs. Nordahl and presented the couple, on behalf of the visitors, with a beautiful breakfast service of porcelain....and concluded with a "Long live!" for the couple. Mr. Nordahl thanked the guests for the honor shown and for the gift and flowers presented.

Mr. Hans Nordahl was born in Odalen, Norway in 1843; he passed his apprentice-

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 2, 1900.

ship years as jeweler and watchmaker with Mr. John Smith, Christiania, Norway. In 1866 he came to Chicago and after three years opened his own jewelry business at 213 Milwaukee Avenue. The business developed rapidly; he later joined company with Mr. Ole Olsen, and the well-known watchmaker and jeweler's firm, Nordahl & Olsen, has long been one of the leading firms in its line in Chicago. Three years ago the firm moved to 449 Milwaukee Avenue.

On March 31, 1880 Mr. Nordahl married Miss Petra Stuberg. The couple has one son and four daughters.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 2, 1900.

THORSEN COMPANY BANKRUPT

President James B. Thorsen, of the long-established firm of Thorsen & Passady, formerly dealing in sports articles on Wabash Avenue,.....has applied in the United States District Court for release from a debt of \$225,539. The assets of the firm amount to \$19,000, mainly consisting of the stock of the firm, Thorsen Company, of which he is president. The Company is dealing in bicycles at 56 Fifth Avenue.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 18, 1898.

### CHRISTIAN JEVNE

Christian Jevne was born in 1839 in the Vang church-electorate, near Hammar, Norway.

In 1864 he came to America, staying in Detroit for a short while. Not liking Detroit, he left for Chicago, where he arrived July 4th of the same year (1864). In Chicago his uncle, Otto Jevne, had operated a large wholesale and retail grocery house since the early part of 1857.

Christian Jevne became a partner in his uncle's store, and in 1869 opened his own store at 41 East Kinzie Street. Here he stayed until 1871, when his store --then a very large one--was destroyed by the Chicago Fire. He then opened a store at Randolph and Halsted and one at 1 - 3 North Clark Street.

In 1878 he moved to 110 - 112 West Madison Street and also opened a larger store at Market and Randolph Streets.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 18, 1898.

In 1884 his Madison Street store burned to the ground--a total loss.

In 1892 he opened a store at 109 - 111 Wabash Avenue, and in 1894 he opened another in the old building where his uncle had his store.

Mr. Jevne had the largest grocery concern in America, and at his death owned about a dozen large wholesale and retail stores. We think that it was well done--to build up an estate of this size in less than thirty years.



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II B 2 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1894.

SKANDINAVEN'S NEW BUILDING

Today, Scandinaven moves into its new building; 183-27 Peoria Street, near Indiana.

[It is still located in the same building; the street numbers were changed; the present number of the building is 511 North Peoria Street. Indiana Street was changed to Grand Avenue. Translator's note.]



Skandinaven, Aug. 21, 1893.

[BIG BRICK COMPANY BANKRUPT]



(Summary)

Anderson's Pressed Brick Company went bankrupt and was bought by Albert C. Barnes. The firm was organized in 1881 with a capital of \$500,000. Its yearly business was about one million dollars, and it was the largest company in its line of business. Its factory on Elston Ave. near Clybourne Place had cost \$500,000 to build. This building is the company's only asset. There are the following debts on the company: \$200,000 in mortgage and \$150,000 in loans. The factory will soon open again. It will be bought by the board of directors.

The sudden shortage of cash is due to the fact that a laborer, whose hand was smashed and later amputated, sued the firm for \$20,000 and the jury gave him \$15,000. When this sum was not paid in due time the factory was closed for contempt of court. James Anderson is president and Atler B. Coale, secretary and treasurer.

Skandinaven, August 21, 1893

[CHICAGO COMPANY INSOLVENT]



The Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Co., was entered into the County Courts as insolvent. Albert C. Barnes was appointed receiver. The assets total \$500,000, and the liabilities total \$350,000. The company was organized in 1881 with a capital of \$500,000. The yearly business totalled over one million dollars. It was the largest company in this line of business. The factory is located on Elston Avenue near Clybourne Place. It cost one-half million dollars to erect; it is the only asset left. The debts are a mortgage of \$200,000 and \$150,000 cash loan. The directors have obligated themselves for \$150,000. People, who have inside information, state that the factory even today is worth \$350,000. It appears as though the firm will re-open with the directors buying out the factory. The reason for the sudden cash shortage is that a workman, who had an accident, his hand was smashed and it was amputated, sued the company for \$20,000 and was awarded \$12,500 by a jury.



NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, May 20, 1893.

#### NORGE TO CHICAGO

S. S. Xania arrived in Chicago directly from Norway. It took thirty-five days to cross and carried a cargo of three thousand three hundred barrels of herring. It was chartered by the Chicago Export firm, O. A. Thorp & Co. The captain of Xania is Mr. Johannesen.

It is a great thing that we now have direct communication between Norway and Chicago. It is the second arrival of a non stop steamer from Norway to Chicago and the best news is that it is a paying proposition.



II A 2  
III H



NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 20, 1893.

HERMAN LEVANGER RETIRES

Herman T. Levanger for many years owner of the well known Scandinavian Advertising Firm of Thomas-Brown has retired and has left Chicago for Norway. It was always his wish to end his days in Norway. He was in Chicago twenty-four years.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1890.

### SCANDIA HALL

The new Scandia Hall on Ohio Street, between Peoria Street and Milwaukee Avenue, will be one of the finest buildings on the Northwest side.

The ground was bought from Mr. John Anderson, the publisher of Skandinaven.

The new building will cover the entire space on Ohio Street from Milwaukee Avenue to Peoria Street, and all the way back to the alley, near Skandinaven's shop.

A box has been cemented into the cornerstone, holding several documents, and a copy of the August 4 issue of Skandinaven.

II A 2  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 1, 1887.

### ELGIN WATCH COMPANY

The Elgin Watch Company, owned and operated by Rolvestad (H. Rolvestad and A. Rolvestad) Brothers, is now considered a growing industry.

This is another example of Norwegian success.

Many large enterprises started by Scandinavians in the last few years have been very successful.

[Translator's note: The Rolvestad Brothers were Chicagoans and continued to reside in Chicago.]



II A 2

Skandinaven, Mar. 11, 1879.



NORWEGIAN

[A SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL FOR SCANDINAVIANS]

The number of Scandinavian travelers passing through Chicago from the cities and country districts of the Northwest as well as from the East and from Europe, is steadily increasing, and the majority of them stop at the Scandinavian hotel, Dannevirke, which, under the management of its able proprietor, Mr. C. Hansen, compares favorably with most of Chicago's great hostelries. For about one third of the ordinary price, one may enjoy in it as good accommodations as are offered at the most expensive establishments, and as to the food, most Scandinavians will undoubtedly prefer it to that served at any other restaurant in Chicago. Cleanliness, comfortable rooms, wholesome, appetizing food, including Scandinavian dishes, courteous attendants and moderate prices, are attractions highly valued by travelers, and Scandinavians particularly will enjoy stopping at the Dannevirke during their stay in Chicago.

Skandinaven, Feb. 11, 1879.

[FINANCIAL APPOINTMENT]

Colonel August Jacobsen, former superior court clerk, well known among Scandinavians as the owner of the Wenslow subdivision, has been appointed administrator of the estate of the Bank of Chicago, by Judge Moore, after the previous administrator resigned from his post a few days ago.

It is reported that Mr. Jacobsen did not apply for the job, and it is uncertain that he will accept it, particularly since a \$50,000 bond is required.

Mr. Jacobsen has lately been much in the public eye as a lecturer on financial matters, and as such has been acclaimed by the American press.

II A 2  
II E 2

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, No. 29, Dec. 11, 1872.

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK BANKRUPT



Yesterday the Times stated that the Scandinavian National Bank was bankrupt. Fred S. Winslow, president, closed the bank today. Naturally, the Scandinavians are rather worried because they are among the largest depositors. Nobody knows the outcome yet. We can report, however, news from the Chicago Evening Journal. As a rule the Journal always has been dependable. Following is the report:

The bankruptcy is due to president Fred S. Winslow's mismanagement. It has been reported that he lost heavily in European speculations; a receiver took possession of the bank at once. We all anticipate that the bank will be able to pay back the people's savings accounts. Two weeks ago the assets were estimated at \$536,516. Again a case of a banker using bank money for speculation. A committee of nine men, at 911 Milwaukee Avenue, are trying to have Mr. Scavil of Prairie Lake take possession of Winslow's bank and take care of the creditors' interests.



II A 2

NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, No. 29, Dec. 11, 1872.

[NEW HOTELS PROSPER]

The new Norwegian hotels, with European plan of accommodation, and up-to-date equipment, are prospering.



II A 2

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 15, 1872.

NEW BANK TO OPEN TODAY

The Scandinavian National Bank will open its door today, as F.S. Winslow has promised. Mr. Winslow's reputation as banker is well known. The bank will start with a capitol of \$250,000.00 and an authorized capitol of \$500,000.00

II A 2  
III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 20, 1871.

NPA (111) PROJ 302/5

### SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Fred S. Winslow, president, wishes to inform all his countrymen that through his bank they can safely send and receive drafts to three Scandinavian countries as his bank is doing business only with reliable Scandinavian banks. He will also buy and sell all kinds of old gold and old silver. He will also handle your S.S. tickets through any of the reliable ocean steamer lines, if you want to send for relatives or friends.

BUTTONS

AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

II A 3 a

Scandia, Aug. 31, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

II A 1

[NOTED ARTIST RETURNS]

Mrs. Josephine Hansen, well-known and able artist of the Chicago Norwegian Colony, has now returned from a tour through European countries where she studied the latest developments in her special line, painting on porcelain. During her tour she visited France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The art of porcelain painting at its best she found in France. Mrs. Hansen secured a great many of the latest and most beautiful patterns in Europe. A visit to her studio to view her beautiful art will be a time well spent and, having already visited the place, we are not hesitant in predicting that porcelain decorated by Mrs. Hansen will be ordered faster than the lady can possibly do the work.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, April 13, 1912.

II A 3 a

NORWEGIAN

[MRS. MAMEN TO VISIT EUROPE]

Mrs. Josephine Mamen, of the Norwegian colony, sails April 25th on the Hellig Olav for a visit to Kristiania and Fredrikshald, after which she will visit Sweden, Denmark, England, and France. Mrs. Mamen is a well-known artist whose specialty is painting on porcelain, and on this trip she intends to study the latest methods and motifs of foreign lands. Her daughter will accompany her.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275



Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

[A TALENTED CRAFTSMAN]

(Editorial)

Genius and Solitude, a strange though frequent pair, came to our notice recently. Occasionally one may, in an out-of-the-way corner, accidentally run across an individual who, in everyday life, one catalogues as an ordinary, quiet, unassuming being, performing his daily task with little or no thought of anything but his ordinary needs. Many people of this sort, in the privacy of their own little home or room, think great thoughts, dream great dreams or construct various articles of supreme beauty and worth.

Such a man it has been our happy lot to visit recently. Away up in an obscure attic room we found one of our countrymen, the young, hard-working, lovable Norseman, Magnus Giovanni Olsen. Mr. Olsen was born in Bergen, Norway, on October 14, 1883. There he first worked as a carpenter's apprentice, then as a journeyman carpenter with the large Abrahamsen Construction Company. Upon his arrival in Chicago he immediately secured work with Lyon and Healy, where

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

he worked nine years. He is now employed by the Regal Instrument Company.

As one enters his humble room one sees tools, materials, and parts of violins in various stages of completion, stacked on tables, chairs, and boxes, and one wonders how one mind can sort out a complete set of parts for a violin or any other instrument. Mandolins and guitars nearly hide the walls and seem to be crying out for the Salvation Army or some other open-air musicians.

This workshop, high up among the swallows, is the scene of the transformation of the seemingly insignificant Magnus Giovanni Olsen. Here his shoulders become broader, his back straighter, every movement quick and accurate and his habitual expression, which is almost sad, vanishes behind a beatific smile and a pair of deep expressive eyes that see every detail. Now we have the real Olsen, the genius.

Very deliberately, as though handling a priceless article of the thinnest glass, he uncovers and hands us a violin that is a symphony of beauty, the most beautifully finished piece of wood we have ever seen. In awe we accept a bow almost

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

fearing to draw it across the strings of this thing of beauty, but at the first note we are entranced with the marvelous perfection of tone, and this from a new violin not yet broken in. Olsen's eyes literally danced as we played on this, his first violin. He calls it his "first born", his child.

There can be no doubt as to the genius of Mr. Olsen, and we sincerely trust that our observation will awaken the interest of such persons, as may bring this young man and his really wonderful instruments to the attention of artists and the music-loving world.

Scandia, September 16, 1911.

II A 3 a

IV

NORWEGIAN

[VIOLIN MAKER RETURNS]

p.3.....The well-known Norwegian-American violin maker, Knut Rheindal, is back from a visit to Norway. Mr. Rheindal is known as Chicago's Norwegian Stradivarius, due to the wonderful tonal quality of his handmade violins. The purpose of his trip to Norway was not only to visit the home of his childhood, but to obtain materials for violin making. Doorposts, thresholds, planks; all hundreds of years old stripped from age old buildings and shipped here.

Those who thoroughly understand wood textures say that thousands of old buildings in Norway are built of woods that now are the finest in the world for violin tops, backs and sides and many a poor farmer in Norway has been able to retire and live on what was paid for his old corn crib or other small, age old buildings.

We understand Mr. Rheindal's present shipment is the largest and best to be received here for many years.

WPA (11) PR 11-10216

NORWEGIAN

II A 3 a

Scandia, Sept. 2, 1911.

[DISPLAY OF NORSE ART]

p.4....The public in general, and our Norwegian Colony especially, is invited to inspect the display of Norse art weaving and handiwork. This exhibit will be on display during the next two weeks at Scandia's office. The articles are not on sale, having been made on orders, but are shown as samples, which will be duplicated if desired. The motifs are from paintings by the artist Holmboe, illustrating Norse fairy tales and are worth traveling far to see.

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Scandia, May 27, 1911.

REINDAHL GOING TO NORWAY

p.8..Mr.H. Reindahl, one of the few real violin makers in the United States, is about to leave for Norway on a combined business trip and vacation. During the past two years he has been very busy as the quality of his hand made violins have created such a demand that he has been unable to fill all requests for them. Mr. Reindahl will stop off for a visit with the world renowned violinist Sauret, an old friend, who was also an intimate friend of the composer Edward Grieg.

In Telemarken, Norway, Mr. Reindahl will purchase age old planks and door posts from which he obtains the perfect wood, perfect in texture, grain and drying, necessary to bring out the wonderful tonal quality his violins are known to possess. Knowing these woods and where to obtain them is a science of which Mr. Reindahl is as real a master as he is in making them into America's finest violins.

PA 111 PM 1 10275



Scandia, Dec. 24, 1910.

NORWEGIAN

[HANDICRAFT DISPLAY]

p.6... Miss Hildur Alness, of North Sawyer Ave., is a recent arrival from Norway. The young lady is an expert in a handicraft that does not enjoy the deserved popularity here that it does in Norway. Samples of her art in silk and velvet are on display in Scandia's Book and Music department.

The monotonous sameness of machine made copies of the old art of hand weaving, embroidery, painting, etc. tends to create a renewed interest in and appreciation for the real art of the hand made articles.

Miss Alness announces her intention of personally making to order such articles of handicraft as may be desired in special costumes, pillow tops, scarfs, etc. We assure our public that each article will be a real work of art executed by a real artist.

Handicraft, known in Norway as 'HUS-FLID,' is in the Scandinavian countries a source of pride to individual and community. Several sections of Norway are especially noted for the beauty of a certain product as, for instance

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 a

Scandia, Dec. 24, 1910.

SELBA for its hand knitted mittens of special black and white design, and HARDANGER for its exquisite hand embroidery; neither of these have ever been, even with partial success, duplicated by machinery.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**

**3. Aesthetic**

**b. Music**

II A 3 b  
II B 2 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

SLANDER

Editor of Scandia

Dear Sir: I notice in your January 2 issue of Scandia that a former president of the Norwegian National League, with abject humiliation and utter chargin, gives vent to his own and other's feelings regarding the actions and behavior of two well and favorably known sisters who reside in Chicago. We have, among our American-born Norwegians, a good many seminarister /college and university men who never finished their studies/ who utterly fail to grasp anything but what rules and regulations demand. This man has demonstrated in his article that he is in no position, either mentally or artistically, to criticize artists of the standing of these two sisters [Ethel and Nora Olsen]. To my knowledge these two women enjoy the acquaintance and friendship, of some of the best-known men and women among Norwegian-Americans, both foreign born and native, from United States senators and governors of states down to us ordinary folks; and I have never heard of

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II A 3 b  
II B 2 d (1)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

anyone taking offense at there having been representations of the humorous peculiarities of speech sometimes found among Norwegians in this country.

Norwegians in America who have had the pleasure of witnessing the programs of these sisters know that this "fun-making" has never been the essential part of the team. Their musical work has been considered of the highest type by leading critics of this country.

The older of the sisters has been one of our best contraltos and will be remembered as a well-loved artist among the Norwegians; the younger also is an unusually gifted singer and musician.

The article, which I am surprised, Mr. Editor, that you allowed to be printed in your otherwise clean and interesting paper, is, to my way of thinking, the most coarse and uncouth I have ever read in any newspaper. The writer of this article, and many other Norwegians, know that any charitable organization giving benefit concerts could always expect a

II A 3 b  
II B 2 d (1)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

favorable response from these same artists year after year. When a man, supposedly in possession of some culture and education, stoops so low as to write an article such as was published in your issue of January 2, I think some of us will refuse to acknowledge that this man belongs to Vor Egen Stamme [our own race--our own species--our own clan].



Scandia, Feb. 17, 1923.

CHRISTIAN MATHISEN CONCERT

The well-known tenor, Christian Mathisen, gave a concert last Sunday at the Chicago Norwegian Club. Mathisen has for twenty years or more been the leading tenor in the Norwegian colony. The program was as follows:

1. a) "Invictus". . . . .Huhn  
b) "I Am a Roamer Bold". . . . .Mendelssohn  
Arthur Cooke, Baritone
2. a) "Til Norge" (To Norway). . . . .Grieg  
b) "Syngmig Hjem," Norwegian Ballad. . . . .Neupert  
Christian Mathisen, Tenor
3. a) "At the Donnybrook Fair". . . . .Scott  
b) "March Mignonne". . . . .Poldini  
Edna Whitmore, Pianist

Scandia, Feb. 17, 1923.

4. "All Hail!" Cavatina from Faust". . . . .Gounod  
Christian Mathisen
5. "Ab, Mimic" from "La Boheme". . . . .Puccini  
Christian Mathisen and Arthur Cooke
6. "Gypsy John". . . . .Clag  
Arthur Cooke
- 7 a) "Air with Variations". . . . .Prock  
b) "Bobolink". . . . .Bishop  
Mildred Wachta, Soprano

There was a ten-minute intermission. Someone in the audience asked for a repeat concert the following Sunday. The program ended with the performance of Act I of Grounod's "Faust," by Christian Mathisen and Arthur Cook in costume.

WPA (ILL.) PH. 11.50275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1920.

NORDIC MUSIC

The first all-Nordic symphony concert will be given at Orchestra Hall on November 30, under the direction of Frederik Fredriksen.

There are several compositions on the program that have never been played in Chicago; for example, the suite "Mester Olof," by Tor Aulin. Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto in A Minor has probably never been played at a large musical gathering. The well-known pianist Rudolph Reuter will play this exquisite piece. Another composer who is little known here in the West is Ambroise Thomas, who used "Neckans Polka" in his opera "Hamlet".

The well-selected and well-arranged Nordic program is awaited with interest by Chicago's music-lovers. Have you your ticket? If not, it is just too bad; everything is sold out!

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 12, 1919.

### SCANDINAVIAN MUSICIANS

The following interesting resolution has been passed by practically every Scandinavian singing society and endorsed by every outstanding Scandinavian musician or singer in the Scandinavian colony:

Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge that for years one of the most insistent forms of German **propaganda** in this country has been the establishment of German societies primarily intended to develop a love for German music as the only music worth studying; and

Whereas, In the present condition of world thought it is impossible to regard German music as an abstract expression of the beautiful because of the persistent and insistent propaganda still carried on by ill-advised persons in the interest of German music for the purpose of unduly exalting all German music and restoring as fully as possible the pre-war condition of German

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

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NOBELIAN

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Scandia, July 12, 1919.

domination in musical matters; and

Whereas, Our acceptance of these conditions or acquiescence in them has led to a misapprehension of artistic values and has been and now is a detriment to our best development and limits our knowledge of the extent, the value, and the practical use of the music of American composers and of composers of the nations leagued with us in the Great War; and

Whereas, While we recognize America's obligations to the efforts especially of the earlier German musicians in this country in cultivating an appreciation for good music and for better educational methods, yet we insist that it is imperative to overthrow alien domination in matters of art as it is in matters of politics and economics in order that our national art may be free to develop along its own individual path; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the.....Society, as loyal Americans and as

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II A 3 b

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NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, July 12, 1919.

**active** workers in the musical profession, pledge themselves to a much wider study and greater personal use of American music and music other than German, zealously furthering, by all legitimate means, the recognition, advancement, and use of such music in the studio, in the home, and upon the concert platform.

Whatever is great in German music will survive, yet we feel that until the partisans of German music permit us to listen to it without injecting German propaganda into the question of its enjoyment, patriotic Americans will hear it under protest.

(Scandia endorses the above resolution.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Scandia, May 10, 1919.

GRIEG CONCERT

An outstanding Grieg concert was given by the Norsemen's Singing Society last Sunday at the Woods Theater.

Madame Helli Gardini [Grace Nelson] was the guest artist.

The Woods Theater was crowded with an appreciative audience, composed of every nationality represented in Chicago.

The program was as follows:

1. "Sanger Hilsen" (Singers Greeting) . . . . . Grieg  
Norwegian Singing Society, Otto Clausen, director
2. a) "Udfarten" (Outward Bound) . . . . . Grieg  
b) "Mens Jeg Venter" (In a Boat) . . . . . Grieg

Scandia, May 10, 1919.

c) "Modersorg" (A Mother's Grief) . . . . . Grieg  
Nelli Gardini

3. Two Baritone Solos

a) "Min Deiligste Tanke" (My Loveliest Thought) . . . . . Grieg  
b) "Den Store Hvide Flok" (The Great White Host) . . . . . Grieg  
Henry Andersen

4. a) "I Rosentide" (In the Time of Roses) . . . . . Grieg  
b) "Snegl, Snegl" (Snail, Snail) . . . . . Grieg  
c) "For Aarsregn" (Spring Showers) . . . . . Grieg  
d) "En Drom" (A Dream) . . . . . Grieg  
Nelli Gardini

Intermission

5. a) "Der Gynger En Baad Paa Bolge" (Folk Song) . . . . . Grieg

Scandia, May 10, 1919.

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|-------|---|-------|
| b)    | "Solnedgang" (Sunset) . . . . .                       | Grieg |
| c)    | "Killing Dans" (Dance of the Kittens) . . . . .       | Grieg |
| d)    | "Tak For Dit Raad" (Thanks for Your Advice) . . . . . | Grieg |
|       | Nelli Gardini   |       |
| 6. a) | "Spring Dans" (Norwegian Dance) . . . . .             | Grieg |
| b)    | "Brumbasken" (Cradle Song) . . . . .                  | Grieg |
|       | Norwegian Singing Society                             |       |
| 7. a) | "En Fuglewise" (A Bird Song) . . . . .                | Grieg |
| b)    | "Turisten" (The Tourist) . . . . .                    | Grieg |
| c)    | "Den Aergjerrige" (The Ambitious Man) . . . . .       | Grieg |
|       | Nelli Gardini   |       |

II A 3 b  
I D 2 a (2)

Skandinaven, Dec. 6, 1917.

NORWEGIAN

PRESIDENT OF UNION REELECTED

Joseph F. Winkler has been re-elected president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians. Mr. Winkler has been the president of the Musicians' Union in Chicago for twelve years.



Skandinaven, Oct. 21, 1917.

COMPOSER ALFRED PAULSEN'S CONCERT.

Not always do Norwegians in Norway acknowledge the contribution by Norwegian Americans, in art, literature, or culture in general. Of late years a change has taken place in this situation; as an example of this change, may be mentioned the ovation given our Chicago composer, Alfred Paulsen, when in the great music hall of the Exposition in Christiania, Norway, he directed his composition, "When the Fjords light in color." It is probable that never had a Norwegian musician received a similar ovation.

Professor Paulsen will give a concert in the Bethel Church on Oct. 27. There should not be a vacant seat at that concert. Composer Alfred Paulsen is an honor to the Norwegians. Let us honor him at his concert!

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1917.

THE NORWEGIAN SINGING ASSOCIATION

The Norwegian Singer's Association holds and enthusiastic meeting.

Life and enthusiasm characterized the meeting of the Norwegian singers yesterday. At the installation meeting in Bjorgvin Hall there were at least 150 singers, men who have carried the heavy burden of promoting singing activities here in the city, men whose names are symbolic of the male singers movement in America.

The veteran Julius Jaeger, the inspiring toastmaster of the evening; Alfred Paulsen, the composer, placing the seal of music upon the resurrected organization; Emil Bjorn, the beloved music director, (there is probably nobody in America so unanimously regarded as he is.); Rolf Hammer, the opera singer, whose name is synonymous with beating the drum for singing, were present. Dr. Thomas Warloe was also at the meeting. Dr. Warloe has a perfect command of English; he is an enthusiast for singing and a force for progress. Many others who have done valuable work in the realm of singing and other music attended. There is good reason to believe that during the new season there will be no



Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1917.

shortage of singers. Plans are being worked out for one great concert in which all good singers in the Association will have a chance to be heard. The new officers which were installed are eager to have the performance of the Singer's Association raised to the highest level.

91215

II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

[OPENS OWN STUDIO]

Rolf Hammer, the renowned opera singer, has discontinued every connection with the Mendelsohn Conservatory of Music, and now receives his pupils in his own studio in the Lyon & Healy Building.

II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Nov. 25, 1916.

II A 3 b (Danish)

IV (Swedish)

THE SCANDINAVIAN MUSICAL SOCIETY

IV (Danish)

The newly organized Scandinavian Musical Society gave its first concert last night in Central Music Hall. The three Scandinavian directors, Math Pedersen [Norwegian], Gustav Carlson [Swede], and S. P. Jensen [Dane], appeared on the program.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II A 3 d (2)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 16, 1916.

HANS ZIMMERMAN

We attended an unusual concert at the Jicker Park Hall last night. The headliner on the program was Hans Zimmerman, who was billed as "male soprano and impersonator". When Zimmerman appeared before the footlights, the audience was puzzled; many wondered whether some woman was not doubling for Zimmerman.

The program was as follows:

1. Piano Solo, Peer Gynt Suite.....Edvard Grieg
  - a) "Morgen" (Morning)
  - b) "Aases Dod" (Death of Aase)
  - c) "Anitras Dans" (Anitra's Dance)
  - d) "I Klippe Kongens Hal" (In the Hall of the Mountain King)  
Clara Anderson
2. Three Soprano Solos

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II A 3 d (2)  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 16, 1916.

- a) "Island" (Iceland).....Norwegian Folk Song
- b) "Geite Lok".....Norwegian Folk Song
- c) "Carissima".....A. Penn

Hans Zimmerman, Male Soprano

3. Three Violin Solos

- a) "Lifbesfreud".....Kreisler
- b) "Intermezzo".....Bizet
- c) "Bouree".....Goldblatt

W. Harold Simmons

4. Norwegian Folk Dances.....

Cora Gilburne

5. Reading, "The Shooting of Dan McGrew".....Service

Zimmerman

6. Piano Solo, "Rigoletto".....Verdi-Liszt

Clara Anderson

Intermission

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II A 3 d (2)  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 16, 1916.

7. Two Soprano Solos
  - a) "Moderen Synger" (The Mother Sings).....Sinding
  - b) "A Little Love".....SilesienHans Zimmerman, Male Soprano
8. "Anitras Dans" (Anitra's Dance).....Grieg  
Edna Sortelli
9. Violin Solo, "Concerto in E Minor".....Mendelssohn  
W. Harold Simmons
10. a) Greek Dance.....Gounod  
b) Amaryllis.....Ghys  
Sortelli and Gilburne
11. Two Soprano Solos
  - a) "Arnes Sang" (Arne's Song).....Heise
  - b) "O, Dry Those Tears".....Del RiegoHans Zimmerman, Male Soprano

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213



II A 3 b

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

II A 3 d (2)

IV

Scandia, Sept. 16, 1916.

Gowns for Zimmerman by Louise Ferguson, Chicago, Helga Gually, and Clara Murdock.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, May 6, 1916.

VICTOR RECORDS

Rolf Hammer, Carsten Woll, and H. Roren, well-known Norwegian singers, can now be heard on Victor Records. The following reproductions are available:

- |    |    |  |             |
|----|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | a) | "Sons of Norway" . . . . .                       | H. Roren    |
|    | b) | "The Norwegian Flag" . . . . .                   | H. Roren    |
| 2. | a) | "Ja Vi Elsker" (Yes, We Love the Land) . . . . . | C. Woll     |
|    | b) | "Syng Mig Hjem" (Sing Me Home) . . . . .         | C. Woll     |
| 3. | a) | "Gamle Norge" (Old Norway) . . . . .             | Rolf Hammer |
|    | b) | "For Norge" (For Norway) . . . . .               | Hammer      |
| 4. | a) | "Mainat" (Night in May) . . . . .                | C. Woll     |
|    | b) | "En Svane" (A Swan) . . . . .                    | C. Woll     |

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II A 3 b  
II D 3

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1915.

CONCERT BY TABITHA HOSPITAL SOCIETY

The Norwegian Tabitha Hospital Society sponsored a concert last Wednesday at the Humboldt Park Parish House.

Program

1. a) "Vaer Hilset I Damer".....Grieg  
b) "Og Der Var Sig En Liten Gut".....Lie  
Rolf Hammer
2. "Bergljot".....Bjornoon-Grieg  
Borgny Hammer
3. a) Polish National Anthem.....Gode  
b) "The Last Voyage".....Alnaes  
Rolf Hammer
4. a) "May First Song".....Vogt  
b) "There Lies a Land".....Bjornson  
Borgny Hammer

II A 3 b  
II D 3

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1915.

- 5. a) "The Knife".....Selmer
- b) "The Tree".....Nordraak
- Rolf Hammer
- Inga Sandberg, Accompanist

II A 3 b

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 3, 1915.

ROLF HAMMER

Rolf Hammer gave one of his beautiful concerts last Sunday at the Humboldt Park Community House.

The program was as follows:

1. "The Mighty Sea". . . . .Kjerulf
- "Little Wavelet". . . . .Kjerulf
- Bergljot Aalrud-Tillisch and Rolf Hammer
- 2 a)"Tonen" (The Melody). . . . . Nordraak
- b)"Ingrid Sletten". . . . . Nordraak
- c)"Traet" (The Tree). . . . . Nordraak
- Rolf Hammer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36276

Scandia, Apr. 3, 1915.

3. a) "Host Paa Heien". . . . .Sinding  
b) "Liten Kirsten" (Little Kirsten). . . . .Grondahl  
c) "Tilfjelds" (In The Mountains). . . . .Kjerulf  
Aalrud-Tillisch
4. a) "So Wahr Die Sonne Scheinet" (So Surely as the Sun Doth  
Shine). . . . .Schumann  
b) "Unterm Fenster". . . . .Schumann  
Tillisch and Hammer
5. "Vuggesang" (Cradle Song). . . . .Grieg  
"Jeg Elsker Dig" (I Love Thee). . . . .Grieg  
"Fola, Fola Blakken" (The Foal). . . . .Grieg  
Tillisch
6. "Venevil". . . . .Kjerulf  
"Til Norge" (To Norway). . . . .Grieg  
"Folksong". . . . .Selmer  
Rolf Hammer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50.11



II A 3 b  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 3, 1915.

7. "Barcarole". . . . .Offenbach  
"Cantata". . . . .Elling  
Tillisch and Hammer

Ms. A. 11. 1. 1. 1. 1.

II A 3 b  
II D 1

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 13, 1915.

CONCERT

An outstanding Norwegian concert was [recently] given at Cedric Hall under the auspices of the Norwegian National League.

The League went to great expense in obtaining the artists, and of course [hiring] Cedric Hall was quite an expense.

Ole Theobaldi, and Mlle. Helene Kellere and Mme. Stitzel of the Metropolitan Opera Company, were the headliners on the program, which was as follows:

1. a) Violin Solo, "Sonata, Opus 7" . . . . . Ole Bull
- b) Violin Solo, "Romance in E-flat, The Cry from Siberia". .Anton Rubinstein  
(Played on Ole Bull's Casparo da Salo concert violin, "The Emperor")
- c) Violin Solo, "Hungarian Air" . . . . . Keler Bela  
Ole Theobaldi

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 34275

II A 3 b  
II D 1

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 13, 1915.

2. Aria from "I Pagliacci" . . . . . Leoncavallo  
Mme. Stitzel
3. a) "Air for the G-string" . . . . . Bach  
b) "The Death of Aase" . . . . . Grieg  
c) "Carnival de Venice" . . . . . Paganini  
Ole Theobaldi
4. "Polonaise in E Minor" . . . . . McDowell  
Helene Kellere
5. a) "Yesterday and Today" . . . . . Spross  
b) "A Spirit Flower" . . . . . Tipton  
Mme. Stitzel
6. a) "The War of Poland" . . . . . Ole Bull  
b) "The Soldier's Prayer after the Battle" . . . . . Ole Bull

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

II A 3 b  
II D 1

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 13, 1915.

- c) "The Soldiers' March across the Vero Bridge" . . . Ole Bull  
Ole Theobaldi
7. "Marche Militaire" . . . . . Shubert-Taussig  
Helene Kellere
8. "Grand Concerto in D Minor" . . . . .  
(Played on the G-string of the Johannes Battista Guadagnini violin)  
Ole Theobaldi

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 21, 1914.

INGA ORNER

After Inga Orner's concert in Orchestra Hall some of our "musical" people stated that Miss Orner was a poor singer, etc. She should not pay any attention to these "critics," for notwithstanding their comments she will have success--great success.

She possesses a remarkably clear soprano voice, having perfect control over a full velvety tone which is well suited to such coloratura work as "Ah, Fors E Lui," which she sang. Like Tetrizzini she is utterly lacking in dramatic interpretative power, and songs like Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich" would fall flat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 27, 1913.

## TWO CONCERTS

The tenor, Christian Mathisen, with the assistance of the International Opera Company, gave a concert last Sunday in **Bjorgvin** Hall. This concert was a triumph for the little group on the program. The audience was enraptured by the presentation, which consisted entirely of selections from operas. Mr. Mathisen has control, volume, clarity, depth, and an exceptionally high, pure tenor voice.

The John W. Colberg memorial concert in Wicker Park Hall drew every music lover to the hall; hundreds of people were turned away.

A large portrait of Colberg was placed at the rear of the stage, draped with the American and the Norwegian flags.

The soloists of the evening were madame Ragna Linne, Miss Adelheid Wolterding, Mr. Gustav Holmquist, and Mr. Johan Colberg.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30275



II A 3 b  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 27, 1913.

The four **choruses**, the Norsemen, Bjorgvin, the Norwegian Glee Club, and the Lark, participated.

At the close of the concert a tableau was presented, portraying Gries, Bjornson, Ole Bull, and Ibsen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN



Revyen, Sept. 20, 1913.

### THE CONCERT

The Norwegian opera singer Otto Clausen did not disappoint the large and expectant audience that attended his Chicago debut in St. Timotheus Church last Saturday.

He possesses a powerful, rich and well-trained baritone, which masters the operatic classics as well as the small songs of Grieg and Sinding, and the audience was so thrilled that it forgot its church etiquette and applauded loudly.

The performance of the pianist Miss Irma Brynildsen was of the same high quality and the concert was a real triumph for the artistic couple.

II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN



Revyen, Sept. 13, 1913.

CONCERT

The Norwegian baritone opera singer Otto Clausen is giving a concert tonight in St. Timotheus Church.

The young singer made his debut at the National Theatre in Christiania in "Aida," and has recently given many concerts in the East, where he has attracted much attention. His program will include Grieg, Elling, Sinding, Reissiger, and Schumann.

He will be accompanied on the piano by the young star, Irma Brynildsen.

II A 3 b

II D 5

IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1913.

### NORWEGIAN HOME FOR THE AGED

The Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged sponsored a concert last night in Wicker Park Hall. Dr. N. T. Quaales, after eighteen years of activity in the Society, was elected honorary president. He was highly commended in a short speech by Mrs. Julia Walther.

.....

Mr. Thorvald Woll, who is recognized as a great tenor, sang a large number of songs.....Mr. Woll was for years a member of the Student Singers of Christiania.

The well-arranged program is again a credit to Norwegians; it shows that they are not only music lovers, but that they are the intelligentsia of Northern Europe. The program was as follows:

1. a) Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
  - b) "Chimes of Normandy".....Planquette
- Banda Roma; Signor Farceletto Dante, Director

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II D 5  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1913.

2. a) "Comfort Ye" from "The Messiah".....Handel  
b) "Mother Machree".....Olcot  
Thorvald Woll, Tenor
3. a) Quartet: "Maytime".....Ricci  
Trier Sisters  
b) Reading: "Aunt Patience's Doughnuts".....  
Edna Jeanette Trier
4. "Rigoletto" Quartet.....Verdi  
Banda Roma
5. a) "Roberte, O Tu Che Adore".....Meyerbeer  
b) "Norge, Mit Norge ".....Lindter  
Mrs. Ella Ingram, Soprano  
Mrs. Anna Ring Clausen, Accompanist
6. a) "Fiskervise".....Grieg  
b) "Vesle Gutten".....Grondahl  
c) "Katten Aa Killingen".....Grondahl  
Thorvald Woll, Tenor  
Lily Meyer, Accompanist

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II D 5  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1913.

7. a) "Old-fashioned Medley".....Root  
Trier Sisters' Quartet  
b) "The Lovers' Quarrel".....Parker  
Lulu and Beulah Trier
8. Address.....  
Mrs. Julia Walther
9. "Den Store Hvide Flok".....Grieg  
Thorvald Woll and Banda Roma

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II A 3 b  
II D 5

Scandia, Apr. 19, 1913.



NORWEGIAN

[BENEFIT CONCERT]

On the 30th of this month we will be offered another rich musical treat, the concert to be given at Wicker Park Hall by the Old People's Home Society.

The committee has worked hard and the artists they have secured are a very able group. The committee has a double-objective in giving this concert; they wish to honor their retiring president, Dr. N. T. Quales, and to replenish the treasury of the society. That both objects will be thoroughly and pleasingly accomplished, is a foregone conclusion.

Among the artists that will appear are: C. Thorvald Woll, the Norwegian tenor, highly praised by French critics for his rendition of

W. A. 111.1 (P. 1) 3275

"Den Store Hvide Flok" (The Great White Host), at the 1000th anniversary festivities in Roven, France, in 1911; Miss Lilly Meyer who will accompany Mr. Woll; and Mrs. Ella Ingraham, of the beautiful soprano voice, who will sing accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Anna Ring Clausen of the Chicago Musical College.

A really pleasing group of songbirds who will also take part, are the ever popular and jolly Trier Sisters, two sets of twins who thoroughly understand the art of pleasing an audience.

Scandia predicts that this will be one of the most enjoyable concerts of the season and wishes the Home Society every success in the undertaking.

Scandia, Apr. 19, 1913.

CONCERT

Several churches, clubs, and societies arranged a concert that was held last week at Wicker Park Hall. The only talent on the program was the well-known opera singer, the tenor-baritone, Marius, Martha Mork, and Anna Fosterud. The program was as follows:

Part One

- 1. a) "Norwegian Dance", No. 2 . . . . .Grieg
- b) "Gangar" . . . . .Grieg
- Anna Fosterud, Pianist
  
- 2. Aria, "Petorna Vineitor" from "Aida" . . . . .Verdi
- Martha Mork
  
- 3. a) "I Saw Thee" . . . . .Ljunggren

WPA (111) 1671 2075

Scandia, Apr. 19, 1913.

- b) "My Heart Is Song" . . . . .Kjerulf  
c) "Efteraarssturmen" . . . . .Grieg

**Marius, Tenor-baritone**

4. a) "Springtide" . . . . .Becker  
b) "The Lord Is My Light" . . . . .Alittsen  
c) "Ave Maria" . . . . .Gounod

**Martha Mork**

## Part Two

5. Arioso "Vesit Fa Guibba" . . . . . Leoncoavallo

Marius

6. a) "The First Meeting" . . . . . Grieg  
b) "Margretes Cradle Song" . . . . . Grieg  
c) "Solveig's Song" . . . . . Grieg

Martha Mork

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Apr. 19, 1913.

7. a) "Recompense" . . . . .Hammond  
b) "Die Beiden Grenadier" . . . . .Schuman  
c) "Folk Song" . . . . .Van Helland  
d) "Tes Yeus Ton Boiser" . . . . .Denza

Marius

8. Aria, "Elsa's Dream" . . . . .Wagner

9. "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore" . . . . .Verdi

Duet: Martha Mork and Marius

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
II D 5  
IV

Scandia, Mar. 15, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[BENEFIT CONCERT A SUCCESS]

A benefit concert for the Bethesda Old People's Home, 2244 Haddon Avenue, was held on Friday, March 7th, at Wicker Park Hall. The hall was filled to capacity, and the program was both long and good.

The Bjorgvin male chorus, directed by Joel Mossberg, contributed a number of songs that were greatly enjoyed and drew prolonged applause. Solos by Mr. Mossberg were, as always, well-received. Miss Ragna Linne, soprano, and Miss Anna Fosterud, pianist, both pleased the audience, as did the ever-faithful John Dybdahl, violinist and Miss Lilly Meyer, who accompanied him.

Rev. Mr. Tiller spoke for Judge Torrison, who could not come. He expressed the gratitude of the Home management to those who had made the concert a success, artists and committees both. The proceeds of the concert were badly needed and are heartily appreciated.

WICKER PARK HALL (PRO-30275)



II A 3 b

Scandia, Dec. 7, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[POPULAR SOPRANO TO SING HERE SOON]

Inga Orner, soprano, always a favorite in Chicago and wherever she has appeared, will sing in Chicago in the near future before she starts her western tour. Miss Orner recently appeared in the Pradoy Malecon Roof Garden, in Havana, Cuba, where she was received with the greatest appreciation. We quote from the Havana Daily Post: "Miss Inga Orner's singing was an exceptional musical treat. Her beautiful voice and perfect execution was awarded unstinted praise by Havana's musical critics. In the closing cadenza of the aria from "Lucia," she sang the high F strongly and clearly, a note seldom heard from the human voice. In fact, Inga Orner's high F was just one tone higher than could be reached by the great Tettrazini. Her rendition of "My Old Kentucky Home" was the best ever heard in musical and music loving Havana, and though this number was offered as an encore, she was forced to repeat it in its entirety."

After the concert, Miss Orner was honored at a tea given by Mr. Beaupere, American Minister to Cuba, at his home. Miss Orner is an exception to the

old saying, "a profit is not without honor save in one's own country," as she enjoys the greatest popularity of any of our vocal artists throughout the Chicago colony and Norwegian America in general, and her wonderful personality coupled with her talent will retain for her her well merited popularity.

928 1041

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 30, 1912.

[A GALA AFFAIR]

There was a capacity crowd and real gala spirit at the concert of the Norwegian Singers League, at Wicker Park Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. Great preparations had been made, and a great concert was the result. Under the leadership of Emil Bjorn, the five consolidated choruses opened the concert with "Giv Akt." (Be Alert), and we have never heard this number sung in such perfect harmony and volume. Mr. Bjorn, a genius among conductors, seemed to draw the music from his singers with the perfect control and technique of a master organist at a gigantic pipe organ.

The Glee Club, Professor Alfred Paulsen directing, sang "Solfest," in a manner that was satisfactory to all and proved to the public that the club is progressing. "Nordmendenes" (Northmen), under the leadership of its new director, Nilson Fugle, offered "Serenade ved Strand Bredden" (Serenade at the Sea Shore), but it fell short of expectations.

The chorus and soloist seemed unable to co-operate fully, and although Henry Anderson has a beautiful, mellow, baritone voice, he failed to put the feeling into his solo that this part calls for. Bjorguin did better with "Vaar" (Spring), by Sigurd Lie, under the able leadership of the veteran director, Professor Joel Mossberg. The chorus of "Den Norske Klub" sang "Nokken" (River Sprite), by Kjerulf, with the director, E. Borsum as soloist. It was very well rendered in spite of the absence of many members.

As the united choruses again took the stage, an announcement was made that this would be Emil Bjorn's last performance as director of the Singers' League. As Mr. Bjorn who has tendered his resignation, stepped onto the stage, he was showered with flowers from the audience. Mr. Thorstensen spoke of the long and efficient service of Mr. Bjorn, and as a token of gratitude, presented him with an enormous bouquet of American Beauties, tied with long streamers of wide silk, red, white and blue ribbon. Following the presentation,



the league sang Professor Paulseu's "Sangen Har Lysning" (Song Has A Radiance). The deep emotion of this magnificent composition was brought out as we have never heard before, due, it is believed, to the feeling aroused by the tribute to Mr. Bjorn. Scandia heartily joins the league in saying: "Thank you, Emil Bjorn, and good luck".



II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
III H  
IV

Scandia, Nov. 7, 1912.

[BENEFIT CONCERT]



NORWEGIAN

Ole Theobaldi, Norwegian violinist, writes that he has survived his Mexican concert tour in spite of Diaz, revolutionists, and fascinating senoritas, and is now touring Texas, where he is proving successful both musically and financially. On Dec. 24 he will pay a flying visit to Chicago to complete arrangements for a concert he has agreed to give on Jan. 15, 1913, for the benefit of the 1914 Norway tour of the Norwegian American Singers.



Scandia, Oct. 26, 1912.NORWEGIAN[A MUSICAL TREAT]

A novelty in musical treats will be offered to members of our Norwegian colony during the next few days, and a pre-hearing justifies our urging all our countrymen - as well as Swedish and Danish friends - to attend the forthcoming concerts.

This group of musicians comes from Hongsvinger, Norway, and consists of Mr. W. O. Christiansen and his four boys, each of whom has studied with Mr. Christiansen from infancy on. They have now developed into a five-piece string ensemble that is a real pleasure to hear. The ensemble consists of two violins, viola, cello and bass viol. Their repertoire consists of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish folk melodies and classical numbers.

The constant association of the boys with their father has welded the group into a pleasingly harmonious whole, as will be demonstrated on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at the Norske Klub.

A second concert will be held in Bjorquin's Hall, on Thursday, Oct. 25. The third will be held at the Humboldt Park Parish House on Sunday, Nov. 3.

Among the numerous numbers on the programs are the "Norwegian Cavalry Battalin March," a medley of Norse folk-songs, a medley of American melodies, a Swedish medley and Alfred Paulsen's "Haarfjordene Bleaner," arranged for strings.

II A 3 b  
IV

Scandia, Sept. 16, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

TENOR HONORED

p.3.....One of our Norwegian American Chicagoans, Mr. Tom Boe (born in Bergen, Norway) has been signally honored. Mr. Ziegfield, president of Chicago Musical College, has offered Mr. Boe a year of free instruction at the college. Mr. Boe already is noted for his exceptional tenor voice and with such an opportunity as he is now offered he should soon rank among the country's elite tenors. To be so honored is an inspiration to unlimited achievement. The school is the largest of its kind in Chicago.

CPA (LL) PRO 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
II B 2 f

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1912.

MENDELSSOHN CONSERVATORY SPONSORS CONCERT

Last Friday, the Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music held a concert at Kimball Hall, Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard. There was a full-sized orchestra under the direction of Hjalmar Rabe and Joel Mossberg.

. . . . .

Program

1. Overture to the opera "Raymond" . . . . . Thomas  
Orchestra
2. Concerto in E Minor . . . . . Chopin  
Marie Ehlers
3. Concerto in E Sharp . . . . . Scharwenka  
Otelia Stenerson

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30075

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
II B 2 f

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1912.

4. Concerto in G Minor . . . . . Saint-Saens  
Sylvia Wahlstrom
5. a) "Minuet" . . . . . Boccherini  
b) "Song without Words" . . . . . Tschaikowsky  
Orchestra
6. Concerto in A Minor . . . . . Grieg  
Margaret Anderson
7. Concerto in E Flat . . . . . Beethoven  
Zefa Algots
8. "Elsa's Dream" . . . . . Wagner  
Rosea A. Larson
9. Concerto in A Minor . . . . . McDowell  
Carrie Johnson

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1912.

10. Concerto in E Flat . . . . . Liszt  
Clara Anderson

11. Address by W. J. Miller

12. "March in G" . . . . . Smart  
E. H. Runden

APR 11 1912  
FBI





Scandia, Sept. 7, 1912.

5. "Thought Fancies" . . . . . Jones  
Miss Heidenreich
6. "Home to Our Mountains" and "Il Trovatore" . . . . . Verdi  
Miss Heidenreich and Mr. Mathisen
7. Swedish Songs in National Costume . . . . .  
Mrs. McKinnie
8. Quartet from "Rigoletto" . . . . . Verdi  
Opera Company
9. "The Brigand" . . . . . Spencer  
Mrs. McKinnie
10. "Hochzetstag Aug Trolldhaugen" . . . . . Grieg  
Mrs. Muehling

Ms. A. 1. 1. 30275

II A 3 b

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 7, 1912.

11. Second Act of "Martha", in costume . . . . . Flotow  
Opera Company

1912

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

EXCELLENT CONCERT AT JOHANES CHURCH

On Wednesday evening the Johannes Church was filled to capacity during the concert given by Alfild Erhart, pianist; Alma Reid, soprano; and Josef Konecny, violinist.

Miss Erhart, already favorably known to our Norwegian colony, played several compositions by Grieg with great artistry, though her rendition of Liszt's "Campanella" was by far her best number. As an accompanist she is usually good, at all times keeping the accompaniment in its proper place as a subdued background accentuating the brilliance and outline of the soloist's presentation.

Miss Reid possesses a beautiful voice, a high, clear, soprano of unusual tone quality and volume. Her numbers were in English and German, two of them with violin obligato. Her last number, Tosti's really beautiful "Goodbye," was exceptionally well done and won her hearty applause and a high place in the esteem of her audience.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

Josef Konecny is an artist of undoubted ability. His part of the program included several of the most difficult compositions written for the violin, and every single one was played in a manner that stamped the soloist as a magician in violin technique; trills, runs, double fingering, harmonics, seemed an integral part of the man, so much so that the most difficult passages seemed mere child's play, so easily did he play them all.

His harmonic notes were velvety in their clearness and his deeper notes reminded one of the mellow tones of the cello. It is indeed a long time since we have had the opportunity to hear three such high class artists on one program, and it is our earnest hope that the combination will continue working together for many a year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1912.

THOMMASSEN'S CONCERT

The singer Albert Thommasen gave a concert in the Methodist Church on Maplewood Avenue. He was assisted by Miss Harriet Cole and the Danish pianist, Maria Schada.

.....

The Program

- 1. Speech .....  
Reverend H. O. Wilson
  
- 2. (a) "Kan Det Troste" ..... H. Kjerulf  
(b) "Arnes Song" ..... P. A. Heise  
(c) "Rosen" ..... E. Ljundgren  
(d) "Endnu et Streif kun" ..... Agathe B. Grondahl  
Mr. Thommasen

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1912.

3. "Ballade" . . . . . Chopin  
Miss Schada
4. Aria from "Francesca da Rimini" . . . . . Thomas  
Miss Case
5. "The Pudding" . . . . .  
Miss Ethel Olson
6. (a) "Snow Drops" . . . . . Ernest Walker  
(b) "Child's Song" . . . . . Moussorgsky  
(c) "Little Fish's Song" . . . . . Arensky  
Miss Case
7. (a) "Fantasie Stuck" . . . . . August Winding  
(b) "Caprieso" [sic] . . . . . Christian Sinding  
(c) "Nocturne" . . . . . Edward Grieg

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1912.

(d) "March" . . . . . Edward Grieg  
Miss Schada

8. (a) "Absent" . . . . . John W. Metcalf  
(b) "I Hear You Calling Me" . . . . . Charles Marshall  
(c) "A Kiss in the Rain" . . . . . Alfred Hiles Bergen  
Mr. Thommasen

Misses Marie Schada and Edith Marks, accompanists

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II D 3

Scandia, Jan. 6, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

### [BENEFIT CONCERT]

A concert of unusual quality is announced for next Saturday evening, Jan. 13th, at the Maplewood Avenue Methodist Church.

Artists for the evening are, Albert Thommesen, tenor, assisted by Miss Harriet Case, soprano, teacher at the Cosmopolitan School of Music and Dramatic Art; Miss Miria Schada, pianist, (also of the Cosmopolitan), who has appeared with philharmonic orchestras of Berlin and Copenhagen; and Miss Ethel Olsen, soprano and reader, who is well known throughout Chicago.

The proceeds of the concert will be used to send Mrs. Christine Marcussen to a tuberculosis sanatorium in Denver, Colorado where, it is hoped, she may regain her health and strength. Mrs. Marcussen is well known in the Norwegian colony lodge and benevolent circles, and her host of friends wish her a complete recovery as soon as possible.

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 2, 1911.

[BENEFIT CONCERT A GREAT SUCCESS]

The benefit concert, given for Mrs. Azora Koch recently was one of the most successful events our colony has ventured to put on. The opening number "Saeterjentens Sondag" (The Dairymaid's Sunday), by Ole Bull, played by the master violinist Morse Rummel, was in itself worth many times the price of admission. His tone and technique held one breathless throughout a selection. Mrs. Rummel, who accompanied, is a pianist whose art is of the highest order, and these two make a truly wonderful combination.

Mrs. Tillisch sang two very beautiful numbers that were enthusiastically received, and Miss Melda Zarbell played a group of compositions by our own Signe Lund. In this group were "Legende," "Preludim," and "Etude". She also played Sinding's "March Grotesque," Mendelssohns "Spinning Song," and MacDowell's "Shadow Dance," with Arensky's "Etude" as an encore number. Miss Zarbell plays with a sureness and feeling that wins admirers at her every appearance; her technique is marvelous.

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II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 2, 1911.

Mrs. Gudrum Thorne Thompson pleased the audience with a number of very good readings. "Osten For Sol Og Vesten For Maane" (East of the Sun and West of the Moon) was exceptionally well done and her listeners awarded her with the evening's most hearty applause. Mrs. Ragna Linne won her listeners completely as usual. Her rendition of Signe Lund's "Vandreren" (The Wanderer) and Chanson de Fortunio was marvelous in both voice and execution; "The Spring" and "An Open Secret" were also very good.

Scandia, Nov. 11, 1911.

[ENJOYABLE CONCERT AT MUSIC HALL]

On Friday, November 3, we had the pleasure of attending a concert that was exceptionally enjoyable. The concert was given by Mme. Aalrud Tillisch (contralto) at Music Hall, and was so far above what is usually offered that one could feel that one was listening to an exceptional artist.

We cannot feel in harmony with American critics who are prone to judge a singer by the mechanical perfection he or she possesses; we would put more stress on other attributes that, to us, are more important and create a more satisfied feeling for the listener.

Mme. Aalrud Tillisch has a voice of exceptional beauty, pure, mellow, and appealing; she is tone-perfect and her enunciation so distinct that every syllable is clearly heard. She possesses the art of singing to the heart

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Scandia, Nov. 11, 1911.

of her listener (not only to the ear), and with little or none of the usual dramatic posturing and gesticulation she puts her very soul into the song until she seems to be a living and component part of the song itself. From beginning to end her every note struck responsive chords in the audience, and her concert cannot but linger long in the memory of all who heard her. We have heard many singers, even the most famous, but none have impressed us more, or sung themselves so thoroughly into our hearts. The entire program can be likened to a beautiful string of perfect pearls.

II A 3 b  
IV

Scandia, Oct. 7, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[CONCERT]

p.5...Prof. Alfred Paulsen, Chicago's own composer of Norwegian music, gave a wonderful concert at the Bethel Church on Wednesday evening. Among his own compositions was heard, "Snorres," "Sangen Har Lysning," and "Near Fjordene Blaaner." Assisting, in the program were Miss Esther Pedersen, pianist, Mrs. Hilsem Crum, soprano, Chas. Reddel, tenor, and the Bethel choir.

The entire program was a rich musical treat, and we shall look forward to another one like it in the near future.

II A 3 b

Scandinavian

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 11, 1911.

THE EVENING

Miss Charlotte Mørjesen, the well-known Norwegian soprano, and Miss Grace Johnson, the organist, were the guest artists at the recital held at the Association House, North Avenue and Leavitt Street.

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The outstanding performance of the evening was Louise Dove's interpretation of Schubert's "Scherzo".

.....

2-10-11  
10-11-11  
10-11-11  
10-11-11

II A 3 b  
II B 2 f  
II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 26, 1911.

### MENDELSSOHN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music celebrated its fifth anniversary last night in Kimball Hall. The well-known first violinist, Hjalmar Rabe, a member of the faculty, has been a member of the Thomas Orchestra for twenty-five years. The director of the Orchestra is Alfred Holmes; he is fast becoming the outstanding orchestra leader in Chicago.

. . . . .

#### Program

1. Overture . . . . .

Orchestra

2. Concerto in G Minor . . . . . Mendelssohn

Margaret Anderson and Orchestra

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 2 f  
II B 1 a  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 26, 1911.

3. "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber of Seville"  
..... Rossini  
Joel Mossberg.
4. Concertstueck in F Minor ..... Weber  
Marie Ehlers and Orchestra
5. Organ duet, "Preludium" ..... Paul Jensen  
Mary Cardruff and C. H. Runden
6. Last movement of Concerto in G Minor . . Saint-Saens  
Clara Andersen and Orchestra
7. a) "Distant Bells" ..... Mc Kenzie  
b) "Hark, the City Bells Are Ringing" .....  
Ladies' Chorus; Joel Mossberg, Director

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 2 f  
II B 1 a  
IV

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 26, 1911.

8. Last movement of Concerto in B Minor . . Tschaikowsky  
Mary Ernduff and Orchestra
9. Address . . . . .  
by Reverend H. V. Kildahl
10. "Organ March" . . . . . Hill  
C. H. Runden

The Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music is the only music college owned and  
managed by Scandinavians.

. . . . .



II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1911.

MISS BRONTEN'S PROGRAM

Miss Bronten presented an excellent program last night at the Humboldt Park Parish House. She was assisted by Miss Marie Helgesen, singer; John Dybdahl, violinist; and Mrs. Selma Ansan and Miss Alyse DeMuth, pianists.

.....

The artists on this program are well-known in the concert world, not only here in Chicago but from coast to coast.

Program

1. Reading, "Susan Clegg Adopted" . . . . .  
Miss Bronten

2. a) "To Spring" . . . . . Gounod  
b) "The Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold" . . . . . Whepsley  
Miss Helgesen

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1911.

3. Reading, "Jean Valjean" . . . . . Victor Hugo  
Miss Bronten
4. a) "Playing" . . . . . Bohn  
b) "Souvenir" . . . . . Ordla  
Mr. Dybdahl
5. Two Readings: a) "An Easter Symbol" . . . . .  
b) "Maggie Carthy in the Beauty Parlor" . .  
Miss Bronten
6. a) "A May Morning" . . . . . Denza  
b) "May Day" . . . . . Walpew  
Miss Helgesen
7. "Each in His Own Tongue" . . . . . Montgomery  
Miss Bronten

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II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1911.

8. a) "Romance" . . . . . Wieniawski  
b) "Solvejg's Song" . . . . . Grieg  
c) "Spanish Dance" . . . . . Rehfield

Mr. Dybdahl

9. Reading, "At the Milliner's" . . . . . Selected  
Miss Bronten

. . . . .

As usual, Miss Bronten's readings were superb.....The other artists did  
their part to make the program a success.

. . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 11, 1911.

NEW SCANDINAVIAN MUSICAL STAR

The Auditorium Theater was filled to capacity at last nights' concert sponsored by the American Conservatory of Music. An excellent program was presented; the seventy-five piece orchestra was under the direction of Adolph Weidig. The main attraction of the evening was Miss Marie Bergersen, the Norwegian pianist, who received the greatest ovation accorded any of the artists on the program.

.....

Three pianists, two violinists, and two singers participated in the concert. Of the pianists, Miss Bergersen was unmistakably the most talented. She chose to play the opening movement of Tchaikowsky's first piano concerto. This young performer revealed an interpretive ability--an ability that more famous pianists do not always possess--which is the essential requisite of a convincing performance. Her interpretation indicated a certain imaginative-ness of style. Miss Bergersen was successful in producing large and sonorous

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36775

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 11, 1911.

tones without the arduous hitting [of keys] which is the last and desperate resort of many of her colleagues. Moreover, she played the Tschaikowsky movement with much brilliance and elan. Hers is an admirable gift.

.....

The president of the Conservatory, Mr. Hattstaedt, and the faculty are to be congratulated upon the proficiency exhibited by the several pupils on the program. Particular emphasis must be placed upon the talent displayed by Marie Bergersen, a young pianist, who gave a very intelligent performance of the first movement of Tschaikowsky's Concerto in B Flat Minor for piano and orchestra. This selection is a task even for virtuosos, and the elan and spirit, aside from the technique which Miss Bergersen brought to the performance of the work, called forth a storm of applause.

.....

It is not often that great excitement, particularly at the end of a season, can be aroused over a performance by a music student. The usual formula for

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 367/3

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 11, 1911.

such appearances is that the performer plays correctly, with taste and intelligence, and reflects faithfully the ideas of his or her instructors. Anything like marked individuality is generally taken for granted, the evidence of a thing not seen but subsequently hoped for.

Nevertheless, the rule is not without exception, and the performance by Marie Bergersen in the commencement concert of the American Conservatory of Music was a striking exception. The young lady played the first movement of the Tschaikowsky Concerto in B Flat Minor for piano in such a way as to make even the hardened music critic sit up and pay close attention.

She is really a remarkable pianist. The breadth, the sweep, the insight into the composition which she exhibited would have been a credit to any concert. She has the power of a grown man, and the artistic intelligence of a mature artist. Handicapped as she was by an orchestral accompaniment singularly inelastic and, to put it as mildly as possible, never in any danger of exceeding the speed limit, she finally succeeded in infusing the orchestra with her



II A 3 b  
IV

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 11, 1911.

own enthusiasm, and the composition was brought to a brilliant and triumphant close.

[Translator's note: Miss Bergersen became one of Chicago's most outstanding pianists.]

WIA (LIC) PROJ 3074

II A 3 b  
II D 5  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 15, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

A benefit concert for the Norwegian Old People's Home was given last night.

The program was as follows:

1. "Coronation March" . . . . . Johan Svendsen  
Anton Pedersen's Orchestra
2. a) "My Heart" . . . . . Witt  
b) "Beautiful Heaven" . . . . . Bruhlen  
c) "Kentucky Babe" . . . . .  
William Dahlen's Quartet
3. a) "Liebestraum" . . . . . Liszt  
b) "Gnomenreisen" . . . . . Liszt  
Miss Edna Rickolson

II A 3 b  
II D 5  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 15, 1911.

- |    |    |                                |            |
|----|----|--------------------------------|------------|
| 4. | a) | "Joy of the Morning" . . . . . | Ware       |
|    | b) | "Pleading" . . . . .           | Elgar      |
|    | c) | "Ragnhild" . . . . .           | Grieg      |
|    | d) | "The Victor" . . . . .         | Kaun       |
|    |    | Mrs. Ruby Campbell Ledward     |            |
| 5. | a) | "Spring" . . . . .             | Grieg      |
|    |    | "The Gnome March" . . . . .    | Grieg      |
|    |    | Anton Pedersen's Orchestra     |            |
| 6. |    | "Peer Gynt Suite" . . . . .    | Grieg      |
|    |    | Orchestra                      |            |
| 7. |    | "Twinkling Stars" . . . . .    | Wetterling |
|    |    | "Morning Hymn" . . . . .       | Abt        |
|    |    | "Serenade" . . . . .           | Ahlstrom   |
|    |    | Quartet                        |            |

II A 3 b  
II D 5  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 15, 1911.

8. "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12". . . . . Liszt  
Miss Edna Rickolson
9. a) "Ah! Love But a Day" . . . . .  
b) "I Send My Heart Up to Thee" . . . . .  
c) "The Year's at the Spring" . . . . .  
Mrs. Ruby Campbell Ledward
10. "The Story of the Seasons" . . . . .  
/ Fifty Children

Staged and directed by Maude Jackson

II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1910.

ANTON SANNESS

The famous Chicago resident, Anton Sanness, has returned to his old home town to stay.

We all remember Sanness as an outstanding actor and singer. On Wednesday evening, he will sing many of the old songs which we remember from childhood. As for his recitations, who could forget them?

Let us recall a few: "Herremands Bruden", by Asbjornson; "Tredie Bryllup", by Madame Anderson (Madame Anderson's Third Wedding); "O Mor" (Oh, Mother); "Stile paa Apotheket" (The Fisherman at the Pharmacy); "Anders Oglisa" (Anders and Lisa); "I Min Ungdom" (In My Youth); and "En Skamfuld Tjeneste Pige" (The Shamed Maid). He will also recite the "Death Scene" from Peer Gynt.



II A 3 b  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 12, 1909.

MARTHA SANDAL'S EVENING OF SONGS  
A Festive Occasion Not Easily Forgotten

Mme. Martha Sandal's evening of songs, given under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Bethlehem congregation, must certainly have impressed those who were present as something very beautiful, bringing them closer to heaven and awakening resolutions to lead a better and worthier life in the future. Such songs, indeed, must be pleasing to God!

. . . . .

The concert began with Grundtvig's beautiful hymn, "Kirken den er et gammelt hus" (The Church is Ancient), melody by Lindeman. While Mme. Sandal sang, it seemed as though one could hear the church bells calling, calling. After this came Handel's "Largo", sung in Italian. Once this magnificent melody has been heard, it can never be forgotten, in spite of the fact that the words were in a language not familiar to most of the listeners.

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II A 3 b  
III C

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 12, 1909.

Then came songs by Norwegian and Danish poets with melodies by Norwegian composers. "Du Mor" (To My Mother), by Mortensen, melody by Sinding; "Saa du ham min lille dreng" (Did You See My Little Boy), by Christian Winther, melody by Selmer; "Sovnen" (Asleep) and "Synoves Song" (Song of Synnove), by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, melodies by Kierulf--all these were so beautifully sung that many had difficulty in restraining their tears, while others wept freely.

To provide variety, there now followed "Vittoria" from "Carrisimi", with Italian text, and "Dreams", by Wagner, with German text. Then the singer gladdened her audience with the following songs from her homeland: "Solvejgs Song", by Ibsen, melody by Grieg; "Der var sig en liden gut" (Once There Was a Little Boy), by Wilhelm Krag, melody by Sigurd Lie; "Endnu et streif kun" (Yet Just a Ray) and "Barnesang" (Cradle Song), by Agathe Grondahl; and "O, Herre, jeg er meget træt" (Lord, I Am So Very Tired), by Wilhelm Krag, melody by Melartin. This last song, which has not been rendered before in

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II A 3 b  
III C

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 12, 1909.

America, appeared to find a strong response in many of the listeners, and was frequently mentioned afterwards.

Concluding this festive concert Mme. Sandal sang "Vor Gud han er saa fast en borg" (A Mighty Fortress Is Our God). As a rule this powerful hymn is sung by male voices, but it gained rather than lost in effectiveness as sung by Mme. Sandal.

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Miss Amanda Bjertnes accompanied the singer.

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sep. 14, 1907.

1907 (G.L.) 750. 0275

### ROLF HAMMER'S CONCERT.

Tomorrow Rolf is giving a concert, which will be of more than ordinary interest. People will get a chance to hear a new phase of his art since Mr. Hammer will sing arias from "Pajazzo," "Martha," and "Traviata."

Some people may not know yet that Mr. Hammer for years was the only tenor opera singer in Norway, and a strong favorite with the public in Christiania. He has sung in more operas than any other Norwegian. He will accede to requests here in Skandinaven and sing, in addition to the announced numbers also a selection from Grieg's most characteristic romances and songs, and also Agathe Backer-Grondahl's magnificent composition, "Endnu et Streif Kun" ("But One More Glean"), a composition of which already the second edition has been sold in Norway. Whoever wants to hear genuine art in music and singing, let him not miss the concert at Bjorgvin Hall tomorrow evening.

II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 1, 1907.

ROLF HAMMER'S CONCERT.

Crowded house in spite of the heat. Enthusiasm from beginning to end. Assisted by the Norwegian Singing Society, Rolf Hammer gave a very successful concert last Sunday evening at Bjorgvin Hall. The heat was oppressive, but the hall was crowded, and nobody seemed to worry much about the temperature.

The program was magnificent.

Rolf Hammer's singing is not merely that of a well schooled voice, but there is a flood of poetry in his melodies persisting long after the singing is ended. His singing appeals to the noblest in man. Considered from the point of view of art, the transitions from fortissimo to pianissimo is something very remarkable. The singer performs this transition as well as that from pianissimo to fortissimo in an absolutely perfect manner.

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 1, 1907

The hall was beautifully decorated with American and Norwegian flags.

II A 3 b  
III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 25, 1907.

ROLF HAMMER: NO VOICE TO MATCH HIS IN AMERICA

Rarely, if ever, have Chicagoans heard singing to compare with that of Rolf Hammer, who was heard last night at a concert, given by Mr. Hammer and Odin Renning in Schoenhofen Hall. Many people in the audience may have heard Mr. Hammer as soloist when the students' choirs from Norway were here two years ago, but we know now that those concerts did not do justice at all to his brilliant presentation, and his wonderfully beautiful and well-trained voice. Those who heard him last night will never forget his singing of Sigurd Lies' "Og der var sig en liden gut" (Once Upon a Time There Was a Boy), Grieg's "Den store hvide flok" (The Vast, Bright, Gleaming Throng), and the magnificent "Symra" cycle by Sinding. The compositions of Sinding, Kjerulf, Nordraak, Grieg, and Selmer, and the voice of Rolf Hammer made a brilliantly successful program.

Many great opera companies have visited Chicago, but not one of them has

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II A 3 b  
III H

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 25, 1907.

presented a better male voice than Hammer's. It would not be too much to say that a voice as beautiful and well trained as Hammer's is not to be found in the United States, or least no such voice is widely known.

Mr. Odin Renning of Milwaukee accompanied Mr. Hammer on the piano; his accompaniments were beautifully played.



II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, September 26, 1905.

[FREDERICKSON APPOINTED]

Chicago Music College has contracted Professor F. Fredrikson as their teacher for violin. He was born in Norway, and has lived in London and England. He was educated in Sweden. He is a very young man but already has won a great reputation.

II A 3 b

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1905.

PROTEST

Mr. Editor:

I am writing to you in regard to Skandinaven. I as well as others protest against the unreliable, lying, yellow journalism that one finds in "the largest Norwegian daily newspaper". Every one realizes that Skandinaven's journalism is only a caricature, and that its statements concerning literature, singing, music, and politics are not only confused but childish. Yes, it would be a red-letter day if Skandinaven ever printed one line that was fair or correct.

But when the staff of "the greatest Norwegian newspaper in America" insults and belittles innocent people then it is time to take issue with it.

Let us take as an example the affair at the Auditorium, in reporting which Skandinaven tries to blame the accompanist, Miss Sarah Larsen, for the scandal

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II A 3 b

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1905.

caused by Oscar Nelson. Miss Larsen is well known, and her father is one of the pillars of the Synod; she herself is a teacher of piano at the Chicago Musical College. This in itself should be sufficient guarantee that she is capable of accompanying a violinist in a couple of minor songs.

On the other side of the picture we have the great violinist, "a second Ole Bull," who played four numbers, the first being "Napoleon's March over the Alps". (Why the committee permitted a number that belongs in the nursery to appear on a program given at the Auditorium requires an explanation, and an apology is due to the Norwegian audience; moreover, why did "Saeterjentens Sondag" appear on the program as "Ole Bull Memorial" and as composed by Christina Nilsson?)

Skandinaven's remarks about Miss Larsen are an insult to her and to the audience, but it is all that could be expected of "the voice of the Norwegian people".

Ole Olesen

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1905.

The editor wishes to add to the above, since a few more facts are necessary. Skandinaven states that "the program committee insisted that Oscar Nelson play **four** selections". We want to state that this is not true. Gus Martin was the only member of the Committee who knew the Swede Nelson. Martin insisted that Nelson was an excellent violinist and should appear on the program. We simply wish to point out that it is an error to hold the entire program committee responsible.

1076 (L.H.) Nov. 30/16

Mar 19, 1904

Skandinaven, March 18, 1904.

[OPERA SEASON OPENS]  
(Summary)

The opera season started last Monday in the Auditorium with Wagner's "Walky're". One of the well-known singers was Miss Clive Tronstadt as Sigelinde. She was born in Chicago of Norwegian parents. She has a fine mezzo soprano voice. No wonder the Norwegians in Chicago are proud of her.



Skandinaven, Sept. 9, 1903.

[MUSICIANS ON LONG TOUR]

(Summary)

The Norwegian musician, Lars Halter and his son, Christ Halter, left Chicago last Sunday with an opera company for St. Louis and all the larger cities of America. They have a six months contract.

II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Dec. 28, 1902.

IV (Swedish)

II A 3 b (Danish)

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC

IV (Danish)

It has been said that of all the music in the world there is none better than Scandinavian music. The lyrics of many of these songs are classics that will live forever.

Let us take, for example, the words of the national hymn of Norway. Of the many translations we have read we believe the following opening words to be the best: "Yes, we love the land that towers," or our next choice, "Yes, we love this land". In the first of the above translations we see lines such as the second line, "Where the ocean foams," and the third line, "Rugged, storm swept it embowers". There is power in these two lines, power that thrills, that opens the door to visions of the grandeur of the Norse coast, that makes one feel as if Norway's rugged, storm-swept, fir-clad coast lies spread out in a panorama, with a frame of white snow, brown boulders and cliffs, green fir and pine, and the deep, deep blue of the fjords. Yes, and the song continues:

MS (M.L.) PROJ. 3102

II A 3 b

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Dec. 28, 1902.

IV (Swedish)

II A 3 b (Danish) "Rugged, storm swept, it embowers many thousand homes."

IV (Danish) Or a later line: "And the Saga night that's sinking"--  
a midsummer night, with just two or three hours of dark,

a night that is not really night, but a gossamer darkness, a night that's like a filmy substance, a night in which one can see the elves and nymphs dance in the forest glade. And another line where you can hear "Fossen" [the rushing water rapids] thunder through the ravines and valleys of a midsummer night fairyland.

We Scandinavians love our songs of the home land--songs that breathe memories of the past, of childhood, of mother love. We have heard our Scandinavian Singing Societies sing these songs, and we have been carried home to the shores of childhood.

When "Bjorgvin" sings these songs we really can dream. Or our soloists, Nilson, Andersen, Bjorn. But the greatest treat is when Alfred Paulsen [Dane]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Dec. 28, 1902.

IV (Swedish)

II A 3 b (Danish) plays the organ, interpreting our songs in a way that can

IV (Danish) not be imitated.

Some time ago we heard Anna Nielsen, [Dane], a soprano of great promise, sing "Finlandia" with such feeling, such beauty, that every one in the audience wept, men and women alike, and when Miss Nielsen had completed her songs there was a dead silence for a full minute before a thunderous applause burst forth, an applause that lasted over twenty minutes.

We here in Chicago can be thankful, for our Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian singers and musicians, many of them outstanding, that gladden our heart time and time again. Yes many of our artists from the Scandinavian groups here in our city have made great names for themselves; many are nationally known, many are now singing in European opera; yes, we can indeed be proud of them.

Our composers are numbered among many of the most outstanding in America:

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 100

II A 3 b

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

IV

II A 3 b (Swedish)

Scandia, Dec. 28, 1902.

IV (Swedish)

II A 3 b (Danish)

IV (Danish)

Carl Busch [Dane], Alfred Paulsen [Dane], Christian Nilson, [Norwegian], Anton Pedersen, and the Swedish composer and basso, Joel Mossberg. There are many others, too numerous

to mention.

The Scandinavians, as a whole, are music lovers. They love the classics, the songs of their homeland, and national music of all countries.

The operas that are the most popular seem to be "Faust," "Othello," "Lohengrin," "Il Trovatore," and "Blossom Time" [Shubert]. Of the lighter things, done by such composers as Victor Herbert, they prefer "Caprisiosa."

A song that is on every program here is, "Finlandia". "Olaf Trygvarson," by Grieg, is another number that is always received with wild applause.

We could go on and on, naming the kind of music preferred by us, but this should be enough to prove that we love the best. Yes, not only love it, but know it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 17, 1901.

ALFRED PAULSEN WAS THE COMPOSER

In our report of the concert given in Our Savior's Church, in last Sunday's issue of Skandinaven, the name of the composer of "Sangen" (The Song) was accidentally left out. The composer of the piece which received such enthusiastic applause is Mr. Alfred Paulsen, well known to most of our readers.





II A 3 b  
II B 2 d (3)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1901.

## MANDOLIN INSTRUCTOR

(Review)

The Standard American Instructor for the Mandolin was prepared by Christian Nilsson, of Chicago, Illinois, for self-instruction and for use by teachers. The mandolin instructor here offered with all its various drawings and plans of the mandolin, its finger board, etc., is unquestionably the most practical and most easily understood mandolin instructor obtainable. Any person of average ability should be able by means of this instructor to learn the playing of the mandolin in a month's time.

The mandolin instructor may also be used as a manual for those wishing to play the violin, since the methods of using the fingers are similar for the two instruments in question. Players of the violin and of the mandolin can find no better selection of pieces than that brought together in this book, that is, if popular pieces are wanted.



II A 3 b  
II B 2 d (3)  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1910.

.....

The price of the book is fifty cents, postage included; it may be ordered from the Skandinaven's bookstore.



II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 17, 1901.

HUMBOLDT PARK CONCERTS

The new Studebaker Opera Orchestra, under the direction of Anton Pedersen, gave the following programs yesterday in Humboldt Park:

Afternoon Concert

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1.  | March--"The Cycle Queen".....           | Brooke      |
| 2.  | Waltz.....                              | [Anonymous] |
| 3.  | Selection--"Coville's Bells".....       | Waldteufel  |
| 4.  | "Guard Mount".....                      | Eulenberg   |
| 5.  | "Hungarian Fantasia.....                | Tobani      |
| 6.  | Overture to "William Tell".....         | Rossini     |
| 7.  | March--"Stars and Stripes Forever"..... | Sousa       |
| 8.  | Idyl--"The Forge in the Forest".....    | Michaelis   |
| 9.  | Largo (with Violin Obbligats).....      | Handel      |
| 10. | Hunting Scene.....                      | Bucalossi   |

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

II A 3 b  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 17, 1901.

11. Peer Gynt Suite Number One.....Grieg
  - a) Morgen [Morning]
  - b) Aases Dod [The Death of Aase]
  - c) Anitra's Dance
  - d) I Dovregubbens Hal
12. Waltz--"A Summer Evening".....Waldteufel
13. "The Mosquito Parade".....Whitney
14. "Gala City March".....Weldon

Evening Concert

1. March--"The Blue and the Gray".....Chattaway
2. Hungarian Dance.....[Anonymous]
3. "Old-fashioned Air".....G. Marie
4. Selections from the "Mikado".....Sullivan
5. March--"Seventh Army Corps".....Weldon

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Scandia, July 17, 1901.

- |     |  |            |
|-----|--|------------|
| 6.  | Selections from the "Bohemian Girl"..... | Balfe      |
| 7.  | The Darkies' Jubilee.....                | Turner     |
| 8.  | Waltz--"Souvenir de Baden".....          | Bosquet    |
| 9.  | "A Country Character".....               | Von Tilzer |
| 10. | Violin Solo.....                         | Selected   |
|     | Mr. Harry Dimond                         |            |
| 11. | Potpourri of Norwegian Melodies.....     | Sperati    |
| 12. | "Flower Song".....                       | Tobani     |
| 13. | The Tale of the Kangaroo".....           | Luders     |
| 14. | "Galop".....                             | Strauss    |

We have seldom listened to a program so long and so highly varied. Scandinavians are exceptionally fond of long programs, composed almost entirely of classical music.

Director Anton Pedersen will always see to it that the program is broad, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1961

II A 3 b  
IV

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 17, 1901.

that all nations are represented.

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II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 27, 1900.

HELGA LARSEN IS BECOMING FAMOUS  
Sings Folk Songs

Helga Larsen is a young soprano who at present is traveling in the eastern states on a concert tour. Less than two years ago she was working as a maid in a household on the South Side of Chicago. At that time she had just arrived from Norway, and her knowledge of English was very limited. However, she had had some training in music.

. . . . .

As Miss Larsen began to improve her English, the woman for whom she worked noticed that she was careful in her choice of words.....She never spoke of her homeland or of her activities there; it was known that she had acquaintances in Chicago, but she never mentioned them.

One spring day while working....Miss Larsen began to sing....one of the Norwegian folk songs. Her employer heard her from below....and was utterly



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 27, 1900.

surprised at the sound of the soft melodious voice....The following day she asked Miss Larsen to sing, and the girl, sitting down at the piano, sang one of her folk songs. After singing several numbers the members of the family for whom she was working decided to find a way for the talented girl to secure the kind of position for which her talent and knowledge qualified her. The lady of the house spoke of the girl's voice to Mrs. Crosby Adams, a well-known music teacher. Mrs. Adams became interested, and as she was living near by she found it easy to get a chance for a conversation with the girl. To her surprise she learned that Miss Larsen not only was well acquainted with the music of Grieg and Kjerulf, but also with that of most of the world's greatest composers.

....Mrs. Crosby Adams offered to give the girl more advanced instruction in music; she found an easier job for Miss Larsen so that she could find time for practice, and in addition she made arrangements with Miss Elizabeth Harding, a singing teacher, for voice training. It did not take long for Miss Larsen's voice to develop.



II A 3 b  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 27, 1900.

Mrs. Crosby Adams is very proud of this pupil of hers. To a reporter for the Skandinaven she said:

"Miss Larsen possesses an unusually sympathetic voice, and she sings both in Norwegian and in French with excellent diction. At present she is traveling in the eastern states as a member of a concert group, and everywhere she has received favorable criticism.....She will return to Chicago within a week.".....



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 21, 1900.

"YE ARTISTS"

Emil Bjorn's New Composition Appears

Mr. Emil Bjorn's latest composition, "Ye Artists' March", published by the S. Brainard Sons' Company, has just appeared. The march was first played by Mr. Bjorn's orchestra at the Auditorium on the occasion of the Seventeenth of May festival, and all the musicians present spoke in high praise of the composition. Several of them made arrangements to secure the use of the piece for various "Summer Gardens". At present the new composition is being played at Bismark Garden, Germania, Kinsley's, the Great Northern Theater, Humboldt Park House, and at other places.

Now the composition has been published for piano. Mr. Bjorn himself has drawn the title page, a "funny poster" in many colors, showing "Ye Artists" marching off with full pack for a tour of sketching.

Mr. Bjorn is very popular both among his American colleagues and among his countrymen, and as a consequence his piece has had a large sale. The march is light, merry, and appealing.....



II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

HANS CHRISTIAN VERNER

Noted American Composer Born in Skien, Norway



As a composer of popular songs and piano music, few musicians have won greater acclaim than Hans Christian Verner, a Chicago Norwegian.

Mr. Verner came with his parents to Chicago from Skien, Norway, when he was a little boy. His father, Mr. Verner, Sr., who was engaged in the jewelry business on Milwaukee Avenue about twenty-five years ago, can still be remembered by many of the oldsters among the readers of the Skandinaven.

The older Mr. Verner died when the future composer was only three year old. Mrs. Verner had died some time previously, and the boy was brought up by one of his aunts.

At a very early age Hans Christian Verner began to show great aptitude both as musician and composer, but he did not win renown till lately. His first great

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

success was the song "Won't you be my Sweetheart," which appeared in 1894 and at once won the approval of the public and to such an extent that 150,000 copies of the song were sold. Next came "Pride of the Ball," of which 175,000 copies were sold. Both of these songs.....belong to the type of compositions which not merely are of interest at the moment but also retain their popularity among the people.

.....

To list even a small number of Mr. Verner's compositions would take more space than we can spare. Several of his songs are known also in Germany and in Norway. A part of his music has been published by Sheard & Company, London. The noted music critic Amy Leslie, in one of her reviews, says: "Mr. H. C. Verner has recently composed two brilliant pieces for the piano, 'The Jolly Bachelors' and 'Butterfly Wooing'. He is one of Chicago's most promising composers and at present is working on an opera, several songs of which give evidence of talent of first rank."

Also in the field of church music, Mr. Verner has won considerable renown. His





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

"Beautiful Visions" has won the hearts of all from Maine to California, according to the Musical Courier of New York.

Although Mr. Verner has lived practically all his life in the United States, he considers himself a Norwegian and is interested in everything pertaining to the land of his birth. In his home there is to be found a collection of paintings from Norway, wood carvings from Norway, etc., all of which he proudly shows to his American friends.

Mr. Verner also has composed "Viking March" and the song "Little Inga Olson," which has won strong acclaim. In addition, Mr. Verner has set to music the poems (by Eugene Field) "The Night Wind" and "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod". Both of these compositions had a very large sale, and one half of the royalties went to the family of the late poet.

A large number of Mr. Verner's compositions have been published under the pseudonyms of Carl Henschel and H. V. Monroe.....



II A 3 b

IV

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

Most of the compositions by Mr. Verner have been published by S. Brainard's Sons Publishing Company, Chicago and New York.

In addition to being a composer, Mr. Verner is an artist of no mean ability.  
.....His income from royalties is very large.



II A 3 b  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 31, 1900.

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT

Math Pedersen's concert last night was one of the most successful given in Chicago in years. The thirty-piece orchestra, the Viking Marine Band, Miss Nora Olsen, alto, George Bass, violinist, E. Gnepper, trombonist, and the Chicago Trombone Quartet participated.

The program was as follows:

Part One

- |    |                                   |               |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | "Leif Ericson March" . . . . .    | Math Pedersen |
|    | Orchestra                         |               |
| 2. | "Swedish Wedding March" . . . . . | Soderman      |
|    | Orchestra                         |               |
| 3. | "Drommebilleder" . . . . .        | Lumby         |
|    | Orchestra                         |               |

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Scandia, Mar. 31, 1900.

4. "Fackeltanz" . . . . . Meyerbeer  
Orchestra
5. Fantasia, "Remembrance of Norway" . . . . . Math Pedersen  
(Solo for Cornet with Orchestra Accompaniment)  
Math Pedersen

Part Two

6. "United States Military March" . . . . . Math Pedersen  
Viking Marine Band
7. Fantasia, "In the Viking Domain" . . . . . Max Von Lentz  
(Introducing for the first time Muldre, Kvae, Bor Jeg, Hallins, Andante,  
Lur Solo, Saeterjentens Sondag; Sigrid, Listen to Me; Sleep in Peace,  
Norway's Best, Reveille.)  
Viking Band
8. "The Jolly Musicians" . . . . . Muscat  
Viking Marine Band

Scandia, Mar. 31, 1900.

9. Address on music by Olav Bohner.
10. "Synnoves Song" . . . . . Kjerulf  
Miss Nora Olsen
11. Concerto: Andante, Allegro, Vivace . . . . . Mendelssohn  
Violin solo by George Bass
12. "In the Deep Cellar" . . . . . Kowalski  
E. Gnepper, Trombonist, and Brass Quartet
13. "Pilgrims' Chorus," from "Tannhaeuser" . . . . . Wagner  
Chicago Trombone Quartet
14. "The Cornet Virtuoso" . . . . . M. Pedersen  
Math Pedersen and Orchestra
15. "Peer Gynt Suite No. 1" . . . . . Edvard Grieg
  - a) "Morning"
  - b) "Anitra's Dance"
  - c) "Aase's Death"
  - d) "In the Dovre-Gubbes Hall"

II A 3 b  
IV

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 31, 1900.

16. "American Overture" . . . . . Tobani  
    (Ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner")  
    Orchestra and Viking Marine Band

MPA . (L.) PH . J. 2



Scandia, Mar. 24, 1900.

THE NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

The Norwegian Glee Club gave a Folk Concert at Scandia Hall last Tuesday.

The stage was decorated as a battle-field of the Boer war. The scenery was done by the artist John Larsen.

The program was as follows:

Part One

1. Selections from "The Fortune Teller" . . . . . Victor Herbert  
Orchestra.
2. a) "Mit Faderland". . . . . Conradi  
b) "Solnedgang" [Sunset] . . . . . ABT  
The Norwegian Glee Club
3. "Then You'll Remember Me" . . . . . Balfe  
Trombone Solo by A. F. Wenzel

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Mar. 24, 1900.

4. "The Bjornborgar March"  
The North Star Singing Club
5. German Selection . . . . . Andauer  
Orchestra.
6. "Hark! The Trumpet Calleth" . . . . . Buck  
Amphion Singing Club

Ten-minute intermission

Part Two

1. Potpourri of Norwegian Melodies . . . . . Alfred Paulsen  
Orchestra.
2. "I Brollops Gaarden" . . . . . Soderman  
North Star Singing Club.
3. "The Anchor" . . . . . Watson  
Tenor Solo by Adolph Gill.

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Scandia, Mar. 24, 1900.

4. "My Old Kentucky Home" . . . . . Fischer (sic)  
Concert Solo and Orchestra
5. "Altar of Nuth" . . . . . Mohr  
Amphion Singing Club and Orchestra
6. a) "To My Country", Op. 9 . . . . . Karl Kromer.  
b) The Boer National Hymn . . . . .  
The Norwegian Glee Club

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Chicago Tribune, March 23, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

OLE BULL  
SERENADE BY THE NORWEGIANS

The gilded walls of the promenade corridor in the Grand Pacific Hotel, echoed, yesterday evening, with simple Norwegian songs. As was previously announced, a serenade was given to the famous master of the violin, Ole Bull, by a number of his admiring countrymen in this city. At about 9:30 o'clock, the "Norwegian Singing Society" grouped outside of the hotel at the Clark Street corner, and without delay struck up the familiar air "Hoja Noer". They followed this with "Wir Har Bort Lenkens Wingar". At its conclusion the vocalists were summoned into the hotel, and on arriving in the corridor they were met by Ole Bull and G. B. Carpenter, who introduced all parties. Mr. Bull shook hands with each member of the society, and after completing the rounds acknowledged the compliment shown him in a brief speech.

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

WPA (III) PROJ 30275

Chicago Tribune, March 23, 1877.

He said he was heartily glad to see so many friends, old and new, and wanted to tell them how thankful he was for their encouraging aid and friendship. Speaking in a low voice, yet one full of meanings, Mr. Bull referred to the history of the Norwegian race in America, which race had always been foremost in the cause of liberty. He hoped they would keep on the same honorable road and keep the flag hoisted. They were a truly united people having fewer prejudices of caste than any other nationality, and it was good for the country that it had such a people. After toiling many years against obstacles of poverty and sickness, they had at length risen to a nation so important, that no American of intelligence could overlook them.

The Society then sang "Ossian", and soon afterward dispersed. The whole affair was informal and exceedingly pleasant.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**

**3. Aesthetic**

**c. Painting and Sculpture**



II A 3 c

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1933.

SCANDINAVIAN ARTS CLUB

The Scandinavian Arts Club has an exhibit in the Norwegian Club. We have never seen so many canvases done by Norwegian-Americans' as the Club has on exhibit this time.

Every worthwhile Norwegian-American artist, from Chicago, has on exhibit one or more canvases.



II A 3 c

II B 1 b

NORWEGIAN

Eleventh Annual Norwegian-American Art Exhibit and Art Fair,  
Saturday, Nov. 26, to Sunday, Dec. 4, 1932. Sponsored by  
Chicago Norske Klub and the Norwegian Arts Club of Chicago.  
Col. Trygve A. Siqueland, Chairman.

The Chicago Norske Klub, in cooperation with the Norwegian Club of Chicago, extends a cordial invitation to the public to attend its eleventh art exhibition. The affairs will be an Art Fair at the Chicago Norske Klub, 2350 N. Kedzie Boulevard, Nov. 26 to Dec. 4, and will be open week days from 5 to 10 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays, from 12 noon to 11 P. M. This year's exhibition is to be an "Art Fair," thereby giving the public an opportunity to bid on the exhibited art works. The artists are not bound to offer their works at one stated price.

The offers will be registered by the attending secretary at the sales desk. If at the end of the exhibition the offered bids are acceptable to the artist, the sales are considered closed. Artists have perhaps felt the depression more than many others. There is good reason to believe that the public at this exhibition will be able to find great

II A 3 c  
II B 1 b

-- 2 --

NORWEGIAN

Eleventh Annual Norwegian-American Art Exhibit and Art Fair,  
Saturday, Nov. 26, to Sunday, Dec. 4, 1932.

bargains. This is indeed a fortunate circumstance because so many are looking forward to selecting their Christmas presents as well as birthday and wedding gifts. We hope that you and your friends will take advantage of this opportunity and look this most interesting exhibit over. There will be ninety seven paintings by thirty-eight artists and ten different pieces of sculpture by two sculptors.

II A 3 c

III B 2

IV

NOR WEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 20, 1926.

### THE ART EXHIBIT

The Chicago Norwegian Club's art exhibit was one of the outstanding events of the year. Every Norwegian-American artist of note was exhibited.

Let us begin with what we may call the professional artists. Jonas Lie leads as the best; his picture, "Mackerel Fishing," was sold for \$3,000. Professor Olaf Branner was second with his picture, "North Cape". Now comes our own Emil Bjorn. His "The Discovery of America" is considered an outstanding piece of art. Christian Bagge, with his "Skyscrapers," has caused a lot of comments. John Larsen's "Leif Lands in America" is outstanding. Others represented at the exhibit were: Oscar Lumby, Claire Opstad, Oscar Olsen, C. Sannem, Helga Hong, and Dorothy Visju Anderson.

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II A 3 c  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1920.

#### THE ART EXHIBIT

The prize of \$50 given by the State Bank of Chicago was awarded to one of our Chicago artists, Sigurd Schou, for his still life, "Pansies".

The prize of \$50 offered by the Norwegian-American Line was given to Gilbert Risvold for his statue of Henrik Ibsen.

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II A 3 c

III B 2

IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 20, 1920.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN ART EXHIBIT

The Swedish Club has for many years had an art exhibit of paintings and sculpture by Swedish-American artists. Now the Norwegian Club, too, has an art exhibit. The chairman of the art committee is John W. Sinding, the painter.

In the exhibit we find oils, pastels, copper and steel etchings, and sculptures.

The following members of the Norwegian Club are on the art committee: E. Basje, B. Bendixen, Emil Bjorn, Dr. H. R. Brevig, Oscar H. Haugan, Einar Kling, J. G. Langfeldt, Carl Moe, Nils Remmen, Charles O. Sethness, Dr. George Torrison, Iva Bishe Waes, and Otto Clausen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II A 3 c

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1920.

THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN ART EXHIBIT

The Chicago Art Institute is now sponsoring the Norwegian-American art exhibit. The prizes for the best work done by the artists range from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. The pictures will be placed on sale after the jury passes on their merit.

With (111) :

II A 3 c  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1920.

### THE GOLD STAR MOTHER

The Norwegian sculptor Sigvald Asbjornsen, completed the tablet for the statue of "The Gold Star Mother." Mr. Asbjornsen's temporary studio is located at the Chicago Historical Society. The statue portrays a woman in life size standing on top of a rock. The figure holds a sword suspended over its head, and grasps the hilt of the sword with both hands. The expression of the face is heroic in its sorrow. A poem was written by Mr. Fred Bentlie, "Dedicated to Mr. Asbjornsen's Gold Star Statue". [The text of the poem is omitted in translation.]

MPA (LL) P. 100.36.75

II A 3  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 1, 1919.

[NORWEGIAN ARTIST]

Dorothy B. Anderson, the well-known Norwegian artist, received the first premium and honorable mention for her painting "Romance," at the art exhibit held in Springfield last week.

Miss Anderson has two paintings on exhibition at the Coliseum this week.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 c  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 23, 1919.

#### THE ALL-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Emil Bjorn has been appointed chairman of the Norwegian Division for Art and Artcraft at the All-American Exposition. Mr. Bjorn states that painters and sculptors can exhibit their work at the Exposition.

CPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 18, 1918.

[NORWEGIAN SCULPTOR]

Gilbert P. Riswold, the creator of the Stephen A. Douglas statue, "The Little Giant," has again been honored, this time by a group of Norwegian-American citizens at the Norwegian Club. President Woodrow Wilson will be given the honor of dedicating the statue at Springfield on October 5. Mr. Riswold was recently paid \$100,000 to make a statue for a wealthy individual. Mr. Riswold is another Norwegian who has done his part in making the name of Old Norway famous.

NORWEGIAN

II A 3 c

Skandinaven, Sept. 22, 1917.

PAINTING BOUGHT

Chicago Norwegian Club decided yesterday to buy the large Hardanger painting by Lars Haukanes, which for about one year has been on exhibition in the club rooms.

RECEIVED  
SEP 23 1917  
CHICAGO



II A 3 c

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, March 5, 1916.

BEN BLESSUM'S EXHIBITION  
A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS IS EXHIBITED  
AT PALETTE & CHISEL CLUB

Ben Blessum is exhibiting a collection of paintings at the Palette & Chisel Club, Atheraeum Bldg., Van Buren and Wabash Avenue. It is a pleasure to know that our Norwegian-American Artist have anything so beautiful. The collection is rich in variation of motives and colors, there is no monotony, every picture is different. It is said, art does not exist for the sake of pleasure alone, but also as an educational means. This collection is of particular educational value; they depict our beautiful fatherland from seashore to mountain highlands, in sunshine and fog, in storm and still; they depict interiors and costumes of years long gone by.

Skandinaven, March 5, 1916.

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Ben Blessum has been in Europe from three to four years. Most of this time he spent in Norway traveling about in the southern and western parts. Saetersdalen seems to have had a particular attraction for him, and he has many paintings from this beautiful valley. It is the first time we have seen such a collection here. In Minneapolis they have a Scandinavian Art Society. Wouldn't it be within its scope to show this collection to our countrymen there?

II A 3 c  
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1913.

EMIL BJORN

Mr. Emil Bjorn has received a great deal of public notice in the last year or so. Critics all agree that he is the only Norwegian artist in Chicago who can compete with the best artists almost anywhere.

His pictures cover a great deal of time in the history of Norway. They are as follows:

Harald Haarfagre [Harold the Fair-haired] at Havrs Fjord, 872

Haakon Den Gode [Haakon the Good] Builds Varder (Defense) on the Cliffs, 942

Ganger Rolf in Normandy, 911

Olav Trygvason Arrives in Norway, 995

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1913.

Leif Erikson Sights Vinland, 1000

Olav Den Hellige (St. Olaf) with his Army at the Battle of Stiklestad, 1030

Magnus Barfot in Ireland, 1103

Sigurd Jorsalfar on His way to the Holy Land, 1109

Haakon Haakonson Is Brought over Doure Cliff to Nidaros, 1205

Snorr Sturlason [Icelandic Historian]

Christian IV. Founds Christiania, 1624

Tordenskjold [an admiral] in Dynkilen, 1716

II A 3 c  
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1913.

Eidsvold /the signing of Norwegian independence/, 1814

Haakon IV. Entering Christiania, 1905

Roald Amundsen at the South Pole, 1911

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1913.

EXHIBITION OF BJORN'S PAINTINGS

An exhibition of the paintings of the internationally famous Norwegian artist, Emil Bjorn, is being held in the classrooms of the Norwegian Club. These pictures will be reproduced on the walls of the schoolrooms and corridors of the Norwegian Children's Home formerly the Norwegian Orphanage. There are fifteen pictures that portray Norway's history from the time of Harald Haarfagre Harald the Fair-Haired to the present day. The pictures, when they appear on the walls at the Home, will be twenty-six inches high, but the length will vary according to the space between doors and windows. The smallest will be about two feet long, the largest a little over twelve feet.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Scandia, Apr. 26, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[ART EXHIBIT]

P. 1- Kimball Hall, 304 S. Dearborn Avenue is the location of a display of art by Lars Hankinses, Norwegian American artist well known throughout Chicago's Norse colony.

The exhibit is comprised of about fifty paintings, the result of a two year stay for study in Norway, and has already been well spoken of in our Chicago dailies.

On Thursday, May 11th, a reception has been arranged in honor of the artist, to be held in the hall that houses Mr. Hankinses' exhibit.

Whether one has or has not seen Norway this group depicting the beauties of the country in both summer and winter cannot but impress and please the observer; there is something so fresh and natural about the scenes that one is involuntarily drawn to them. We have already seen them and intend to visit them again.

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SCANDIA, Mar. 15, 1913.

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NORWEGIAN

[ART EXHIBIT]

Monday through Wednesday were busy days at the Art Institute. The Scandinavian Art Exhibit was being packed and shipped to Boston, Massachusetts. Seventy thousand visited the exhibit during its Chicago stay, and Henrik Lund, in charge of the exhibit, was more than pleased with results. Dr. Leach, secretary for the Scandinavian-American Foundation and the S.A.S., who is greatly interested in art, spoke about the exhibit while here. He stopped off on his way east from Minneapolis, where he has been working in the interest of the two organizations, and for the art exhibit.

In reference to scholarship students from Norway, he informs us that these students will receive an additional \$500 by entering the Minnesota State University.

II A 3 c  
II B 2 g



NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 1, 1913.

[ART EXHIBIT]

Much interest is being shown in the Norwegian Art exhibit, and there is much discussion regarding the merits and demerits of the various paintings. On Sunday afternoon, the Chicago Norske Klub (Chicago Norwegian Club) opened their doors to the colony for a lecture on the exhibit by Dr. Henry Leach. The lecture, supplemented by stereopticon slides was instructive and well received. The absence of commercialized art at the exhibit was heartily commended.

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Scandia, Mar. 1, 1913.



[SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBIT]

(Editorial)

Let one fact be solidly established, once and for all! The Scandinavian Art Exhibit is an outstanding event. It is the most impressive expression to the spirit of Scandinavia ever brought to this country, portraying as it does the highest ideals of a people and their incessant striving for advancement and beauty. Even a person with no knowledge of painting or sculpture cannot visit this exhibit without being impressed by its subtle influence for the better.

The well-known Chicago artist, Henrik Lund, supervises the exhibit; he has been fortunate in obtaining the most advantageous facilities for displaying the various groups of paintings. Many of these require distance as well as proper lighting effects to bring out their real beauty and detail; for example, the painting of the Danish artist, Willumsen, entitled, "Ungdom og Solskin" (Youth and Sunshine), which is a "little" picture measuring 18 feet in width and 12



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NORWEGIAN

feet in height. This picture was first hung on the largest wall of one of the small rooms allotted the exhibit, but upon viewing the painting in such cramped quarters the superintendent of the institute immediately made other arrangements and placed the largest exhibit hall and several other rooms at the disposal of Mr. Lund.

Mr. Lund spoke enthusiastically of the reception accorded the exhibit at Buffalo and Toledo, and predicted an even greater success for the Chicago show.

We were especially impressed with Det Syge Barn (The Sick Child) by Munch. The flaming hair repelled us, but the wax-like transparency of the child's face and the big expressive eyes drew us back to the picture again and again, and we were lost in the beauteous rapture of the picture. Space does not permit recording our impressions of the other pictures; we will only say that it will be well worth-while for all Scandinavians to spend a day or more with them.

Scandia, May 11, 1912.

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NOTES

[BLESSUM TO EUROPE]

Benj. Blessum, artist and teacher, one of the leading members of our Chicago Norwegian colony, is leaving in June to study portrait painting in Germany. Mr. Blessum's works are well-known in the U.S.A. and the Scandinavian countries. Upon completing his studies in Germany, he will spend some time in Norway, where he hopes to paint one or more notable. Mr. Blessum is really talented and we predict his success.

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Scandia, May 11, 1912.

ASBJORNSEN COMPLETES BUST OF FAMOUS  
NORWEGIAN EVANGELIST

NORWEGIAN



Sigvald Asbjornsen, Norwegian-American sculptor of Chicago, has completed a bust, in relief, of Hans Nielsen Hauge, the great Norwegian Evangelist after whom the Hauge Synod of the Norwegian Lutheran church is named.

The monument on which the relief is worked is to be placed on the campus of Concordia College at Moorhead, Minneapolis. The relief has been cast in bronze, is 15 by 20 inches in size, and the monument proper is 22 feet in height.

The unveiling will be a great event in the history of Concordia College, for, aside from the committee, the following guests of honor will be present: J. A. Aasgaard, president of Concordia; Senator Thut Nelson, Congressman Halvor Stenersen; Dr. O. M. Bolman, president of the United Church Seminary, Minneapolis; and Prof. W. H. Aker, Fargo, N. D. Funds for the memorial were donated by Norwegians throughout the U.S.A.

II A 3 c

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 17, 1912.

### NORWEGIAN ART IN CHICAGO

The Norwegian colony has two representatives at the Art Institute this year, and it should be of great interest for us to know what our countrymen are contributing in the field of art.

Emil Bjorn has just completed the "Illinois Landscape". The motif is excellent, and would have been of much greater value if the picture had been larger. One gets the impression that Bjorn started a small picture as a pastime, but as he painted his interest grew until he had worked a lot of pictures into a very small space. But, notwithstanding this, the picture is really fine.

Miss Marie Lokke's pictures are exquisite; they have caused a great deal of comment. We who remember her pictures of Norway's coast also remember how

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 17, 1912.

realistic they were. The pictures that are exhibited today are American--the coast of Maine. They are superb. One can smell the salty ocean as it breaks on the rugged shore of the Maine coast. One can feel the fresh breeze, and hear the thunder of the surf as it breaks on the outer reef. She is, no doubt, an outstanding artist.

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Scandia, Feb. 17, 1912.

[ANNUAL ART EXHIBIT]

Chicago's annual art exhibit is now going on at the Art Institute, and, to judge from reliable comments, it is the best exhibit in many years. This year's show is of special interest to members of Chicago's Norwegian colony because our own favorite son, Emil Bjorn, has a very fine painting on exhibition. This work, which Mr. Bjorn started as a pastime on a half-holiday, is a small Illinois landscape scene. The details of this little corner of nature were so intriguing that he felt impelled to complete the work in spite of the small size of his canvas. The picture is so natural in color and perspective that one is compelled to linger and absorb the beauty of the idyllic spot. The canvas is worthy of reproduction on a much larger scale.

Marie Lokhe's paintings are receiving much deserved attention. Her views of the coast are natural in their coloring and detail. An outstanding picture among her works is one of a beautiful sunset which has attracted more attention than any of the others, and is worthy of all the admiration it receives and more.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 17, 1912.

We urge our people to attend the current exhibit at the Art Institute both for its aesthetic and its educational value.

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Scandia, Feb. 3, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[ART EXHIBIT]

p.5. Mrs. Marie Lokke-Mathiesen, prominent among Norwegian-American artists, especially in Chicago, has during the past summer spent her time in Massachusetts. Mrs. Lokke-Mathiesen has the honor of having no less than seven of her paintings on exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute at present. The paintings are all scenes from the "The Coast of Maine," and are very realistic views of high cliffs, breakers and gigantic waves. So real are the pictures that one can almost hear the roar of the breakers and feel the salty spray as the waves dash against the rock bound coast. This style of painting is to be her specialty, and those of our colony who were born in Norway will enjoy these pictures which remind one so strongly of Norway's rugged coast line. Chicago's Norwegians are especially urged to view these excellent paintings by one of our own artists.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 7, 1911.

DOROTHY ANDERSON

The talented painter, Dorothy Anderson, has opened her art exhibition at her studio, 3314 Wrightwood Avenue.

Miss Anderson paints still life, and her "Flowers" are of the best. She has done one or two marine paintings which have been exhibited at the Art Institute.....She was appointed teacher, some time ago, at the Art Institute.....

Her teachers were Vanderpool, Freer, Charles Francis Brown, and J. C. Carol.....

She received honorable mention on several occasions at the Art Institute.

. . . . .

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Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

EMIL BJORN COMPLETES MASTERPIECE

Emil Bjorn, singer, musician, director, artist, composer, journalist and ever-present in our Norwegian colony, has recently finished what may well be acclaimed his masterpiece in art. The painting, which is six feet by eight, shows the god of old Norwegian mythology, Odin, and Odrerir (the goddess of poetry) guaffing the mead of the gods. The inscription at the bottom of the picture reads, "When Odrerir gave Odin a drink of the priceless mead, he was made cognizant of the wisdom of the Naiads."

The painting was ordered by Dr. Max Henius for the twenty-five-year jubilee of the Brewing Institute, which is to be celebrated this week. On Monday the picture was given a permanent place on the spacious wall of the lobby of the Wahl and Henius Brewing Institute, where hundreds of delegates and visitors to the Brewers' Exhibit have seen and greatly admired it. The picture is an allegorical work and exceptionally well and beautifully done.

II A 3 c

NORWEGIAN

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IV (Danish)

Scandia, Oct. 14, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN ARTIST]

Mr. Emil Bjorn, singer, artist, director, and writer, has just finished another picture. This one measures 6 by 8 feet. The picture portrays Odin at the moment when the goddess of poetry, Odrerir, gives him a horn of the "Mead" that has been brewed for the Gods. Dr. Max Henius [Dane] ordered this picture some time ago. It will hang at the entrance of the Wahl-Henius Institute on Fullerton Avenue.

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NORWEGIAN

II A 3 c  
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Scandia, Dec. 17, 1910.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN ART EXHIBIT

p.4.col.5..... The exhibition of oil paintings by Karl Ouren and water color sketches by Ben Blossum displayed real talent. The large oil painting of Graakallen (Grayman) mountain near Trondhjun, by Ouren, was very well done and accurate as to deal in perspective and coloring; in technique it resembles the works of Thaulow. His smaller canvasses were also good and should meet with a ready sale.

The paintings in water color by Gust Blossum betrayed a decided leaning toward marine effects, sailboats, row boats, steamers and other power propelled craft with brilliant splashes of sunset, a peacefully rippling sea or foaming billows or the drab grays of docks and freighters. His collection involuntarily impresses one with a feeling of commercialism, that is, a feeling that they are done in a hurry with one eye upon their bread and butter value. His sunshines are too brilliant and his grass has a tendency to be too brightly green, (if grass really can become too green) real natural beauty of coloring having been sacrificed in a worship of brilliance.

II A 3 c



NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, February 14, 1905.

[EXHIBIT HALD'S PAINTINGS]

Fridthjof Smith Hald was born in Norway in 1846. He died in Chicago in 1903. Thirty of his paintings are arranged in a private exhibit in the galleries of the Anderson Art Company, 178 South Wabash Avenue. It contains some of the best pictures he ever produced. The exhibit is under the auspices of the Norwegian consul.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 19, 1904.

[RETURNS FROM EUROPE]

C. J. Gulliksen, a Chicago artist, has just returned from Europe. He is a very competent portrait and landscape painter. He has painted Henrik Isben and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. He also painted President McKinley from imagination. McKinley is shown signing the declaration of war against Spain. The picture was called, "The greatest moment in the life of McKinley". It is a masterpiece. Mr. Gulliksen has studied under Mr. K. Bergslien of Norway.



II A 3 c  
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NON-FICTION

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 7, 1901.

SCULPTOR ASBJORNSEN'S LATEST WORK

Sculptor Sigvald Asbjornsen has recently finished his model of a monument for the soldiers of the Southern States, to be erected in Charlotte, North Carolina. The model will shortly be cast in bronze at the American Bronze Works.

People who have seen the model declare it to be unusually fine, and the monument committee in the South has spoken of the statue in a most flattering manner.

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NO. 1111

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 27, 1901.

#### SCULPTOR HONORED

Sculptor Sigvald Asbjornsen, creator of the Leif Ericson monument in Humboldt Park, was surprised on Saturday evening by a group of his friends. The occasion was the sculptor's thirty-fourth birthday.

Speaking on behalf of all the members of the surprise party, Mr. John Ande congratulated the artist, wished him many happy returns of the day, and presented him with a fine Morris chair. Afterward refreshments were served, and a most pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

### NORWEGIAN SCULPTOR FINISHES STATUE

Sculptor Sigvald Asbjornsen has just finished his statue of Colonel William R. Moore, ex-Congressman from Tennessee. Mr. Asbjornsen obtained the contract for this work after competition with a number of other sculptors from various sections of the country. The sketch presented by him was found to be the most satisfactory from every point of view.

Colonel Moore has stayed in Chicago during the modeling, and has expressed his full satisfaction with the work. Mr. Moore is an ex-Congressman from his state, and from the papers in Tennessee it is seen that he has declined the Republican nomination for governor of the state. The nomination was offered to him from all sides in the state.

The statue is considerably larger than natural size, and excels in pure and characteristic lines. The likeness is, according to those who know Mr. Moore personally, as near perfection as possible. The ex-Congressman is presented



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

standing in the position which he used to assume when delivering a public address, and the observer is given a clear impression of the man's personality; everything characteristic of Mr. Moore has been brought out in the statue. The statue was molded in clay Saturday and will be cast in bronze.



II A 3 c

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 21, 1894.

JOHN ANDERSON

Yesterday afternoon the proprietor of Skandinaven, Mr. John Anderson, was presented with a bust of himself made by a young Norwegian sculptor A.S. Bjornson. At five o'clock everyone from cellar to roof walked into the main office, where the editor, Mr. Grevstad, presented Mr. Anderson with the bust as a token of appreciation from his employees. Mr. Anderson thanked them in a few words, and told them he was proud to receive the bust.

II A 3 c  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 24, 1887.

#### HOJBAK THE ARTIST

A picture, painted by Ole Hojbak, is on exhibition at the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago Avenues.

The picture is fifteen feet high and eleven feet wide. This picture is the best that has been exhibited here.





II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

Scandia, Jan. 23, 1926.

SERENITY--SANCTITY

In his reply article, Alfred O. Erickson is good enough to entertain us with a sample of forensic eloquence that comes dangerously near being fustian and claptrap. A couple of "Irish bulls" are notably amusing.

In accusing those wicked Olson sisters of various grave transgressions, he speaks of "the serenity of family ties". One has heard of the sanctity of such ties. In the next line he styles their imitations "sheer mimicry of our language," and hence, condemns them. Why, it is just because they are "sheer mimicry" that they are good, while Mr. Alfred Erickson's sheer nonsense is less good. The word he was hunting for and missed, was probably "travesty".

Striking a heroic attitude, he reminds us of the classical Captain Thraso, or the more recent Jacob von Tyboe. Mr. Erickson assures us of his ability to stand alone. Casting about for an apt quotation to give glamour to his knight-errantry, a misty recollection of something he has heard or read crosses his busy brain.

Scandia, Jan. 23, 1926.

Eureka! Unfortunately, the same looseness that marks his style here plays him another trick. The saying he attributes to Bjornson happens to be a dictum of Dr. Stockmann in Ibsen's "En Folkefjende" [An Enemy of the People].

Such are Alfred O. Erickson's literary qualifications.

He informs us that he has been "deluged" with expressions of praise and approval. He is perhaps in no immediate danger of drowning. But even so, one cannot help regretting that there is so much foolishness among us.

II A 3 d (1)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 16, 1926.

I STAND BY MY GUNS

Editor of Scandia

Dear Sir: Have all spoken who wish to speak? I intended that my discussion should have sufficient teeth to make impressions, and be incapable of two constructions, though the rebuke be ever so harsh. At the same time, it may seem bold for me to claim that I possess as much chivalry and respect for ladies as my opponents, but not at the cost of the stability and elevation of my race, the sanctity of the home, the sublimity of motherhood, the chastity and purity of our language, the serenity of family ties. Ridicule and sheer mimicry of our language are not pleasing to my ears, and I do not seem to be alone in sharing such opinion.

I have been deluged with letters and telephone calls giving praise and approval

Scandia, Jan. 16, 1926.

of my attitude. Much as I appreciate these testimonials, may I say that Alfred O. Erickson needs no assistance; he will finish what he starts unaided. Didn't one Bjornson say: "The biggest man is he who can stand alone"?

Let the sisters employ their talents to something more laudable than poking fun at our race and ridiculing our mode of speech.

Bless us, if this shrill shrieking of the "yack and yenny" harangue is "art," pray slip me "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," instead.

Alfred O. Erickson



II A 3 d (1)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

THE FREAK SISTERS

Editor Scandia:

Dear Sir: In your January 2 issue there appeared an article signed by Alfred O. Erickson which I am not able to ignore. In medical parlance it may be called "a purulent exudate". I felt surprise that it should have found space in your excellent paper. However, I am not going to reply in such terms and spirit as the attack on the Olson sisters. They do not need me for their champion. But to the point: Can it be considered an insult to give, as a part of an entertainment, a sketch or satire in which oddities of speech, dress, or manners of people form a part? If so, how much unpunished insult has been done against many people--the Irish, Dutch, Swedish, Italian, Negro--who is it that has been immune?

If the lecture platform, the concert stage, the drama--yes, even the pulpit--must be denied all semblance of imitation and mimicry along these lines, the



Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

world will grow sadder and more lugubrious. I doubt very much that Mr. Alfred O. Erickson has ever heard much grumbling about the Olson sisters' funny stories. I have heard them several times, in old Norwegian settlements in the Middle West, where nearly every listener had the brogue, and I have heard elderly Norwegian women at the next meeting of the sewing club repeat what they could remember of the high light, and try to reproduce it, saying they wished they could remember more and get it off as the Olson sisters did.

But, allowing that there might be an occasional grouch who felt sore, that gives no one the right to use epithets like "freak sisters," "flippancy," "eager to show off their shapes," etc. The Olson sisters are straight, honest girls of considerable ability, and have many friends.

Here I rest my case. Vituperation and slinging filth is not along my line, and the article has too little merit to entitle it to more than the briefest

II A 3 d (1)  
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

notice.

Yours truly,

Dr. J. S. Johnson.

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

"FAT AND FORTY"

Editor of Scandia

Dear Sir: A more unfair, unjust, and unwarranted attack on our Norwegian "fat and forty" sisters is unimaginable. The ladies in question are two keenly gifted women who, having an uncanny knack of mimicking the quaint dialect of Norwegian-Americans, have evolved a series of amusing sketches. Anyone taking offense at such innocent satire, as these "horrible" examples present, must be "lackink" in any artistic sense or discrimination. The presentations are at all times for entertainment, and if the yokels are to restrain all spontaneous and original effort, excepting that which one can only label propaganda, then the future of all art is indeed dark.

The art of the dialect story or monologue has rather an illustrious past in our theatrical history. Who is not familiar with those famous dialect comedians, Weber and Field? If one or two take offense at their fun, how many

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Scandia, Jan. 9, 1926.

thousands enjoy their efforts. Then there are Vesta Victoria, Harry Sander, and innumerable others.

These sisters are absolutely original in their work, and though their creations are not in any way subtle, one derives much pleasure from them. As to their pulchritude, I know nothing of their attempt at posing as Ziegfeldian beauties.

Many a corner in the hinterland has been lit up by their cheer. Instead of a galopade a la Lydia Pinkham, I would suggest a western lecture tour by Hil, Menchen or Clarence Darrow.

Sincerely yours,  
H. Jacob Zimmerman

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 22, 1923.

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[THE NORWEGIAN THEATER]

The Norwegian Theater will produce Sigurd Ibsen's, "Erindringens Tempel" (The Temple of Memories), with Mrs. Olivia Bakke, Consul Stillesen, and Hiss in the leading roles.

A second play, on which rehearsals have started, Gustav Nielsen's "Pea Familie-Bal" (The Family Ball), will be presented with Miss Bjergsjo and Sigurd Thomle heading the cast.

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 22, 1923.

[THE NORWEGIAN THEATER]

The Norwegian Theater will produce Sigurd Ibsen's, "Erindringens Tempel" (The Temple of Memories), with Mrs. Olivia Bakke, Consul Stillesen, and Hiss in the leading roles.

A second play, on which rehearsals have started, Gustav Nielsen's "Paa Familie-Bal" (The Family Ball), will be presented with Miss Bjergsjo and Sigurd Thomle heading the cast.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 24, 1923.

### THE CHICAGO NORWEGIAN CLUB

The Norwegian Theater of the Norwegian Club will produce dramas in English. Having presented plays in Norwegian for many seasons, the Norwegian Club is following the example of the National Theater in Christiania in inviting noted guest players. The first on the list will be the Henderson Players, the organization of young student players founded and directed since their formation last November by Alfred Henderson. These players returned from Norway last July, fresh from a year's study of our theater methods in Christiania and Bergen. It will be the first time any Scandinavian club in America has had dramatic performances given by Americans in the language of the country, and it speaks volumes for the enterprise and co-operation of the Norwegian Club that it should lead the way in this matter.

Every Norwegian should make a special point of attending on Sunday evening, March 25, at 8 P. M., to see the presentation of "America Passes By," a

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NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, Mar. 24, 1923.

one-act comedy of Chicago life as it is today; "Fancy Free," a one-act satire on modern matrimonial methods; and "The Dear Departed," a domestic comedy of unusual cleverness and human interest. In the last two Mr. Henderson will appear.

The performance will begin at 8 P. M., and will continue until 10:30 P. M., after which there will be dancing. Hans [L. H. Lund] will be present from Scandia and will record his impressions. If the experiment is successful the Henderson Players will appear next month with a new repertoire, and they will close the season with a production of Henrik Ibsen's "Love's Comedy".

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II A 3 d (1)  
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 21, 1920.

ROLF AND BORGNY HAMMER

Rolf Hammer and Borgny Hammer played the title roles in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" and "The Master Builder" last week at the University of Chicago. Our American institutions seem to have become Ibsen conscious. Many of Ibsen's best plays have been produced at the universities and colleges. Here in Chicago we often have the honor of seeing "the two Hammer" in the title roles.

There is no doubt that the popularity of Ibsen has been increased because of the Norwegian Theater in Chicago, especially when the Theater decided to produce Ibsen in English. Borgny Hammer's success at the Chicago Little Theater has also been a factor in Ibsen's increasing popularity. It has been conceded that the Hammer's portrayal of Ibsen's plays is outstanding. The American press has always given these two excellent artists wide publicity.

Madame Hammer has always been spoken of as the Norwegian Sarah Bernhardt. Yes, Madame Hammer's dramatic art can certainly be considered on par with that of Madame Bernhardt.

MPA (111) 5801.30275

II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1920.

IBSEN PRODUCTION

Rolf Hammer and Mrs. Borgny Hammer will play Ibsen compositions twice a week, every Monday and Tuesday evening, at the Mandel Theater [Mandel Hall]. The plays will be given under the auspices of the University of Chicago.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1919.

BJORGVIN DRAMATIC CLUB

Last Sunday the Bjorgvin Dramatic Club produced the farce "En Sondag Paa Amager" (A Sunday at Amager). The cast consisted entirely of professionals.

WPA (111) F1

II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1918.

#### THE CHICAGO NORWEGIAN CLUB

The Norwegian Club recently produced Ibsen's, "The Master Builder". The title role of "Hilda Wangel" was played by Borgny Hammer, and the role of "Solness, the Master Builder" was played by Rolf Hammer. The Hammer couple is building a national prestige.

After Borgny Hammer's success at the Little Theater, she toured the country by request, and appeared in all the larger cities. In most cases, the various Ibsen plays were produced in the English language. Rolf Hammer toured Europe not so long ago, playing his roles in five different languages.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II A 3 d (1)

IV

IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 23, 1916.

THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S THEATRE

"Jeppe Paa Bjerget" (Jeppe on the Mountain) was shown last night at the Norwegian People's Theater, 3211 Armitage Avenue.

The cast was as follows: "Jeppe," Ove Knudsen [Dane]; "Nille," "Jeppe's wife, Mrs. Hanne Knudsen [Dane]"; "Baron Nilus," S. Siqueland, "Jacob" the shoemaker, Carl Guldbrandsen; the valet, O. Jorgensen; "Erik" the footman, E. Gronnsted; first doctor, Harald Leth; second doctor, C. Bergendahl; the foreman, E. Walde; the foreman's wife, Petrine Olsen; first lawyer, E. Bergendal; second lawyer, C. Berg; "Magnus," Borghild Finholt.

As can be seen, the cast was excellent the portrayal of "Jeppe" was, as usual, good, with Ove Knudsen in the title role.

II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 22, 1916.

BORGNY HAMMER

Mrs. Borgny Hammer has appeared in the title role of "Agnete" and in Emile Zola's "Therese Raquin". As we all remember, the role of "Therese Raquin" was played by Sarah Bernhardt the last time the play was produced in Chicago.

Madame Hammer's presentation of this role is almost equal to the portrayal by Betty Nansen and Sarah Bernhardt.

Madame Hammer.....upholds her right to the title of a great tragedienne. With a turn of the hand, a lifting of the head, a sudden look, she tells what others could not express in many words.

Madame Hammer is an artist whose name one would like to see emblazoned in incandescent lights on an electric sign in front of the theater.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Jan. 22, 1916.

In "Hedda Gabler" she outdid any other actress who has ever played that part. Madame Hammer's "Hedda" is a vital creature.....This talented actress makes "Hedda" wonderfully human, wonderfully real, and wonderfully impressive.

The play-actress who does and says catty things for the play-acting value of them vanishes in Madame Hammer's treatment of "Hedda," and in her place moves a suffering weary woman.....There is a whole lesson in Madame Hammer's stage-manner.....so much quiet elegance and easy emphasis do her bearing and her byplay disclose.....

Yes, we as Norwegians are proud of Madame Hammer.

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 7, 1915.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATER

Koht's Norwegian People's Theater will produce "Rosmersholm" for the twenty-fourth time.

Mr. T. Koht has been with the Essanay Motion Picture Company during the fall and winter. The Essanay people have been producing Ibsen lately. Mr. Koht will star in a number of other productions during the coming fall and winter.

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 1, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S THEATER

T. Koht's Norwegian People's Theater will open its season in a few weeks. The company is now rehearsing two plays, "Slaegtningerne" (Relations) and "Pariser Drengen" (Paris Boy). The People's Theater will produce twelve plays during the coming winter.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30. 1

II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 26, 1914.

[NORWEGIAN ACTRESS TO PLAY IBSEN]

Mme. Borgny Hammer will play the lead in "Hedda Gabler" at the Little Theater. This will probably be the first time a professional Norwegian actress has played Ibsen in English.

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II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Revyen, Apr. 25, 1914.

STAGE DEBUT

The popular Norwegian actress, Mrs. Borgny Hammer, will make her debut on the American stage next Tuesday in the title role of Ibsen's drama "Hedda Gabler," at the Little Theatre.

Mrs. Hammer made her stage debut at the age of 17 at the Norwegian National Theatre in Christiania, Norway and was later associated with the Central Theatre of that city.

During her five years in Chicago, she has been the leader of the Norwegian Theatre here, which has presented a large number of modern plays, and rendered many performances of outstanding artistic merit, thanks to Mrs. Hammer's talents both as actress and instructor.

She is at her best in heavy characters and tragedy roles, and it has been

Revyen, Apr. 25, 1914.

her ambition to practice her art in Ibsen dramas on the English-speaking stage, and due to her talent, energy, and fighting spirit, she has now reached this goal in a shorter time than it takes most people to even partially master the English language.

Revyen wishes Mrs. Hammer success in her new and larger sphere of activity, and in her presentation of one of the most remarkable woman characters that Ibsen has created.

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 28, 1914.

BORGNY HAMMER

Mme. Borgny Hammer's debut as an English-speaking artist is and will remain a success.

One of our foremost dramatic clubs, the Playgoers, entertaining in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel, had as their guest of honor our own Norwegian actress Borgny Hammer. The speaker upon introducing her spoke of her as the "Bernhardt of the North," and the audience upon hearing her give H. C. Andersen's touching little story, "The Mother," fully agreed with him.

This searching little symbolic tale was given with rare poetic feeling. Each mood was depicted with that great inexhaustible fund of inner fire which Mme. Hammer possesses to a superlative degree. That it was possible to attain such excellent English speech in so short a time shows her ceaseless striving after perfection. Her success with this cultured audience was very gratifying to Mme. Hammer as well as to her friends.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 28, 1914.

The time is not far distant when Mlle. Hammer can claim as great success as Modjeska Kalich, Nazimova, and a score of others have attained on the American stage after their foreign training. Even in such case she will not forget Norway, for at heart Mlle. Hammer is a true Norwegian.

Besides Mlle. Hammer's reading a very select musical program was offered. Marie Sidenius Zendt sang with rare charm Charpentier's "Depuis Le Jour" from "Louise". Mr. Goldman played some selected violin numbers. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bye, who helped Mlle. Hammer a great deal in her preparation for the American stage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 14, 1914.

### THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

The Chicago Norwegian Theater has just given its thirtieth and last presentation. The Theater under the directorship of Mrs. Borgny Hammer has produced some of the best Norwegian plays.

Now Borgny retires from the Norwegian stage and makes her debut on the English stage in "Hedda Gabler".

We are sure Borgny will make a name for herself.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 d (1)

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 3, 1914.

BORGNY HAMMER

It was a great disappointment to us when we learned that Mrs. Borgny Hammer was retiring from the local Norwegian stage after a futile attempt to interest the public in her plays.

After many years of constant observation of the best on the American stage and a thorough study of the methods of such fine actresses as Mrs. Fiske, Ethel Barrymore, Kalich, and Bernhardt, we find that Mrs. Hammer lacks nothing in technique, emotion, and character delineation. Her forte is tragedy, so well demonstrated in "Agnete".

We wish to express our hope for her great success in her forthcoming appearance in "Hedda Gabler" at Maurice Broune's Little Theater, where they know good art when they see it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Revyen, Sept. 6, 1913.

THEATRE

(Summary)

The Norwegian Theatre opened its season last Sunday with the presentation of Amalie Skram's drama "Agnete," in Bjorgvin's Hall.

In spite of the warm weather the house was filled to capacity, and the very competent actors were generously applauded.

We think that the excellent actress, Mrs. Hammer, played "Agnete" exactly as the author wanted the heroine to be; the young divorcee who ruthlessly disregards conventions in order to live in luxury and comfort, and her consequent disappointments and remorse, were beautifully portrayed by Mrs. Hammer, who actually lived the role, and never lost her hold on the audience.

Revyen, Sept. 6, 1913.

The supporting roles were also in very good hands; we particularly want to mention the company's latest aquisition Mr. Frithjof Werenskjold who showed outstanding ability in his characterization of the sculptor Ulfen, the disillusioned, disappointed, and thoroughly disgusted husband.

In spite of certain shortcomings, the minor roles were well taken care of. A new and commendable innovation was the music between acts, furnished by the pianist Agnes Werenskjold and the violinist Fausta Marillac.



II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 21, 1913.

THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

The performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" presented by the Norwegian Theater under the direction of Mrs. Borgny Hammer was a great success.

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II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 17, 1913.

### THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

For many years, very little has been done to keep Norwegian dramatic art alive. Only a few people have worked--and worked hard--to this end. We should preserve the art because Norway has produced many internationally famous dramatists, and Norwegians in Chicago should take pride in performing this duty.

When the Norwegian professional dramatist, Mrs. Borgny Hammer, came to Chicago from Norway, she immediately established the Norwegian Theater of Chicago. Every season, for the past several years, she has produced a number of successful plays, including the works of Ibsen, Bjornson, Krag, Egge, Edgren-Leffler, and others. We remember her excellent presentations of "Gjengagere" (Ghosts), "A Doll's House," and "Hedda Gabler"; she gave such excellent performances in the title roles of these plays that Bjornson called her Norway's Sarah Bernhardt.

This season she will present a new production, Amalie Skram's "Agnete".

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 17, 1913.

Mrs. Hammer played the title role in this beautiful drama at the National Theater in Norway.

We know Mrs. Borgny Hammer as an artist, as a mother, and as a housewife, and we admire her versatility. She is the mother of six children, and cares for her home, her children, and her husband between rehearsals. She does not say, "My art is my life," but, "My home and my children are my life".

Mrs. Hammer does not need to rehearse her roles; she plays her parts as though she had played them all her life. She feels all the sorrows and joys of her characters. Yet, she is a child. Nature's child, and that is why she is an outstanding actress.

II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 19, 1913.

#### THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

Mrs. Borgny Hammer and Emil Midelfort played the leading roles in last night's presentation of Henrick Ibsen's "Ghosts". The supporting roles were played by Miss Minnie Broten, Hjalmar Clausen, and Julius Madsen.

Ibsen's plays have been well received by the theatergoing public.....The Norwegian Theater will become a permanent institution.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1912.

THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

The Norwegian Theater produced Bjornson's "Geografi og Kjaerlighed" (Geography and Love) for the first time last Thursday. The play is a comedy that will cause the gravest person to laugh.....Rolf Hammer played the role of "Professor Thygesen," and Mrs. Borgny Hammar portrayed "Karen Thygesen".

.....

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 18, 1911.

### THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

The Norwegian Theater has just produced Ibsen's "A Doll House," with Rolf Hammer and Mrs. Borgny Hammer in the title roles.

As usual, the theater was filled to capacity; all available standing room was occupied. Mrs. Hammer played the part of "Nora" true to character. "Attorney Helmer," played by Rolf Hammer, was superb. "Doctor Bank" was portrayed by **Mr.** Bernts, and "Attorney Krogstad" by Mr. Hjalmar Clausen.

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II A 3 d (1)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct.14, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

Mrs. Borgny Hammer will star in Ibsen's, "A Doll's House", to be played at the Norwegian Theater this coming week. Rolf Hammer will take the part of "Bank Director Helmer". Mr. Hjalmar Clausen will take the part of "Krogstad," and Mr. Bernts will play "Dr. Rank".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20215

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

The Norwegian Theater Company has just presented several comedies, everyone of them outstanding both in production and in the perfect artistry of the entire cast.

Rolf Hammer, as "Bellringer Link" in the comedy "Ja," could not be improved on; he sang the humorous songs true to character, with the utmost control and tone.

"The Baby Present", with eleven children in the cast, caused so much applause and laughter that it was decided to present this humorous comedy again next Sunday.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

IV

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 1, 1911.

### NORWEGIAN THEATER AT HULL HOUSE

The Norwegian Theater has been well patronized for several months. As you know, this stock company was organized several months ago, and it has found supporters among the Scandinavians as well as among many other language groups.

.....

The next play to be produced will be Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler". The cast has several well-known artists in the leading roles: Mrs. Borgny Hammer as "Hedda Gabler," Mrs. Jebe as "Mrs. Elvestad," and Miss Ingeborg Rasmussen as "Aunt Julle". Among the male parts we should mention Rolf Hammar as the leading man.

.....

This Theater should be enlarged and extended, because the people of Chicago, judging by their patronage, seem to want it. The plays are produced in both English and Norwegian.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027.

II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 3, 1910.

THE NORWEGIAN THEATER

The Norwegian Theater begins its season with Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler". The professionals in the cast are Emil Middelfart, Borsny Hammer, Ingeborg Rasmussen, Finn Simonsen, and Hjalmar Clausen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Skandinaven, March 15, 1907.

THE WILD DUCK IN CHICAGO  
THE SCENERY ALL NORWEGIAN  
GOOD ACTING AND WELL PATRONIZED

Henrik Isben's play the Wild Duck was produced for the first time in Chicago at McVickers Theatre Tuesday afternoon Jan. 12, 1907, by Wright Lorimer and his company. The first impression one had was, that even if there were many unoccupied seats left, the audience represented people who appreciated high class drams and took an interest in the efforts made by the actors to produce a good play.

Particularly was one's attention called to the typical reproduction of the Norwegian scenery that was almost a copy of the original used at Oslo, Norway.

Mr. Lorimer before he first produced the play at Boston, had visited Norway and made a study of the sceneries and costumes and therefore gave the

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Skandinaven, March 15, 1907.

production a Norwegian background and atmosphere which it otherwise would not have had.

It was a good impression at the opening of the first act, when the orchestra played "Ja vi elsker dette landet", and the national anthem as well as the play itself was met with unlimited applause.

The interest in the play was noticeable from the beginning, and its realism was appreciated. There were several curtain calls for different actors to appear between the acts and the play was strongly applauded.



II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, November 23, 1906.

[STAR IN IBSEN PLAY]

Actor Thallaugh and Miss Folkman starred last night in Henrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" presented at Bjørgvins Hall. It was a pleasure to see and hear a man like Tallaugh play. How beautiful the Norwegian language sounds when spoken with good taste and competency.

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1901.

IBSEN'S "HEDDA GABLER"

(Editorial)

There has been quite a discussion in the Chicago press about Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" as it was produced here in Chicago recently. Now for our opinion.

Henrik Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" was played at Powers' Theater last week for the first time in Chicago by an English-speaking cast. We did not see the performance, but to judge by the newspaper reviews, we lost nothing thereby.

But the reviewers got busy, and the next morning they told all about Ibsen's pessimism and morbid despair, of his lack of moral intent; they referred to the characters in his plays as "bloated wrecks of humanity dripping with slime and corruption"; and they brought in all the other phrases that have been used ninety-nine times before. The critics all agree; they all reveal that they are not any too familiar with Ibsen's works and have probably never tried to

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1901.

understand any of them. It is hardly to the credit of the Chicago critics that not one of them should be able to give an intelligent review of Ibsen's play.

In his last drama, "When We Dead Awake," which he called "an epilogue," Ibsen asked that all his social dramas be judged as a whole; but even without this request students of his plays can see the moral which like a scarlet thread runs through them all.

Ibsen is a satirist; he is paradoxical; it is his right and his privilege to depict his personages as drastically and as forcibly as he chooses. He does not have to draw his characters as he finds them; he may represent them as they would be if they had been let alone to develop as they chose and allowed to foster one predominant characteristic. Many of his personages are classics in their way. And then he has pictured the vices and the passions that rule the people of these days,--greed, lust, ambition,--and has shown how vain all these passions are, and how they all lead to sorrow and remorse and misery and

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1901.

self-destruction, and how the only thing that makes life worth living is love, true love and devotion to the one whom the heart has chosen.

In "Hedda Gabler" the prevailing passion is social ambition. "Hedda" has been educated for society; to shine in society, in her circle, is all that she cares for. Yet in the bottom of her heart there is still a spark of womanhood; she finds her manly ideal in the dissipated but gifted "Eilert Lovberg"; she plays with him, flirts with him, but when he begins to take it seriously, she jilts him and marries "Tessman," whose wealth and influence will insure her a permanent position at the top of the social ladder. But she is cruelly disappointed. "Tessman" loses all that she married him for.

Years afterward she meets "Eilert Lovberg" again, whose better self is gaining the upper hand, thanks to the love of "Thea Elvsted". "Thea" is in every other respect inferior to "Hedda," but she has one thing which "Hedda" has not, and that is the capacity for true love; and "Thea" is making a man of "Lovberg".

ALL, PHOTO 30275



Scandia, Sept. 28, 1901.

Now all the evil instincts in "Hedda" awaken: remorse for her own wasted life, hate, and jealousy; she wants to try her hand and to do more for "Lovberg" than that little thing "Thea". But "Hedda" spoils and ruins everything; with all her gifts she cannot accomplish so much as little "Thea," who has nothing but her love. And "Hedda" finds that she has nothing left but selfish ambition.

This has been Ibsen's reiterated theme, from the time when forty years ago he wrote his great work "Peer Gynt," up to last year, when he wrote his epilogue.

Led by his mad ambition, "Peer Gynt" leaves his home expecting to find the blue flower somewhere. He makes and loses fortunes, becomes a slave-trader in America and an emperor in Africa. Then, when he has grown to be an old man, he returns and meets the woman whom he betrayed and deserted, but who has faithfully been waiting for him in the hovel where he left her. He sinks at her feet and sobs:

"Here was my empire!"

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1901.

And yet with no dissenting voice these critics say that Ibsen has no moral purpose!

We believe that there is no one in Chicago, Norwegian or American, who can play the role of "Hedda Gabler"; that is one of the reasons why Ibsen is not understood.

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II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

II A 3 d (2)  
II A 3 b

Scandia, Jan. 25, 1913.



[FOLK DANCE]

"Modest and unassuming," describes Olav Thorshong, who at present is putting on exhibitions of one of the most strenuous and difficult of folk dances; the Norwegian Hallingdanz, a dance which originated in the Halling Valley in Norway.

The crowning movement of this dance is a combination of a high-jump and a high-kick that in suppleness and height would put our vaudeville high-kickers to shame.

Mr. Thorshong is the national champion of Norway. He bounces into the air like a lively rubber ball, twists and kicks a hat from the end of a stick held high by an assistant, and lands squarely on both feet. He never misses his mark.

He is accompanied by Ole Borge, a young violinist, who is an expert in Norwegian folk-dance music as well as a good performer of Norse descriptive music. Mr. Borge's rendition of "The Girl at The Cradle" and "Tells of St. Thomas," is beautiful.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational and  
Intellectual**

**1. Aesthetic**

**a. Music**

Skandinaven, Oct. 14, 1938.

CONCERT

Under the leadership of Mr. Joel Mossberg, the singing society, "Harmony," gave a concert Saturday evening in Schoenhofen's Hall. The concert opened with "Overture to Martha," played by H. C. Schmidt's Orchestra. Pianist Eugene Lyunggren sang "Caprice Norwegienne," for which he was warmly applauded. Miss Clara Jensen sang Strauss' "Prince Vera" and Hartman's "Cradle Song."

Joel Mossberg, the director sang Schuman's "Grenadierma" and "Den Rode Nase" (The Red Nose).



II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 18, 1931.

CONCERT

The Young People's Luther League and Choral Union have rented the Chicago Stadium for a Concert, next Sunday. The combined Luther Choral Unions will have four thousand adult voices, and one thousand children's voices.

Thirteen Choruses will be represented. They are the following:

Luther College Chorus, Lutheran Choir, Illinois Circuit Choral Union, Arrowhead Circuit Choral Union, Zion Lutheran Choir, Our Savior's Lutheran Choir, Chicago Circuit Choral Union, Pacific Lutheran Choral Union, Milwaukee Choral Union, Eau Claire Circuit Choral Union, Chicago Junior Choral Union, Bethel Lutheran Choir of Wisconsin, and Bethel Lutheran Choir of Minnesota.

II B 1 a

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 12, 1926.

THE SCANDINAVIAN STUDENTS' SINGING SOCIETY

**Last** Tuesday, the Scandinavian Students' Singing Society was organized, by twenty student singers, at the Chicago Norwegian Club. The following well-known men were elected on the executive board: Harry Kellerman, president; Per Wendelbo, first vice-president; Professor Bjornson, second vice-president; S.H.S. Leonard, secretary; J. H. Hille, treasurer; master of ceremonies, Hjalmar Lundquist; librarian, Mr. Boberg.

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Scandia, May 22, 1926.

THE NORWEGIAN SINGERS' LEAGUE

Now comes the seventeenth Landssangerfest [National Song Festival] of the Norwegian Singers' Association of America, under the auspices of the Norwegian Singers' League of Chicago. The Festival will last two days, May 28 and 29. We write ever so often that this or that is the best yet, but every year our singing societies improve in every sense of the word. We must say again, "this is the best." The following program will prove our statement.

Friday May 28.

"Ja Vi Elsker" [Norwegian National Anthem]

The Grand chorus-Fred Wick, Director.

1. "Norwegian Coronation March.....Svendson  
Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, Director

Scandia, May 22, 1926.

2. "I Guds Frie Natur" [In the Open].....Reissiger  
Grand Chorus, Fred Wick, Director.
3. Baritone Solo.....Erik Bye.
4. "Viking Sonner" [Viking Songs].....Moller  
Grand Chorus, I. N. Sodahl, Director.
5. "Den Store Hvide Flok" [The Great White Host].....Grieg  
Grand Chorus--Solo, Erik Bye; F. Wick, Director.
6. "Vikingarne" [The Vikings].....Freiberg  
Grand Chorus--Orchestra--Solo, Erik Bye, F. Wick, Director.
7. "The Bridal Train in Hardanger".....Gries  
Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, Director.

Scandia, May 22, 1926.

8. a) "Violin".....Svendsen.  
b) "Jeg Elsker Dig." [I Love Thee.].....Grieg.  
Madame Theodora Clepp.
9. "Snorre." [Iceland Saga.].....Alfred Paulsen  
Solo, Erik Bye-Alfr. Paulsen, Director
10. a) "Romanza Andalucia.".....Sorresate.  
b) "Norwegian Folk Song".....Ole Bull.  
Violin Solo by Per Bolstad.
11. "Leiv Eiriksson".....Oscar Borg.  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra
- "The Star-Spangled Banner".  
Ensemble and guests

Scandia, May 22, 1926.

Program for Saturday, May 29.

"Ja Vi Elsker" [Norwegian National Anthem].  
Grand Chorus--F. Wick, Director.

1. "Festival March".....Emil Bjorn.  
Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, Director.
2. "Norway".....John Selmer.  
Chicago Norwegian Singers' League.  
Emil Bjorn, Director.
3. Baritone Solo.....Erik Bye.  
Knut Hansen, at the piano.
4. "On the Sea".....Buck.  
Grand Chorus--F. Wick. Director.



Scandia, May 22, 1926.

5. a) "Blaabaerli" [Folk Song].....Grieg.  
b) "Jes Vil ut" [Folk Song].....Elling.  
Madame Theodora Clepp.
6. "King Hake" [The Vikings burial].....Heise.  
Grand Chorus--F. Wick, Director.
7. "Norwegian Suite".....Schytte.  
a) "Bonde Dans" [Peasant Dance]  
b) "Aftentide" [Eventide]  
c) "Rhapsodi".  
Orchestra--Emil Bjorn, Director.
8. a) "Hilsen" [Regards].....Erikson.  
b) "Nokken" [Folk Song].....Kjerulf.  
Chicago Norwegian Women's Chorus.  
Madame Mathilde Huseby, Directress.

Scandia, May 22, 1926.

9. a) "Beautiful Savior".....Fred Wick.  
b) "Jubilati, Amen".....Kjerulf.  
Grand Chorus--F. Wick, Director.
10. a) "Du Gamca, Du Fria" [Swedish hymn].....F.Wick.  
b) "Astri, Ni Astri" [Norwegian Folk Song].....F.Wick.  
Sioux Valley Singers' League--Solo by Christian Dahl.  
Fred Wick Director.
11. a) "Romance".....Svendson.  
b) "Air Norwegienne".....Halvorsen.  
Violin Solo, Per Bolsta, Elna Sundby at piano.
12. "Landkjending" [Landsighting].....Grieg  
Grand Chorus-Solo, Erik Bye-F. Wick, Director.
- "The Star-Spangled Banner" by chorus and audience.

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 3, 1923.

### THE NORWEGIAN SINGERS' LEAGUE

The Norwegian Singers' League has been inactive for quite a long time. The members of the League discussed the possibility of reactivating the organization. The old board of directors was replaced by a new board. Hans Oftedahl presided at the combination banquet and business meeting held at Harmony Hall.

The installation of the new board was accomplished with some speed, in order to get down to business as soon as possible. Julius Jaeger proposed that a Singers' League concert be held in Chicago. This proposal was unanimously accepted. Darrel from the Bjorgoin Singing Society, Forthun from the Norsemen's Singing Society, and Zimmerman from the Norwegian Glee Club wanted the entire concert to be in Norwegian. Otto Clausen, Gus Carlson, and Emil Bjorn are to direct the League.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

IV

IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

### BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society has reached the ripe old age of forty years. As usual, on its anniversary the singers give one of their outstanding concerts, and for those people who worship at the shrine of the god of melody, the concerts are a treat.

Our soloists who appear on the program prove to us time and time again that the Scandinavians not only love music but live in an atmosphere of melody and song. By that we mean that whenever you or I attend affairs given by any one of the many Scandinavian clubs or organizations, we always find some music or song on the program.

The program of Bjorgvin's concert given at Commandery Hall is as follows.

### Fourth Anniversary Program

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

1. a) "War March of the Priests" . . . . . Mendelssohn  
b) Potpourri of Norwegian Folk Melodies  
Professor J. Rode Jacobsen [Dane]
2. a) "Vaarstemning" (In the Mood of Spring) . . . . . Peder Ericksen  
b) In Flanders Fields . . . . . O. M. Oleson  
Bjorgvin Singing Society, Otto Clausen, director
3. a) "Romance" . . . . . Wieniawski  
b) "Waltz" . . . . . Czernowski  
Miss Ebba Frederickson
4. Aria, "O Don Fatale" . . . . . G. Verdi  
Miss Mary Lenander
5. Organ Solo, "Peer Gynt Suite" . . . . . Edward Grieg

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IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

- a) "Morgenstemning" (Morning Mood)
- b) "Aases Death"

Professor J. Rode Jacobsen

- 6. a) "Pinselilje" (Easter Lily) . . . . . Oscar Borg
- b) "Maistrofe" (May Song) . . . . . Oscar Borg

Bjorgvin Singing Society

- 7. a) "Viennese Melody" . . . . . Gaertner-Kreisler
- b) "Saeterjuls Sondag" . . . . . Ole Bull
- c) "Humoresque" . . . . . Tor Aulin

Miss Ebba Frederickson

- 8. a) "Invocation to Eros" . . . . . Kursteiner
- b) "My Love is a Muleteer" . . . . . De Rogers
- c) "Foraarssang" (Spring Song) . . . . . Fini Henriques

Miss Mary Lenander



II B 1 a

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

9. a) "Ved Eremitagen" (At the Hermitage [a park]) . . . . .Guldbrandsen  
b) "Brudafaerden" (The Bridal March) . . . . . Kjerulf  
Bjorgvin Singing Society

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II B 1 a

IV

IV (Danish)

IV (Finnish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 2, 1921.

### THE NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

The Norwegian gave a classical concert last night at the Logan Square Auditorium. The usual music-loving audience attended, plus a lot of new people drawn to the concert because of the excellent program.

The Scandinavian singing societies have become very popular among English-speaking people. In fact, there is a certain competition, not only among the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish singing societies but also among individual singers, who all want to be the best.

The program given by the Glee Club, was as follows:

#### Part One:

1. a) "Ulabrand".....Christian Vendelbord

b) "Erindring" (Remembrance).....Richter

Norwegian Glee Club, Gust Carlson, director

II B 1 a

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NORWEGIAN

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Apr. 2, 1921.

IV (Finnish)

2. "Ballade and Polonaise".....Vieuxtemps

Laura L. Sexton, violinist, and H. J. Zimmermann,  
pianist

3. a) "Jeg Vaelger Mig April" (I Prefer April)...Selmer.

b) "Hvor Skulde Jeg" (Folk Song).....Enna

Christian Mathiesen, tenor, and Dagmar Anderson, pianist

4. a) Baritone Solo "Vort Land" (Our Land).....Alfred Paulsen [Dane]

John Jonassen [Finn]

b) "Molbergs Parade".....Bellman

Norwegian Glee Club, Gust Carlson, director

5. a) "The Lass with the Delicate Air".....Arne

b) "My Lover He Comes on Skis".....Leighter

Miss Magdalene Gallagher, soprano, and Dagmar Anderson, pianist

6. a) "Valse Bleurette".....Drigo

b) "Romance".....Svendsen

Laura L. Sexton, violinist, and H. J. Zimmerman, pianist

II B 1 a

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NORWEGIAN

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Apr. 2, 1921.

IV (Finnish)

7. "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi  
Magdalene Gallagher, soprano, and Christian Mathiesen, tenor

8. Sextet from "Lucia".....Donizetti-Dressler  
Norwegian Glee Club, Gust Carlson, director

II B 1 a  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 27, 1921.

GRIEG MALE CHORUS

The Grieg Male Chorus was organized to sing at benefit concerts to raise money for charitable Norwegian institutions. The Chorus recently gave a concert at the First Lutheran Church, Fullerton Avenue and Ballou Street. The program was as follows:

1. Invocation by Reverend Louis Moe
2. "Te Deum Laudamus" . . . . . Holden  
Tenor solo by John H. Rasmusen; Baritone solo by Joel Mossberg
3. "And the Highway Shall Be Thine" . . . . . Patten  
Edna L. Johnson
4. Overture to "William Tell" . . . . . Rossini  
Professor Alfred Holmes

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 27, 1921.

5. "Is It Enough," from "Elijah" . . . . . Mendelssohn  
Joel Mossberg
6. "Souvenir di Moscow" . . . . . Winiawski  
Mildred Brown
7. a) "Harpesnekken" . . . . . Gabriel Tishendorf  
b) "Medlies from the South" . . . . . Harry Haile Pike  
Grieg Chorus
8. "Cloister Scene" . . . . . Mason  
Professor Alfred Holmes
9. a) "Peace Triumphant" . . . . . Abli Geerish Jones  
b) "The Prayer Perfect" . . . . . Stenson  
Edna L. Johnson

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- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 10. | "Host Andagt" . . . . .                   | .Reisiger   |
|     | Joel Mossberg and Chorus                  |             |
| 11. | Concerto in E b . . . . .                 | .Liszt      |
|     | Clara Anderson, first piano               |             |
|     | Margaret Anderson, second piano           |             |
| 12. | a) "Endnu et Streif" . . . . .            | .Grondahl   |
|     | b) "David's Twenty-third Psalm" . . . . . | .Sjoblom    |
|     | c) "The Blind Ploughman" . . . . .        | .Clarke     |
|     | Joel Mossberg                             |             |
| 13. | a) "On Wings of Song" . . . . .           | Mendelssohn |
|     | b) "Caprice Viennois" . . . . .           | .Kreisler   |
|     | c) "Tamborin Chinois" . . . . .           | .Kreisler   |
|     | Mildred Brown                             |             |
|     | Sylvia Bargman, pianist                   |             |

STAINING

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III C

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 27, 1921.

14. a) "Lead Kindly Light" . . . . . Dudley Buck  
b) "Discovery" . . . . . Edvard Grieg  
Grieg Chorus, Joel Mossberg, soloist
15. Benediction by Reverend Louis Moe

II B 1 a

III C

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 15, 1921.

### THE NATIONAL CHORAL UNION

The National Choral Union of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America was organized in 1917 by several singing societies and church choirs from the three Lutheran Church factions.

The purpose of the Choral Union is to popularize the best church music of all nations, especially the wealth of hymns published by "The Church of the Reformation". The director at present is F. Melius Christiansen. The Choral Union sponsors an annual national singing festival.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 24, 1920.

CHRIST CHURCH

The program of the concert at the Christ Church last night was as follows:

1. a) "Hallelujah Chorus" . . . . . Handel  
b) "Religious March" . . . . . Guilmant  
c) "Grand Chorus in D" . . . . . Guilmant  
Professor J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist
  
2. a) "Behold, I Bring Thee Glad Tidings" . . . . . Stone  
"Sing, O Heavens" . . . . . Tours  
The Choir

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 24, 1920.

IMMANUEL CHURCH

Immanuel Church gave the following Christmas program last night:

1. Prelude: Organ Suite, "The Birth of Christ" . . . . . Malling
  1. "The Shepherds in the Field"
  2. "Three Wise Men of the East"
  3. "Bethlehem"

Miss Clara Jensen
2. Anthem: Room for Jesus . . . . . Sankey  

Choir
3. Anthem: Arise, Shine . . . . . Maker  

Choir
4. Vocal Solo: O, Holy Night. . . . . Adams  

Miss Jennie Anderson

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 24, 1920.

5. Anthem: There Were Shepherds . . . . . Vincent  
Choir

6. Silent Night, Holy Night . . . . . Gruber  
Class of Girls

7. Christmas Postlude . . . . . Lawrence  
Organist, Miss Clara Anderson



II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 21, 1920.

### CHURCH CONCERT

The Bethel Lutheran Church gave a concert at 2501 Humboldt Boulevard last night.

### THE PROGRAM

1. Organ Prelude, "The Two Angels" . . . . .  
Mr. Horstmeier
2. Duet, "Thou Art, O God, the Light" . . . . . Mozart  
Mrs. Louise H. Crum and Mrs. C. J. Primm
3. "Fantasia" . . . . . C. Demarest  
Organ and Piano
4. Anthem: "Holy, Holy, Holy" . . . . . Gounod  
Mrs. Crum and Bethel Choir
5. "Kammenoi-Ostrow" . . . . . Rubinstein  
Organ and Piano

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III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1920.

### MUSIC FESTIVAL

A successful music festival was held yesterday in Christ Church. Math Pedersen's well-known orchestra was featured on the program, and Mr. Pedersen played some cornet solos.

#### The Program

1. Gavotte . . . . . Silas  
Organ
2. Norwegian Potpourri March . . . . . Alfred Paulsen  
Orchestra
3. "The Great Holy City". . . . . Gray  
Choir; tenor solo by Mr. Neuhouse
4. a) "Berceuse". . . . . Jarnfeldt

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 5, 1920.

b) "Invocation". . . . . Guilmant  
Organ

5. Remarks by the Pastor

6. "The Lost Chord". . . . . Sullivan  
Orchestra

7. Violin Solo . . . . . Selected  
Thorleif Tobiassen

8. "Columbia". . . . . Rollinson  
Cornet solo

9. Chorus . . . . . Selected  
Choir

10. "Leif Erikson March". . . . . Math Pedersen  
Orchestra

II B 1 a  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 31, 1920.

### THE NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY

It was decided at the anniversary meeting of the Norwegian Singing Society to name several honorary members. They were as follows: Ole M. Olesen, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Th. Haman, Minneapolis, Minnesota; from Chicago, C. B. Parelius; F. E. Romning, Girard Ellingsen, Oscar H. Haugan, Bernhard Svendsen, and Sigvard Huseby.

Several presentations of the Order of Student Singers were made. They were officially given out by Emil Bjorn, Julius Jaeger, and Dr. Thomas Warloe. The recipients of the order were Otto Clausen, Hans Oftedahl, and Harald Hansen. This decoration is the greatest honor that can befall a Norwegian singer.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1920.

### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Early in June, 1870, a young musician, John G. Lindtner, arrived in Chicago from Norway. He was Norwegian from top to toe, and he said that he "was very proud of his fatherland". In those days Chicago had no Scandinavian turner society. Lindtner called a meeting on August 14, 1870, to discuss organizing a Norwegian singing society.

On September 11, a few days before the first meeting, John Winger joined the group, and on September 25 Hans Nordahl and George Holst became members of the small company that originally organized the Norsemen's Singing Society. [Translator's note: In later years, the chorus was called "The Norwegian Singers".]

Later, on the eve of the first meeting, several other representative and outstanding men of the Norwegian Colony joined. We mention a few, such as Lars Kjolberg, Bernt Olsen, Carl Jensen, Conrad Grimm,

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1920.

IV

Johan Hafsten, Chr. Junge, the society's first president, Chr. Gray, Nils Peter Dahl, Frithjof Dahl, A. C. Christensen, Martin Losby, John Remerson, Hans P. Hansen, Lars G. Bredesen, Thor Thorson, Olaus Olesen, P. Holst, Hans Winger, O. H. Josten, John Lundin, Chr. Paulsen, E. Amundsen, E. Severson, and Christian Tonberg. Nearly every one of these men became active, either socially, politically, or organizationally, in the life of the Norwegian Colony.

Several of the members wanted to call the new society the "Scandinavian Singing Society," but Lindtner, the nationalist, arose and said, "If we do not call the society 'The Norsemen's Singing Society', you may then count me out; and I will organize my own chorus." So the chorus accepted the name.

The first president was Christian Junge. It was decided that the Society should have both active and inactive members. As we see, the first Norwegian singing society was organized on a national basis.



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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1920.

IV

In the latter part of the year 1872 the Society gave its first concert, calling it a serenade for Ole Bull. In 1873, Ole Bull donated fifty dollars to help defray current expenses. In the same year the Society established a library of a thousand volumes.

On August 7, 1874, a well-known singer, J.W. Colberg, was elected director.

The first home of the Society was Kulamina Hall, on Green Street. The quarters were very primitive. They had once been occupied by a saloon, and later by a church. The Society later removed to 107 Milwaukee Avenue, where it remained from 1874 to 1878. From 1878 to 1894 it was located in Erickson Hall, 228-30 Milwaukee Avenue, and in 1894 the Society removed to Normanna Hall, just across the street. Two years later Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, became its headquarters. So for thirty-seven years the Society was on Milwaukee Avenue. In 1911 the Society removed to Wicker Park Hall.

In 1870 the Society had sixty-two members. It was incorporated in 1876.

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1920.

IV

In the winter of 1880 the chorus gave a serenade for Bjornson. The first big concert was given in 1881, in Central Music Hall, and the Society received its first real recognition in the American press.

Below we give a few historical milestones in the history of the Society.

On October 30, 1870, the organization was named "The Norsemen's Singing Society". The first executive board consisted of Chr. Junge, Olaus Olesen, and Carl Jensen. John S. Lindtner was instructor. The hall was at 204 North Desplaines Street, near Milwaukee Avenue. A proposal of affiliation offered by the Scandinavian Workers' Singing Society was voted down.

At the first meeting at Aurora Turner Hall a motion was made and carried that all active members be required to donate twenty-five cents at each meeting to fill the punch bowl. The vote was unanimous. At the following meeting the minutes reported that every member was present, and they emptied the punch bowl.

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1920.

IV

On July 8, 1872, the centennial anniversary of King Harald the Fair-haired was celebrated. Over 5,000 Norwegians attended this celebration.

In 1870 the Society sang in a concert with the Swedes in a serenade for Christian Nilson, under the direction of John S. Svendsen.

In 1876 the Society was part of the international chorus at the formal opening of Humboldt Park.

The following men have functioned as instructors: 1870-1872, John S. Lindtner; 1872-1873, August Vhe [a Swede]; 1874-1899, John W. Colberg; 1900-1903, Kristian Nilsson [a Swede]; 1903-1913, Gustav L. Carlson; 1912-1914, Kristian Nilsson; 1914- , Otto Clausen.

The oldest Norwegian society in America is Nora Lodge No. 1 R. H. K. [Knights of the White Cross]. The oldest singing society in America is

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1920.

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Normanna of La Cross, Wisconsin. Hauman G. Haugan, the Chicago banker, organized it.

Hans Oftedal has written the history of the Society. It is offered for sale by the John Anderson Publishing Company.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1920.

### THE WERENSKJOLD FESTIVAL

A benefit festival was given for the Danish singer Werenskjold at Folkets Hus (the Workers' Lyceum) on Hirsch Street last night. The program was opened with several numbers by the Norsemen's Singing Society, directed by Otto Clausen.

Miss Irma Brynildsen played several numbers on the piano. Dr. Johan Dybdal gave a violin solo. Attorney Lasse Grundeland recited. There were several other distinguished artists on the program.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 14, 1920.

NORWEGIAN SINGERS AT MUNICIPAL PIER

The Civic Music Association of Chicago, in co-operation with the Community Service, has arranged folk concerts to be held at Municipal Pier. The Norwegian Singers' League has been selected to render modern Norwegian music.

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II B 1 a  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1920.

### WHAT THE CRITICS SAY

One of the great surprises of the musical season occurred last night at Orchestra Hall, where the St. Olaf Choir, from the college of the same name, made its first appearance here.

Seldom has a musical organization of its size come into this city with less preliminary heralding. Seldom has there been one that deserved it more, or was more capable of living up to advance enthusiasm. In many ways this was the most interesting choral group that has been heard in Chicago since the Russian choir from New York gave a few concerts in Chicago suburbs some six years ago. When it is considered that the St. Olaf organization is a college choir, and that its personnel changes from year to year by virtue of graduations, its accomplishments are extraordinary.

The program opened when the mixed chorus of some fifty members in vestments, square-shouldered and vigorous looking, marched upon the stage and grouped

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II B 1 a  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1920.

itself on a temporary platform. After a pause the door again opened and Director Christiansen walked rapidly to the center stand, raised his baton, and without pause the singing began.

It always is mystifying how a really expert choir manages to start on key. There was no pianist to strike a preliminary chord; there was nothing visible or audible such as a pitch pipe or tuning fork. All that happened was that the baton fell and the singers began, on the note. And their singing was ~~nothing~~ short of superb. They were well past the youthful immaturity that might reasonably have been expected of a college choir. They were perfectly balanced and flexible; they could raise their voices to a thrilling, exultant shout, or throttle them down to the merest tonal whisper; an eight-part motif presented no more difficulty to them than a passage in unison. They had spirit, they had refinement, and they kept under perfect control.

At that, they were merely a body of ordinarily good individual singers, which

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1920.

makes their total effect more surprising still. There were no astonishing voices among them, none of the unbelievably subterranean basses that made the Russian choir a topic of conversation for weeks afterward. They were just fifty good voices--with four extra good soloists--that had been trained and wrought into the very perfection of style, fine tone, and clear enunciation.

The program was short. Had it not been for two intermissions, there would not have been much more than an hour of singing. There were compositions by Bach, Grieg, Mendelssohn, Johan Kruger, Philip Nicolay, and Grethaninov; traditional melodies of ancient date, Martin Luther's "A Mighty Fortress," an unusually fine "Hosanna" by the director, Mr. Christiansen. All were in English. In conclusion the choir sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and it was an education in how our national air ought to be sung.

The next time the choir sings here it will be better known. It is now starting on a series of about twenty concerts that will carry it from coast to coast. It should sing here again, and when it does the admirers of fine

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1920.

choral singing will miss something if they do not hear it.

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III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1920.

## WHAT THE CRITICS SAY

The Chorus from St. Olaf's College performed at Orchestra Hall last evening. The choir sang with a beauty that was astonishing to those of us who know little of what goes on outside the circle of our own immediate interests. St. Olaf's College is a Lutheran institution, and is, I judge, attended principally by young men and women of Norwegian descent. This Chorus is the regular College choir, subject to the constant change of personnel inevitable in such organizations, and practically all the singers are evidently students. There were about fifty of them, thirty young women and twenty men. But they were all animated by a purpose, and Conductor F. Melius Christiansen is a master of choral training.

The authorities of the Norwegian Lutheran Church felt that it would be desirable for the St. Olaf Chorus to sing in different Lutheran communities as an exemplar of the spirit and practice of singing in the Lutheran Church. It could

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1920.

be a stimulus to singing in other religious communities for them to hear what this Chorus does, and it is to be hoped that as many of them as possible will avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by this tour. The Chorus did not exactly give a concert, at least not in the usual meaning of the word; they sang religious music exclusively, not for the purpose of displaying their technical skill, but to lift their voices in praise. The whole atmosphere of the evening was one of religious fervor.

They do believe, however, that to sing the praises of the Most High calls forth the utmost skill of those chosen because of their special gifts. In their singing nothing was left to chance; everything bespoke the results of the most rigorous routine under the direction of a man who knew how the thing ought to be done. They sang the most difficult music. Bach anthems for double chorus, a Gretchaninov anthem for eight voices, and other numbers of an almost equally taxing character, and all with a precision that was remarkable. In all of these numbers I noticed but one occasion when any of the singers used music. One

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consulted the printed page during one number, otherwise they all sang without a note of music before them. To memorize such music and sing with the certainty they displayed all the evening, tells its own story to those who know anything of music.

Everything was sung without accompaniment, in fact, there was no instrument on the stage and no audible sounding of the pitch. When the time came, Mr. Christiansen gave the sign and the choir began with a solidity of tone most gratifying to the ear. The spirit with which they sang was impressive. The words were vital expressions of their deepest belief. There was no vainglorious display of technical proficiency, but the entire program was an utterance of faith with all the earnestness of youth. It was beautiful.

The training of these singers has given them a technical skill that is extraordinary. In attack, in variation of tone quality and dynamics, and in the finish of the phrases they were equally admirable. It did not seem to me,

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1920.

however, that they had paid quite as much attention to the beauty of resonance as they had to accuracy and balance. The tone was excellent and in many places of great beauty, but there were other places where it seemed as though Mr. Christiansen did not bring from his singers all the tonal beauty of which they were capable. He has them so absolutely under his control that he can do anything with them he chooses, and if he should pay greater attention just to the beauty of the tone he could make this choir unique.

The audience applauded the singing with great warmth, and the singers deserved the highest praise. The Chorus is a remarkable body of singers, and the most practical sort of demonstration of what can be done by a man of genuine power who is given a free hand. There is always the material if the man can be found. Mr. Christiansen is the man. This choir will be a stimulus to singing in the churches wherever it is heard, and it should cause the choral societies to do some hard thinking. It is to be hoped that they will sing here again, for everybody interested in choral singing should have the opportunity of hearing them.

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 9, 1920.

### WHAT THE CRITICS SAY

The Chorus of some fifty voices from St. Olaf's College has finally become known to the public. This choral group has started on an extended concert tour which began in Orchestra Hall last evening. Such exquisite choral singing as that which this highly trained body presented on this occasion stands alone among the many musical achievements heard here over a period of years, and credit must be given to F. Melius Christiansen, the conductor, for the remarkable work he has accomplished with his material.

From occasional solo passages, which stood forth through the evening, it is evident that the voices of the Chorus are all of unusual beauty and perfectly drilled. A tenor, whose vocal quality is not only clear, but of peculiar suavity and beauty; a basso, whose voice is low and ringing; a soprano of crystal brilliance and fineness of tone--these were some of the individual characteristics noticed; but perfect blending, the accuracy of the leading

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 9, 1920.

part, and the precision and tone shading of the entire Chorus, make this organization unique for musical perfection and rhythmic precision.

The St. Olaf singers are all of Norwegian Lutheran parentage though most of them are young Americans, and neither difficulties of counterpoint nor height nor depth of range, hold any terrors for these intrepid vocalists. They attacked the sacred songs, the fugues, and the part songs with fine, clean-cut accent and with pure intonation.

The program consisted of works by Bach, Lindeman, Martin Luther's "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," Grieg, Kroeger, Christiansen, Gretchaninov, and Nicolay. All these selections were sung a capella. It was indeed astonishing to notice the ease and surety with which the choir negotiated the most intricate and difficult compositions.

There is no doubt that the St. Olaf Chorus under their leader, Mr. Christiansen, will meet with enormous success on their coming concert tour.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1920.

ST. OLAF COLLEGE CHORUS

(Editorial)

The concert in Orchestra Hall last night by the St. Olaf Lutheran Chorus attracted a large audience and proved an entertainment of exceptional musical worth and beauty. The choir, which numbers some fifty-two men and women under the leadership of M. Melius Christiansen [composer and well-known musician], comes from St. Olaf's College, and a tour which is to include the principal cities of the east was started with this concert. If the singing offered throughout the tour be of such quality as was that last night, the reputations of both the Chorus and its leader will hold a high place in the choral world.

The Chorus sings exceptionally well. The voices are beautiful in their freedom of emission, their roundness, and their purity, and all seem to possess a



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1920.

suggestion of freshness and outdoorness that involuntarily creates visions of wide plains, huge forests, and clean air. The voices are the singing voices of the Scandinavian, with the tang and freshness that so often distinguish such. And these voices are admirably trained. They are true as a bell and they respond with the same certainty, exactness, and clarity. The tone is capable of the finest graduation, ranging from ringing forte to an exquisitely soft piano, and the soft tone is ever just as pure, just as true as is the loud. The voices blend perfectly, thus making the tonal mass invariably a delight.

Musically and interpretatively, too, the chorus stands on a high level. The diction is such that every word is clearly and easily intelligible, and in the handling of either massed harmonies or in the weaving of polyphonic lines, the singers do exceptional work. The program was purely religious in musical matter, but it nevertheless interested and held the listeners because of the rare manner in which every number was sung.



II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 4, 1920.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

A Grand Sacred Concert was held at the Christ Norwegian Lutheran Church last Friday. J. Rode Jacobsen, the well-known organist, and Mathias Pedersen, the cornet soloist, were the principal performers. The program was as follows:

1.     a) March from "**Sigurd Jorsalfar**".....Grieg  
       b) "In the Morning" from "Peer Gynt".....Grieg  
           J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist
2.     "Praise Ye the Father".....Gounod  
           Christ Church Chorus
3.     Fantasie, "Nearer My God to Thee".....Belstedt  
           M. Pedersen, Violinist  
           J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist
4.     "Palm Branches".....Faure  
           Soprano solo with cornet obligato
5.     "The Morning Star".....Wetterling  
           Christ Church Quartet

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30378

II B 1 a  
III C

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 4, 1920.

6. Prelude to "Lohengrin".....Wagner  
J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist
7. Cornet Solo, with Organ.....Solman  
M. Pedersen
8. "The Holy City".....Adams  
J. G. Jorgenson, Baritone
9. "Te Deum Laudamus" (sung in Latin).....Salter  
Christ Church Choir

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20273

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 1, 1920.

THE ST. OLAF CHORUS

The Norwegian organizations in Chicago have arranged an unusual concert. They have acquired the services of the St. Olaf Chorus, with Professor Christiansen as director. The concert will be held in Orchestra Hall. The program will be as follows:

Part I

"Blessing, Glory, Wisdom and Praise". . . . .	Bach
"Praise to the Lord Almighty" (sung in German). . . . .	Mendelssohn
"Built on the Rock the Church Doth Stand" (sung in Danish).....	Lindemand
"A Mighty Fortress" (sung in Danish). . . . .	Luther

Part II

"Savior of Sinners" (sung in German). . . . .	Mendelssohn
"O Sacred Head Now Wounded" (sung in Norwegian). . . . .	Hassler

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 1, 1920.

"The Word of God" (sung in Norwegian). . . . . Grieg  
"O God Hear My Prayer" (sung in English). . . . . Gretchaninov

Part III

"Dayspring of Eternity" (sung in English). . . . . Freylinghausen  
"Hossana" (sung in Danish). . . . . Christiansen  
"Father Most Holy" (sung in English). . . . . Gruger  
"Wake, Awake for the Night is Flying" (sung in Danish). . . . Nicolay

II B 1 a

III H

IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1919.

### THE NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

The Norwegian Glee Club celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last Sunday.

On April 30, 1889, eight musical Norwegians met at the home of John P. Dahl, 46 Bismarck Court, to discuss the possibility of organizing a new singing society. Among the eight men were J. P. Dahl, Martin Wold, John Neersard, and Robert Korsan. Robert Korsan became the first director. It was first decided that the society should be a double quartet, but in May, 1889, the singing group was increased to 16 voices.

In September 1889, the Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. On December 28 of the same year, it gave its first public concert, at Fribergs Opera House, under the auspices of the Swedish society Iduna.

In 1900 the glee club went on a trip to Norway. In 1903 the club organized

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

III H

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- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1919.

The Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association, which later became The Northwestern Danish-Norwegian Singers' association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Scandia, May 4, 1918.

[SINGING SOCIETIES COMBINE]

The Oselio and the Grieg Singing Societies have combined. This amalgamation has increased the number of active singers and facilitated the formation of a large chorus, a chorus that will, we are sure, make a name for itself.

A concert was given by this group last Sunday at the Logan Square Auditorium. The program was as follows:

1. Selection.....
2. "Farewell to Thee".....Edmond Earle  
United Ladies' chorus, Mathilde Huseby, Director
3. a) "Romance".....Svenson  
b) "Gavotte".....Gossie  
Hjalmar Rabe, Violin; Wilmont Mossberg, Piano
4. a) "Viste Du Vei".....Kjerulf  
b) "Efteraar".....Lange-Muller

Scandia, May 4, 1918.

- c) "Vuggevise".....Per Winge  
d) "Vandring".....Grieg  
Maud Wilson, Mezzo Soprano; Wilmont Mossberg, Piano
5. Orchestra Selection.....
6. a) "Huile".....G. Bechgaard  
b) "Aften Glans".....C. Kunze  
United Ladies' chorus
7. Piano Selection.....  
Wilmont Mossberg
8. a) Morgensang.....Abt  
b) "Merry June".....Charles Vincent  
Columbia Sextet, Asta M. Swanson, Accompanist
9. a) "Solvirkning".....H. Kjerulf  
b) "Sleep Kentucky Babe".....Foster  
Grieg Singing Society
10. a) "Intermezzo".....McFodgen

Scandia, May 4, 1918.

- b) "Pleading".....Edgar
- c) "Pastorale".....Veracine
- d) "Flower Rain".....Lord

Maud Wilson

- 11. "Naar Fjordene Blaaner".....Alfred Paulsen
- United Ladies' chorus

II B 1 a  
IV

Scandinaven, Dec. 9, 1917.

NORWEGIAN

[NEW SONG]

Havet Der Vester (The Ocean out West) is the name of a new song with text and music by Christian Nilson of Chicago. The song has been dedicated to the Norwegian Glee Club of Minneapolis. At the big concert this spring, it will be included in repertoire.

CPA (ILL.) PROJ. 80236

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a  
III B 2  
IV

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Dec. 9, 1917.

SKALD'S CONCERT

A pleasant surprise it was to have an opportunity once more to listen to Skald Singing Society.

Rolf Hammer, the opera soloist, has breathed new life into the club, and it was a singing society very much alive and with an inspiring leader, which last Sunday sang its way straight into the hearts of the audience. Enthusiasm prevailed the whole evening, and the singers were applauded again and again.

Rolf Hammer's brilliant tenor filled the large hall; Ruth Engedahl gave splendid piano accompaniment; Ragna Colfurr's voice was rich and warm, with a professional touch. The concert suggested harmonious unity which promises well for the future.

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a  
II B 1 c(1)

Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

WILL PRESENT FARCE

"Grieg", Ladies Singing Society, will present a one act farce at its card party, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The farce is "The Piano Mover." Place, Wicker Park Hall.

APR 11 1901.30275



II B 1 a

III B 2

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

THE NORWEGIAN SINGERS' ASSOCIATION

The Norwegian Singers' Association gave its great concert Wednesday evening at Logan Square Theatre. The audience filled the theatre fairly well - it was raining, and this fact probably kept many people away; the rain also seemed to blanket the enthusiasm; a less demonstrative audience than Wednesday's would be difficult to find. The applause came as if it cost the audience great exertion to show its appreciation of the program. Anything in this line of 'thunderous applause' was only received by the Norwegian Glee Club, singing "Vortland" (Our Country) by Alfred Paulsen, the composer directing.

The program was very good, and the execution on the whole excellent.

The various choruses participating did so under the leadership of their

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

Skandinaven, Nov.22, 1917.

own directors. As to the united chorus of one hundred and fifty voices, one might have expected a more vigorous and robust performance than was effected. The soloists, Mme Bergljot Aalvud Tillisch, Chr. Mathiesen and Henry Andersen each received their full share of what little applause the public chose to accord the performers.

Ole Bull's original piano had been placed at the disposal by the singing society Bjorgvin. Mrs. Lilly Meyer Johnson rendered the piano accompaniment for most of the songs.

NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
I D 1 b

Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY BUYS LAND.

At the latest meeting of the Norwegian Singing Society, it was resolved unanimously, and with great enthusiasm, to authorize the committee on building to buy land for a building plat, at Fullerton and Fairfield Avenues. A considerable part of the cost of the land has been secured already, and the singers expect to have the remainder ready at an early date.

The Norwegian Singing Society is the oldest and strongest of our singing societies. For a long time it has felt the lack of an owned home. Now since building lots have been secured, the members feel optimistic as to the realization of the greater dream, a home and singing hall of their own.

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 28, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

STUDENT CONCERT

Miss Lindefield's student concert will be given on November 7 in the auditorium of the Norwegian Club, and is sure to be an interesting event. Many of the students are very capable, and only high class music is to be offered. The program offers wide variety, and there is good outside assistance.

.II B 1 a  
III B 2  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 17, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

### GRIEG CONCERT

The Norwegian Ladies' Singing Society, Grieg gave its second great annual concert Sunday October 14. All the seats in the great hall was taken, and the enthusiasm was great. In their beautiful Norwegian national costumes and under the leadership of their director Mrs. S. Huseby the ladies won their public from the very start and earned great applause. The ladies' chorus was ably assisted by a number of soloists, singers and readers, and also a piano soloist. In addition, the Norwegian Glee Club gave two splendid numbers, and the concert ended by the joint execution of a couple of beautiful numbers by the singing societies, "Heimdahl" and "Grieg."

II B 1 a  
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Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1917.

[BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Entertainment offered by Fridthjof Werenskjold at the Humboldt Park Parish House on Saturday attracted an over-crowded house and enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Magda Aas presented some beautiful classical dances; Otto Clausen and Johan Dybdahl, the violinist, both were reaping well deserved applause, and finally Werenskjold came with his stories and declamations, and needless to say, he produced many hearty laughs.

The performance was given for the benefit of a Norwegian artist in Chicago.



II B 1 a  
II D 4

Skandinaven, Sept. 19, 1917.

CONCERT FOR THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Norwegian Singing Society, the Norwegian Sport's Club Music Corps, and the ladies singing society "Grieg," gave a concert for the benefit of the children's home at Edison Park last Sunday. More than one thousand people traveled out to the park to enjoy the concert.

A collection taken for the benefit of the home, and the proceeds from the sale of coffee amounted to about \$200.

II B 1 a

Skandinaven, Sept. 10, 1917.

THE LADIES' CONCERT

The ladies of the Norwegian Club opened the new season with a very successful concert on Saturday evening, September 8. Income from the concert is to go to the ladies' club inventory fund. An unusually versatile musical program of excellent quality was given by Maud Wilson, soprano; Arthur F. Plate, tenor; assisted by Lilly Mejer-Johnson, pianist; and Hjalmar Rabe, violinist. The selections were received with much applause.

The concert was attended by about 150 club members with their ladies and acquaintances after the concert they all went to the club rooms where refreshments were served and the flaming fire in the Peis (fire place) greeted as from home.

Both from the point of view of art and finance the evening was an unqualified success.

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 21, 1917.

### THE SCANDINAVIAN EXHIBIT

During the Scandinavian exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute the house was packed from morning till night, indicating the public appreciation of art. What a grand thing it would be if twenty thousand Scandinavians could meet at Riverview Park on July 29 and listen to the Scandinavian singers, five hundred strong.

Let us call the public attention also to our music and show them, both at home and abroad, that the Scandinavians can work in harmony for any good cause.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 30, 1917.

THE SINGING SOCIETY LARK

The Singing Society "Laerken" [Lark], has changed its name to "The Norwegian Craftsmen's Singing Society". Rolf Hammer will continue as director.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 21, 1917.

THE SINGING SOCIETY BJORGVIN

The 35th anniversary concert of the Singing Society Bjorgvin was better attended this year than last year and the year before.

The Olsen sisters were headlined, and that could be the reason of the success of this concert.

The program was as follows:

"America," sung by the audience.

"Jaegekor" [Hunting Chorus],

The Bjorgvin Singing Society

Piano--"Ballade,"

Alice M. Olsen

Chopin

II B 1 a  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 21, 1917.

"Laugh and the World Laughs with **You**,"

"Deep River,"

"My Love **She** is But a Lassie **yet**,"

Elenora Olsen

Leechman

Buleigh

Hopekirk

"En Bon" [A Prayer],

"Mod Kueld" [At Dusk],

"Folkesang" [Folk Song],

Ethel Olsen

Agathe Gronlund

"Sjomanden" [Jack Tar],

"Serenade,"

The Singing Society Bjorgvin

Wendler

Duet--"Wanderer's Nightsong,"

"Carmena Waltz,"

Elenora and Ethel Olsen

Rubenstein

Wilson

II B 1 a  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 21, 1917.

Tableaux: "The Battle of Bunker Hill,"  
"The Battle of Chickamauga,"  
"The Star-Spangled Banner,"  
"Op Mod De Hoje Fjelde," [In the Highlands],  
Bjorgvin--Emil Bjorn, Director

Tjernagel



II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1916.

THE NORSEMAN'S SINGING SOCIETY

The Norsemen's Singing Society gave a concert last night at Powers' Theater.  
The headliner of the evening was the well-known soprano Madame Charlotte Lund.

II B 1 a  
II A 3 b  
II D 5  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 7, 1916.

THE NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

A benefit concert for the Norwegian Old People's Home was given last night by the Norwegian Glee Club at Wicker Park Hall.

Christian Mathisen's Operatic Quartet was one of the headliners.

II B 1 a

IV

IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 6, 1916.

THE NORWEGIAN SINGERS' LEAGUE

The Norwegian Singers' League gave its annual concert last night at Dania Hall.

The program was as follows:

1. a) Hyrdens "Sondagssang" (The Herder's Sunday Song) Kreutzer  
b) "Serenade" ..... H. A. Moe  
Laerken (Lark) Singing Society, E. Berggren, director and Einar Gundersen,  
Soloist
2. a) "Dans Ropte Fela"..... Heise  
b) "Serenade"..... Wentzel  
Bjorgvin Singing Society, Emil Bjorn, director

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, May 6, 1916.

3. "Allegro Molto ed appassionato"..... Grieg  
Arthur Clausen, violin, and Irma Brynelsen, piano
4. "Den Store Hvide Flok" (The Great White Host)..... Grieg  
Norwegian Singers' League, Emil Bjorn, director, and Bie Marcussen, soloist
5. a) "Hei Hop, Sa Mi Jente" ..... Kremser  
b) "Brumbasken 1 Bumba"..... Grieg  
Norwegian Singers' League, Otto Clausen, director
6. a) "Jeg Vil Fly"..... Borg  
b) "Vort Land" (Our Land)..... Alfred Paulsen  
[Dane]  
Norwegian Singers' League, Alfred Paulsen, director, and Borgum, Soloist
7. a) "La Cinquantaine"..... Gabriel-Marie

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, May 6, 1916.

b) "Cossack Lullaby"..... Jiranek

c) Two Norwegian Dances..... Raebel

A. Clausen, violin, and Irma Brynelsen, piano

8. "Olaf Trygvasson"..... Reissiger

Norwegian Singers' League, Emil Bjorn, director

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Feb. 15, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3024

### NORWEGIAN SINGERS' LEAGUE

After being inactive for a long time Chicago Norwegian Singers League came together for a lively meeting last Sunday in Bjorgvin's Hall. Representatives from the different singing societies of Chicago were present and the atmosphere was full of mirth. The singers are now preparing for the singing festival in Grand Forks, N.D. next July. The occasion for tonight's gathering, was largely to seat the new officers, and to speed up the preliminary work. Songs and speeches and the presence of both Mr. Emil Bjorn and Mr. Alfred Paulsen made for an excellent program.

A letter from Julius Jaeger, president of the Norwegian Singer's League of America, was read, as was a letter from Oscar Haugan, Norwegian Consul at Chicago.

Mr. Haugan expressed his sincere appreciation for the music and songs rendered at the banquet given in his honor at the La Salle Hotel last Monday. After the meeting a luncheon was served.

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 16, 1915.

### THE NORSEMAN'S SINGING SOCIETY

The Norsemen's Singing Society will celebrate its forty-fifth anniversary at Wicker Park Hall next Wednesday at 8 P. M. The "Norsemen" have contributed more than their share to American culture in that they have made the American Nation acquainted with Scandinavian music. The songs of the Northland have won favor with American music-lovers, and when we look at the programs of the various concerts given by the "Norsemen," we can understand why this is the case.

The program for next Wednesday is entirely Scandinavian, except for three composers. We print it below.

1. a) "Fremad" (Forward).....Grieg  
b) "Solnedgang" (Sunset).....Conradi  
Norsemen's Singing Society, Otto Clausen, director
2. a) "Inter Nos".....Alexander  
MacFayden

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Scandia, Oct. 16, 1916.

- b) "A Birthday".....R. H. Woodman  
Mildred Romsdal
3. a) "Quartette in A Minor, Opus 1, Part 1".....J. Svendsen  
b) "Andante Cantabile".....Tschaikowsky  
The String quartet, Arthur Clausen, first violin,  
H. Baehrend Jr., second violin, William Fisher,  
viola, Julius Blakestad, Cello.
4. "Finshaugen".....Palus  
Norsemen's Singing Society
5. Two Violin Solos  
a) "Melancolie".....Leif Halvorsen  
b) "Norwegian Rhapsody".....Gustav F. Lange  
Arthur Clausen
6. a) "Down by the Mill".....Dudley Buck  
b) "A Merry Brown Thrush".....  
c) "When Celia Sings".....Moir  
Vivian Helgeson

Scandia, Oct. 16, 1916.

7. "Trio in F Major, Opus 42".....Gade  
a) Allegro Animato  
b) Allegro Molto vivace  
c) Andantino attacca  
d) Finale allegro con fuoco  
Irma Brynelson, piano, Arthur Clausen, violin, and Julius  
Blakestad, cello
8. a) "I Ensomme Stunder" [In Lonesome Hours].....Ole Bull  
b) "Harpesnekken".....Fischendorff  
The Norsenen and Albert Ottesen, soloist
9. a) "Lilleput".....Her Minge  
b) "Solveigs Song".....Edvard Grieg  
c) "Det Første Møde" (First Meeting).....  
Mildred Romsdal
10. a) "Vaaren" (Springtime).....Edvard Grieg  
b) "Saeterjentens Sondag".....Ole Bull  
The String Quartet

II B 1 a  
IV

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 16, 1916.

11. a) "Landet" (The Land).....Elling  
b) "Ritsch Ratsch!".....Alfred Paulsen  
The Norsemen

APR (11) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

III B 2

I C

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 11, 1915.

THE NORWEGIAN TURNER BAND

The official band of the Norwegian Turners entered a contest here some time ago. We hear now that that it won the contest against quite heavy odds, and so it is the leading band in Chicago today.....

The band was presented with a hand-engraved ivory baton.

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 1, 1915.

THE BJORGVIN SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society has just presented the "Pirates' Chorus" from Verdi's opera "Ernani". This was an outstanding performance.

Now Bjorgvin will produce the operetta "The Bohemian Girl". The players will be Joel Mossberg, C. P. Schultz, Mildred Smith, and Louise Burton.

The entire colony anticipates with pleasure this presentation.

11-1-1915

II B 1 a

II D 5

IV

IV (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1915.

[BENEFIT CONCERT FOR HOME FOR THE AGED]

A concert was held at Wicker Park Hall last Saturday; the proceeds are to go to the Home for the Aged in Norwood Park. All nations were represented in the audience, but the Americans had the largest representation. Mr. Ingram, an elderly well-known gentleman of the Wicker Park district, and owner of the Wicker Park Hall, said to the chairman of the affairs committee: "Step into my office and I will write you out a check to help organize more concerts like this one."

Inga Orner was, as usual, the idol of the evening, and Marie C. Bergersen received unusual applause. Regarding Mr. Gustaf Holmquist [Swede], it is unnecessary to say much about him for everybody knows that he is one of Chicago's best. The concert was well attended, so the Society for the Home for the Aged will be happy when they receive the check tomorrow.

II B 1 a

II D 5

IV

IV (Swedish)

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1915.

Program

1. a) "Berceuse".....Grieg  
b) "Concert Waltz".....Friml  
c) "Marche Militaire".....Schubert-Taussig  
Marie Bergersen, Pianist
2. a) "Ragnhild" )  
b) "Hidden Love" )  
c) "Good Morning" ).....Grieg  
d) "Johanne" )  
Inga Orner, Soprano  
Edgar Nelson, Accompanist
3. a) "Til Mit Hjertes Dronnig".....Grondahl  
b) "Soldatgossen".....Pacius  
c) "In an Old-Fashioned Town".....Quilter  
d) "Recompense".....Hammond  
Gustaf Holmquist, Basso



II B 1 a

II D 5

IV

IV (Swedish)

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1915.

4. a) "Fear Not, Ye O'Israel".....Buck  
b) "Siebel's Song" from "Faust".....Gounod  
Inga Orner, Soprano
5. a) "Romance".....Grunfeld  
b) "Rigoletto," Paraphrase.....Verdi-Liszt  
Marie Bergersen, Pianist
6. a) "Where'er You Walk".....Handel  
b) Prologue to "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo  
Gustaf Holmquist, Basso
7. "Calm as the Night".....Goetz  
Inga Orner and Gustaf Holmquist

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 7, 1915.

### CHURCH CONCERT

An exceptional concert was given in the First Lutheran Church of Logan Square last night. The proceeds of the concert are to be used for the purchase of a pipe organ for the Church. Appearing on the program were the following: the well-known Philharmonic String Quartet; Margaret Anderson and Hazel Rudd; the Mendelssohn Ladies' Quartet; the baritone, Joel Mossberg; and Clara Anderson and Anna Swanson.

1915 (Feb) 7

II B 1 a  
II B 1 a (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 13, 1914.

THE NARRONA STUDENTS' CHORUS

The Narrona Students' Chorus of the Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary gave its first concert of the season at the Emanuel Church last Friday evening.

Program

Part One

1. "In Highland and in Dale" . . . . . Ahnfeldt  
Concert Chorus
2. Bible reading and prayer by Reverend E. Evensen
3. Welcome address by M. S. Haver
4. "We Sing in Sorrow" . . . . . Kremser  
Narrona Students' Chorus
5. "My Redeemer and My Lord" . . . . . Buck  
Esther Nelson

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 13, 1914.

6. "Praise God" . . . . .Wenneberg  
Narraona Students' Chorus

Part Two

7. "All Heavens, Praise" . . . . .Beethoven  
Narraona Students' Chorus
8. "Polonaise in A Flat" . . . . .Chopin  
Anna Ring-Clausen, Pianist
9. "The Great White Host" . . . . .Grieg  
Miss Ella Bergh
10. Recitation, "Lost, and Found" . . . . .  
Reverend H. K. Madsen
11. "The Penitent" . . . . .Waters  
Esther Nelsen
12. "They that Sow in Tears" . . . . .Gould  
Narraona Students' Chorus

WPA 711

II B 1 a

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 13, 1914.

13. "Liebestraum" . . . . . Liszt  
Anna Ring-Clausen
14. "Up, You Saved Hosts" . . . . . Granaham  
Narrona Students' Chorus
15. "Praise Ye, Father" . . . . . Gounod  
Concert Chorus
16. Benediction by Reverend Melvin Olsen

II B 1 a  
III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 8, 1914.

### BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society gave a memorial festival for Bjornstjerne Bjornson. The program consisted of solos and choral singing. At the banquet, Mr. Carlos Ross and Mr. George Kramer spoke in memory of Bjornson. Mr. Jaeger spoke for the homeland. The toastmaster was the well-known singer, Mr. B. Monson.

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 6, 1914.

CONCERT BY CHRIST CHURCH

The Christ Church gave an organ concert last night. The program included the following numbers: "March" by Semmens, "The Nun's Song" by Lefebure-Wely, "Humoresque" and "Silhouette" by Dvorak, and "Prayer Lullaby" and "March Religieuse" by Geaulmants. Reverend Kittelsby gave a short, interesting talk on Lutheran Church music.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 202/3



II B 1 a

### III C

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 4, 1914.

CONCERT BY ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

A concert was given by St. Paul's Lutheran Church last Wednesday. The main number on the program was Longfellow's "The Wreck of the Hesperus," sung by Miss Georgiana Heubner, soprano. Other artists on the program were Mr. Albert Petersen, tenor, and Mr. Henry Highlad, baritone. The Illinois Ladies' Singing Society [Danish] sang several numbers.

WFA (117) 117

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 2, 1914.

CONCERT BY ST. TIMOTHEUS CHURCH

The St. Timotheus Evangelical Lutheran Church gave a concert last night. The following artists appeared on the program: Louis Moe-Petersen; Mrs. T. C. Thompson, pianist; Mrs. Lieungh, pianist; Mrs. Agnes Brauer, soprano; Thor Lieungh, violinist; Mr. P. Eckgren, flutist; and the Norwegian Glee Club.

II B 1 a  
II D 1

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 14, 1914.

CONCERT BY RUTH AID SOCIETY

The Ruth Aid Society gave a concert last evening in the Logan Square Baptist Church. The program was as follows:

1. a) "Valse Triste".....Sibelius
- b) "Marche Hongroise".....Kowalski
- c) "Rondo Capriccio".....Mendelssohn

Clara Anderson

2. a) "Rance".....Svendsen
- b) "Mazurka".....Matinaske
- c) "Serenade".....Drdla
- d) "Hejre Kati".....Musbay

Ollie Finney

3. a) "Tonens Magt".....Reissager
- b) "Thanks, O God, for Thy Word".....Glaser

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 14, 1914.

- |    |                               |              |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| c) | "Spring Song" . . . . .       | Prius Gustaf |
| d) | "Eagle's Wings" . . . . .     | Reiser       |
| e) | "Waves" . . . . .             | Dursner      |
| f) | "Norway, My Norway" . . . . . | Wendelborg   |

The Jubal Choir

- |    |    |   |               |
|----|----|---|---------------|
| 4. | a) | "My Father Watches Over Me" . . . . .     | C. O. Sellers |
|    | b) | "The Bird with a Broken Pinion" . . . . . | C. O. Sellers |

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1914.

CONCERT AT MORELAND CHURCH

The annual concert of the Moreland Lutheran Church, Lawler Avenue and Ferdinand Street, was held last Saturday evening. The pastor's wife, Mrs. Thompson, arranged the concert and appeared on the program. Mrs. Thompson who is a recognized and an accomplished musician, directs both choirs at the Church. Miss Gena Thompson, the pastor's sister, is a graduate of the musical division of the University of Chicago and of the Cunmock School of Music. She also appeared on the program.

The evening's program was as follows:

Part One

1. Concert Overture (Organ) . . . . . Faulkes

Mrs. Agnes Rorbeck Thompson

2. a) "The Burial of Moses" . . . . .  
b) "The Banjo Song" . . . . . Dunbar  
c) "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin" . . . . . Riley

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III C

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1914.

Gena Thompson

3. "Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12" . . . . . Liszt

Agnes Rorbeck Thompson

4. "Father, Keep Us in Thy Care" . . . . . Sullivan-Hodges

Junior Choir

Part Two

5. "The Man in the Shadow" . . . . .

Gena Thompson

6. a) "Prelude in G Major" . . . . . Chopin  
b) "Nocturne in D Flat Major" . . . . . Chopin  
c) Rigoletto . . . . . Verdi-Liszt

II B 1 a  
III C

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1914.

Agnes Rorbeck Thompson

7. a) "Wet Weather Talk" . . . . . Riley  
b) "The Old Clock on the Stairs" . . . . . Longfellow  
c) "The Song of the Chattahoochee" . . . . . Lainer

Gena Thompson

8. "Praise the Lord" . . . . . Randegger

Senior Choir

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 10, 1914.

#### BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society celebrated its thirty-second anniversary last night in Bjorgvin Hall, Artesian Avenue near Fullerton Avenue. The usual festive gathering was present.

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 21, 1914.

### THE NORDLYSET SINGING SOCIETY

The Nordlyset Singing Society held its convention last Monday at Ropp's Hall, California and North Avenues. Nordlyset is one of the oldest and strongest societies in Chicago. Otto Berg, was re-elected president, and all other members of the executive board were retained.

II B 1 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 24, 1914.

### THE NORWEGIAN SINGING FESTIVAL

June 5, 6, and 7 will be red letter days for the Chicago Norwegian colony. On June 5, the great Singing Festival will open, a festival in which singing groups from all over the United States and Canada will participate. There will be a combined chorus of over one thousand voices. Emil Bjorn will be the principal director, and we look forward to the part of the program when he will direct the combined choruses.

#### Concert Program Friday, June 5, 1914

1. "Norwegian Coronation March".....Svendsen  
Orchestra, Anton Pedersen, Director
2. Fane Vagt.....Olsen  
Chorus, Emil Bjorn, Director
3. Aria from "Elijah".....Mendelssohn  
Carten T. Noll, Tenor

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II B 1 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 24, 1914.

4. "Home from Afar".....Mendelberg  
Norsemen's Chorus, Milwaukee, Ole Holm, Director
5. "The Light of Melody".....Alfred Paulsen  
Grand Chorus, E. Bursum, Soloist, A. Paulsen, Director
6. Aria from "Faust".....Gounod  
Inga Orner, Metropolitan Opera Star, Soprano
7. "Norrona Ballad" from "Ligurd Jorsolfar"....Grieg  
Chorus and Orchestra, E. Bursum, Soloist, Emil Bjorn,  
Director
8. "Festival March".....Halvorsen  
Orchestra, A. Pedersen, Director
9. "Viking Sons".....Moller  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, Director
10. "Spinning Song".....Wagner-Liszt  
Esther Erhart Moll, Pianist
11. "Olaf Trygvarson".....Reissiger  
Chicago Norwegian Singer's League, Emil Bjorn, Director

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II B 1 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 24, 1914.

12. a) "Kyria at Lea".....Dunner  
b) "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes".....Johnson  
Normania Chorus, Duluth, Donna Alphin Flaaten, Soloist,  
Jens Flaaten, Director
13. "Vårde".....Hærklon  
Grand Chorus, Otto Clausen, Soloist, Emil Bjorn, Director
14. a) "Johanne".....Grieg  
b) "Husker du i Høst".....Reise  
c) "Mod Kvæld".....Grøndahl  
Inga Orner, Soprano
15. "Landkjending".....Grieg  
Grand Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ, Otto Clausen, Soloist,  
Alfred Paulsen, Organist, Emil Bjorn, Director

Saturday, June 6, 1914

1. "March Solennelle".....Alfred Paulsen  
Orchestra, Alfred Paulsen, Director

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II B 1 a

II B 1 c (3)

IV

- 4 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 24, 1914.

2. "Jeg Vil Vaege Mit Land".....Tischendorff  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, Director
3. a) "En Svane".....Grieg  
b) "I Hear You Calling".....Marshall  
Jarsten T. Woll, Tenor, Esther Erhart Woll, Accompanist
4. "Norrønemaal".....Alfred Paulsen  
Chicago Norway Jubilee Chorus, Emil Bjorn, Director
5. "Vaar".....Lis  
Norsemen's Chorus, Minneapolis, Erik Gulie, Director
6. "Maar Fjordens Flaaner".....Alfred Paulsen  
Grand Chorus, Alfred Paulsen, Director
7. Aria from "Romeo and Juliet".....Gounod  
Inga Orner, Soprano, Lilly Meyer, Accompanist
8. "Konge Kvadet".....Grieg  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, L. Pursum, Soloist, Emil  
Bjorn, Director
9. "Ifjol Gjet E Gjeiti".....Svendesen  
String Orchestra, Anton Pedersen, Director

WPA 11-11-11 VdA  
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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 24, 1914.

10. "I Guds Fri Natur".....Reissiger  
Male Chorus, Emil Bjorn, Director
11. "Flederman-Talzer", Paraphrase.....Straus-Schutt  
Esther Erhart Woll, Pianist
12. a) "Sidste Reis".....Alnes  
b) "Norway, Ly Norway".....Lindtner  
Otto Clausen, Baritone, Irma Brynelsen, Accompanist
13. "Den Store Hvide Flok".....Grieg  
Grand Chorus, C. T. Woll, Soloist, Emil Bjorn, Director
14. a) "Jeg Reiste En Deilig Sommerkjeld".....Grieg  
b) "Solveig's Song".....Kloed  
c) "O, Ola, Ola".....Arlberg  
Inga Orner, Soprano
15. "Laud-Kjending".....Grieg  
Grand Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ, Otto Clausen, Soloist,  
Alfred Paulsen, Organist, Emil Bjorn, Director



II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF MAY

As usual, this great day, will be celebrated with festivals, concerts, and church gatherings.

Two great concerts will be given at Orchestra Hall under the auspices of the Norwegian Singers' League, one on the 5th of June and the other on the 6th.

The program on the 5th will be as follows:

1. "Norwegian Coronation March" . . . . . Svendsen  
Orchestra, Anton Pedersen, director
2. "Fanevagt" (Color Guard) . . . . . Ole Olesen  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

3. Tenor Solo, Aria from "Elijah" . . . . . Mendelssohn  
Carsten Theodor Woll
4. "The Home coming" . . . . . Wendel Borg  
Milwaukee Norseman Singers, Ole Holm, director
5. "The Song" . . . . . Alfred Paulsen [Danish]  
Grand Chorus, Alfred Paulsen, director, and E. Borsum
6. Soprano Solo, Aria from "Faust" . . . . . Gounod  
Inga Ornor
7. "Norrnakvad" (The Norseman) . . . . . Grieg  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, director, and E. Borsum
8. "Festival March" . . . . . Halvorsen  
Orchestra, Matthew Pedersen, director

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

9. "Viking Sonner" (Sons of Vikings) . . . . . Moller  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director
10. Piano Solo, "Spinning Song" . . . . . Wagner-Liszt  
Esther Erhart Woll
11. "Olaf Trygvasson" . . . . . F. A. Reissiger  
Chicago Norwegian Singers' League, Emil Bjorn, director
12. a) "Kyrie at Sea" . . . . . Dvrrner  
b) "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" . . . . .  
Duluth Normanna Chorus, Jens Flaaten, director, and  
Donna Alphin Flaaten
13. "Varde" (The Beacon) . . . . . Haarklov  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director, and Otto Clausen

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

14. a) Soprano Solo, "Johanne" . . . . . Grieg  
b) Soprano Solo, "Husker Du I Host" (In Autumn Do You Remember). . Heise  
c) Soprano Solo, "Mot Kveld" (Toward Dusk) . . . . . Grondahl  
Inga Orner
15. "Landkjending" (Landfall) . . . . . Grieg  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, director, Alfred  
Paulsen, organist, and Otto Clausen, soloist

The program for June 6 will be as follows:

1. "March Solennelle" . . . . . Alfred Paulsen  
Orchestra, Alfred Paulsen, director
2. "Jeg Vil Vaerge Mit Land" (I'll Defend My Country) . . . . Tischendorff  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director

II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

3. a) Tenor Solo, "En Svane" (A Swan) . . . . . Grieg  
b) Tenor Solo, "I Hear You Calling Me" . . . . . Marshall  
Carsten T. Woll
4. "Norrnamaal" (The Norse Tongue) . . . . . Alfred Paulsen  
Chicago Norway Jubilee Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director
5. "Vaar" (Spring) . . . . . Sigurd Lie  
The Minneapolis Norsemen, Eric Oulie, director
6. "Naar Fjordene Blaaner" (When the Fjords Are Blue). . . Alfred Paulsen  
Grand Chorus, Alfred Paulsen, director
7. Aria from "Romeo and Juliet" . . . . . Gounod  
Inga Orner
8. "Kongekvadet" (To The King) . . . . . Grieg  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, director, and E. Borsum

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

- 6 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

9. "Ifjol Glet E Gleiti" (Folk Song) . . . . . Svendsen  
String Orchestra, Anton Pedersen, director
10. "I Guds Fri Natur" (In God's Free Nature) . . . . . Reissiger  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director
11. Piano Solo, "Felder Mans Walzer, Paraphrase . . . . . Strauss-Schutt  
Esther Erhart Woll
12. a) Baritone Solo, "Sidste Reise" (Last Journey) . . . . . Alnes  
b) Baritone Solo, Norge, Mit Norge" (Norway, My Norway). Undtner  
Otto Clausen
13. "Den Store Hvide Flok" (The Great White Host) . . . . . Grieg  
Grand Chorus, Emil Bjorn, director, and Carsten, T. Woll

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
IV

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 23, 1914.

14. a) "Jeg Reiste En Deilig Sommerkveld" . . . . . Grieg  
b) "Solveig" . . . . . Kloed  
c) Soprano Solo, "Aa, Ola, Ola" (Oh, Ole, Ole) . . . . . Aalberg  
Inga Orner
15. "Landkjending" (Landfall) . . . . . Grieg  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Emil Bjorn, director,  
Alfred Paulsen, organist, and  
Otto Clausen, soloist.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275



II B 1 a  
IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 2, 1914.

CONCERT BY NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

The Norwegian Glee Club, under the direction of Alfred Paulsen [Dane] gave an excellent concert last night in Wicker Park Hall. The usual first-class program was presented.

II B 1 a  
II D 5

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1914.

BENEFIT CONCERT

The Nordraak Male Chorus gave a benefit concert at the Trinity Church last evening. Proceeds are to go to the Bethesda Home for the Aged.

WPA (III) Project

II B 1 a

IV

II B 1 a (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1914.

CONCERT AT BJORGVIN HALL

Four singing groups, the Magneten and Laerken Choruses [Danish], and the Voss and Vasa Choruses [Norwegian], gave a successful concert last night at Bjorgvin Hall. The combined choruses were directed by C. G. Berggren.

II B 1 a

II D 5

IV

IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 11, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The annual benefit concert given for the Old People's Home was held last Sunday. Several new singers appeared on the musical horizon, every one of them worthy of mention.

The program was as follows:

1. a) "In the Open".....Reissiger  
b) "Eventide".....Schaefer  
Norsemen's Singing Society Emil Bjorn, director
2. a) Solo, "Madrigal".....Harris  
b) Solo, "The Man in the Moon".....Schaefer  
c) Solo, "An Open Secret".....Woodmen  
Mme. Ragna Linne

II B 1 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

II D 5

IV

Scandia, Apr. 11, 1914.

IV (Danish)

3. a) Solo, "Springtime".....Grieg  
b) Solo, "Salute, Ladies".....Grieg  
Ole Holm, tenor
4. a) Violin Solo, "Chanson".....Vitali  
b) Violin Solo, Caprice in C minor.....Thomsen  
Arthur E. Uhe
5. Reading.....Selected  
Miss Minnie Broten
6. a) "Naar Fjordene Blaaser.....Alfred Paulsen /Dane/  
b) "The Great White Host".....Grieg  
The Norsemen and Ole Holm
7. a) Solo, "Meeting".....Grieg  
b) Solo, Song from "Fortuna".....Signe Lund

II B 1 a

II D 5

IV

IV (Danish)

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 11, 1914.

c) Solo, Folksong.....August Enna  
          mme. Ragna **Linne**

8. Aria from "The queen of Sheba".....Gounod  
          Ole Holm, tenor

9. a) Violin Solo, "Air on the G-string".....Bach  
      b) Violin Solo, Preludium and Allegro.....Kreisler  
          Arthur E. Uhe

II B 1 a

II B 1 a (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1914.

CONCERT BY NORRONA CHORUS

The Norrona Student Chorus of the Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary gave a very successful concert last Thursday evening at the Immanuel Church. The director, T. J. Smith, and the seventeen young students in the chorus, proved themselves to be singers of high standing. The program was unusual; it could almost be called an international program. The last two numbers on the program were "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love the Land that Towers), the Norwegian national anthem, and "America".



II B 1 a

III H

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 13, 1913.

BJORNSON MEMORIAL

A memorial meeting to commemorate Bjorn Stjerne Bjornson was held in Bjorgvin Hall last night. The piano once used by Ole Bull and presented to the Bjorgvin Singing Society was used at this festival for the first time since Bjorgvin acquired it.

The musical part of the program was as follows:

1. a) "Ja Vi Elsker Landet" (Yes, We Love the Land). . . . . Nordraak  
b) "Hunters Chorus" from "Marie Stuart" . . . . . Bjornson  
The Norwegian Singers' League, Emil Bjorn, director
2. Prologue . . . . . Oscar Gunderson
3. Sonata in E. . . . . Grieg

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

III H

IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 13, 1913.

4. a) "The Princess" . . . . . Grieg  
b) "On the Heights" . . . . . Heise  
c) "Ingrid's Ballad" . . . . . Kjerulf  
Ragna Linne
5. Bergliot . . . . . Bjornson  
Gudrun Thorne Thomsen
6. a) "Jeg Vil Vaerge Mit Land" (I'll Defend My Country) . . . . . Tischendorff  
b) Address . . . . . Dr. Tomas Warloe  
c) Solo, "Music Is Light" . . . . . Alfred Paulsen  
[Joel Mossberg]
7. Violin Solo, "Rondo Capriccioso" . . . . . Saint-Saens  
George Bass

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33273

II B 1 a  
III H  
IV

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 13, 1913.

- |     |    |                                       |           |
|-----|----|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 8.  | a) | Solo, "Do You Love Me" . . . . .      | Johansen  |
|     | b) | Solo, "Norwegian Love Song" . . . . . | Leighter  |
|     |    | Joel Mossberg                         |           |
| 9.  | a) | Solo, "My Love and I" . . . . .       | McDowick  |
|     | b) | Solo, "I Love April" . . . . .        | Selmer    |
|     |    | Ragna Linne                           |           |
| 10. | a) | Violin Solo, "Deep River" . . . . .   | Taylor    |
|     | b) | Violin Solo, "En Bateau" . . . . .    | De Bussy  |
|     |    | George Bass                           |           |
| 11. | a) | Solo, "Olaf Trygvasson" . . . . .     | Reissiger |
|     | b) | Solo, "Norronea Ballad" . . . . .     | Grieg     |
|     |    | Joel Mossberg                         |           |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 30, 1913.

### CHURCH CONCERT

The Christ Church arranged an excellent concert last evening. The program was as follows:

1. March from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" . . . . . Grieg  
Professor J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist
2. a) "National Echoes" . . . . .  
b) "It is Well" . . . . . Bliss  
Church Quartette
3. Address by Reverend J. H. Meyer: "The Church Windows"
4. Violin solos:
  - a) "Serenade" . . . . . Dadla
  - b) "Berceuse" . . . . . Godard
  - c) Legende . . . . . Wieniawski

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30075

II B 1 a  
III C

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 30, 1913.

Professor Edvard Jensen

5. "Toccata and Fugue in D Minor." . . . . . Bach  
Professor J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist
6. a) "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" . . . . . Handel  
b) "O, How Shall I Receive Thee" . . . . . Bach  
Choir
7. Address by Senator John Waage
8. "Pomp and Circumstance" . . . . . Elgar  
J. Rode Jacobsen, Organist

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30075

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1913.

CONCERT BY IMMANUEL CHURCH CHOIR

The choir of the Immanuel Church, Maplewood Avenue and Cherry Place, gave a concert last night. The program was as follows:

Part One

1. Organ Prelude, "Bell Rondo".....Morando  
E. V. Youngberg
2. Invocation by Reverend J. N. Walstead
3. Anthem, "Praise the Lord".....Randegger  
Immanuel Church Choir
4. a) "To Spring".....Grieg  
b) "Saeterjentens Sondag".....Bull  
"Mazurka".....Arlin  
John Dybdahl, violinist
5. "Salva Regina".....Dan  
Mrs. Louise Mae Petersen, soprano

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1913.

6. a) "Grand Chorus".....Guilmant  
b) "Aria" (Suite in D Major).....Bach  
E. V. Youngberg, organist  
7. Reading, "Just As the Moon Rose".....  
Martha Meyer  
8. "Who Shall Be Fleetest?".....  
Rebecca Ladies' Chorus; Mrs. Louise Mae  
Petersen, soloist  
9. "Valse".....Moszkowski  
Sarah Bjorseth, pianist  
10. Address by Reverend J. N. Walstead

Part Two

11. a) "An Autumn Sketch".....Bremer  
b) "Berceuse".....Dickenson  
F. P. Johonson, organist  
12. "Water Lilies".....Linders  
Immanuel Church Choir



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1913.

13. Reading, "The Shoe Shop".....  
Martha Meyer
14. a) "God's Temple".....Brown  
b) "I Come to Thee".....Ruma  
Mrs. Louise Mae Petersen, soprano
15. "Legende".....Wieniawski  
John Dybdahl, violinist
16. Vocal Solo.....Selected  
Fred Bartell, baritone
17. "Hear My Prayer".....Mendelssohn  
Immanuel Church Choir
18. "Hosanna"....."Waaks  
E. V. Youngberg, organist

II B 1 a

I E

IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 12, 1913.

[THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETY]

The Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society held its regular fall concert last Saturday at Wicker Park Hall. The following artists and organizations appeared on the program: Miss Irma Brynson, pianist; Andrew Ratzer, violinist; the Danish Workers Singing Society, under the direction of Rolf Hammer; the German Socialist Singers League; and Lawson's Orchestra.

Robert Korsang sang "Sangen Har Lysning" (The Light of Song), "Loversring" (Spring Buds), and, as usual, the "Marseillaise". Rolf Hammer and the Danish Workers Singing Society sang the well-known "Arbeiter Marsch" and the "Socialist March".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1913.

### MEMORIAL CONCERT

A concert was given last night at the Wicker Park Hall, the proceeds of which will be used to erect a monument over the grave of Professor John M. Colberg, the well-known Norwegian musician and director. When the committee asked the agent at Wicker Park Hall what the rental of the Hall would be, the answer was, "Not a cent!" All the printing and advertising were donated, and all the artists offered their services without charge.

Madame Ragna Linne is so well-known that she need not be discussed; Miss Adelheid Jelterding, mezzo-soprano, is also very well known. The Swede, Gustav Holmquist, also offered his assistance. The Norwegian Singers' League and several individual choruses contributed their services.

### Program

1. a) Overture to "Raymond" . . . . . Thomas
- b) Cornet solo, "The Holy City" . . . . . Adams

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1913.

1. Pedersen and Orchestra
2. "Varde" . . . . . Haarklon  
Norsemen's Singing Society; Albert Ottesen, soloist  
Christian Nilsson, director
3. a) "Hear Me, Ye Wind and Waves" . . . . . Mandel  
b) "Serenade" . . . . . Bartok  
Gustav Holmquist, basso; Lilly Meyer, accompanist
4. a) "All for You" . . . . . Hadelot  
b) "What's in the Air Today" . . . . . Eden  
Adelheid Molterding, soprano; Mary Simmons, accompanist
5. a) "Norway" . . . . . Selmer  
b) "Fanevagt" . . . . . Olsen  
Bjorgvin Singing Society; Emil Bjorn, director
6. a) "Ah, Love But a Day" . . . . . Beach  
b) "Love in the Wind" . . . . . McFayden  
Madame Ragna Linne; soprano, Lilly Meyer, accompanist
7. a) "Skoven har Svale" . . . . . Grondahl  
b) "Tonernes Magt" . . . . . Borg  
Norwegian Glee Club; Alfred Paulsen, director

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1913.

14. "Olaf Trygvason" . . . . . Reissiger  
Norwegian Singers' League of Chicago; Alfred Paulsen, director  
Tableau: Grieg, Bjornson, Ole Bull, and Ibsen

Carl Gulbrandsen

II B 1 a  
III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1913.

### BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

Last night the Bjorgvin Singing Society held its first concert in the newly remodelled Bjorgvin Hall. Ole Bull's relatives had presented the Society with a piano that had once belonged to Ole Bull himself, and at the concert Mr. Chris Olsen, Bjorgvin's president, thanked Mrs. Bull and the rest of Bull's relatives for the gift. Of course, someone spoke for Bergen, and "Ja vi Elsker Pette Landet" was sung by the Chorus. [The majority of the members of Bjorgvin were born in or had lived in Bergen; Ole Bull also came from Bergen. The Bjorvin Singing Society is sometimes called the "Bergenser Club".]

MSA (44-1) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1913.

### SINGING CONTEST

The Norwegian Glee Club won second place at the International Singers' Congress last Monday, Labor Day. Fifteen singing societies participated, representing eight different nationalities. The Richard Wagner Maennchor, a German chorus, won the first prize, and the Danish Workers' Singing Society was third.

More than twenty thousand people attended this festival. We should have more of these international get-togethers. Alfred Paulsen [Dane] directed the Norwegian Glee Club, and he was, as usual, the outstanding director of the entire group.

WPA (LIT.) 1.001.322/5



II B 1 a  
III B 2

NORWEGIAN

Revyen, Sept. 6, 1913.

### CONCERT

The Norwegian Singer's League will give an open-air concert tomorrow in Riverview Park Grove. The league includes the Norwegian Glee Club, Norwegian Singers' Society Bjorgvin, the Larch, and the Norske Klub's Singing Society. In addition, the Singing Society Harmonien, directed Emil Biorn, will participate.

A large and festively decorated printed program entitled "Laata" has been issued for the occasion.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 25, 1913.

[PRESENTATION OF BJORNSON DRAMA]

The Norwegian Singing Society recently produced Bjornson's five-act folk drama, "Sigurd Jorsalfar," at Wicker Park Hall. The Society's sixty active singers had rehearsed under the direction of Thorwald Koht for the past two months. The historically accurate costumes and scenery were designed by Mr. Koht. This drama is considered one of the most difficult to produce, but the singers gave one of the best performances that Chicago has ever seen.

[The plot and cast of characters of this play have been omitted in translation.]

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1913.

### CHURCH CONCERT

The Nordraak Norwegian Lutheran Male Chorus gave a concert last night in the Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church. Although the Chorus is less than a year old, it is recognized as one of the best. The invocation was given by Reverend E. E. Tiller, and the following program was presented:

1. "Festival Prelude" . . . . . Paulsen  
Alfred Paulsen, Organist
2. "Zion's Watcher" . . . . . Nicolai  
Nordraak Chorus; J. H. Rasmussen, Director
3. Concert Etude . . . . . Mac [sic]  
Clara Anderson, Pianist
4. a) "Spring Breezes" . . . . . Laurin

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1913.

- b) "Vaggen" . . . . . Laurin  
Georgia Carlson, Contralto  
Esther Anderson, Accompanist
5. "Legende" . . . . . Bóhm  
Johan Dybdal, Violinist  
Clara Anderson, Accompanist
6. a) "Hvur Sógt" . . . . . Conradi  
b) "Hymn" . . . . . Durnes  
Nordraak Chorus
7. "Offertoire" . . . . . Read  
Alfred Paulsen, Organist
8. a) "O, Lord" . . . . . Melartin

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1913.

- b) "My Pilot" . . . . .Ross  
Georgia Carlson, Contralto  
Esther Anderson, Accompanist
9. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 . . . . .Liszt  
Clara Anderson, Pianist
10. "Naar Fjordene Blaaner". . . . .A. Paulsen  
J. H. Rasmussen, Baritone  
Alfred Paulsen, Accompanist
11. Address . . . . .  
Reverend E. E. Tiller
12. "Hear Us" . . . . .Wenneberg  
Nordraak Chorus

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1913.

13. Weber's "Letzter Gedanke" . . . . . Weiss  
Johan Dybdal, Violinist  
Clara Anderson, Accompanist
14. "Nordlaenningens Hemlangtan" . . . . . Broman  
Georgia Carlson, Contralto  
Esther Anderson, Accompanist
15. "God Alone" . . . . . Koral  
Nordraak Chorus

Scandia, Apr. 26, 1913.

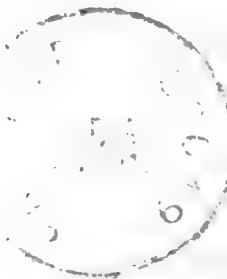
A NEW BAND IN CHICAGO

The Norwegian Colony of Chicago has a new musical organization from which we expect some good entertainment. The Liberty and the Northern Light bands have been losing members through moving, sickness, age and other reasons, so they have combined forces and taken the name of "Northwest Band."

The Liberty band was not a very old organization, as it was organized from remnants of the old Normania band, the first Norwegian band in Chicago and the second in the United States. Only one of the original members of this band is still active, Mr. Chas. Berglund. M. Pedersen was the first conductor.

The Northern Light band was organized twenty years ago, and for a number of years was one of Chicago's favorite bands, especially among the Norwegians and Danes.

The merged band will have about twenty-five members and intends to give a number of concerts for the benefit of their treasury. Math Pedersen, the





II B 1 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 26, 1915.

veteran band-master, will conduct the band, which will hold its rehearsals every Tuesday evening at Gieses Hall, Division Street and California Avenue. Oscar Gray is the president of the new band and Chas. Mergaard is the secretary.



II B 1 a  
II D 4  
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 26, 1913.

CONCERT

P. 4-"Club West", in faithful adherence to its principles announce an annual concert for the benefit of the Norwegian Children's Home at Edison Park, Illinois.

The concert will be given on May 11th at Bjornoin Hall at 2:30 P.M. Assisting will be the Socialist Singers, with solos by their director, Rolf Hamner, Nora and Ethel Olser, Mrs. Dr. Young and Hartlein Thinn. Let us all support "Club West," in this laudable effort to help.

II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 26, 1913.

#### NEW BAND

The Liberty Band and the Northern Light Band have amalgamated and will be known as the Northwest Band.

The reason is that the number of instruments will thus be increased to twenty-five, and the majority of the musicians will be Norwegian. Math Pedersen will be the instructor.

The Liberty Band was the remnant of the old and well-known Normannia Band. The only charter member who is in the Band today is Charles Nergard. The Normannia Band, the first Norwegian band, was organized in 1884.

The Northern Light Band is not quite twenty years old. Math Pedersen has been its leader from the beginning.

The newly elected officers of the Northwest Band are Oskar Gray, president,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
IV

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 26, 1913.

Charles Nergard, secretary, and John Winnberg, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

Scandia, Apr. 19, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

/A FINE CONCERT/

This year's concert by the Norwegian Singers' League had been looked forward to with greater interest than ever before, and the audience was in no way disappointed. Though to a great extent the interest centered in the name of Inga Orner, her name was not the drawing card it was expected to be, and Orchestra Hall displayed several distressingly bare sections.

The really talented Inga Orner gave evidence of great artistic ability, a finished voice, and a pleasing personality. She appeared as cool and collected on the stage as if she were welcoming a good friend in her own home. The audience applauded her offerings both enthusiastically and at length. Prof. Alfred Paulsen's organ solos were masterfully played and given their just acclaim by an appreciative audience. Miss Esther Alfild Erhart, pianist, played selections from Liszt, Chopin, and Schumann, and as always carried her audience through a beautiful array of melodies that endeared her more than ever in the hearts of our people.

Individual chorus numbers by Bjorgvin, Nordmendenes, and the Glee Club, together with the offerings of the massed chorus, were sung very well, giving ample evidence that our singers do not know the meaning of inactivity and lack of improvement. We could gladly hear these men every week.

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 16, 1913.

ST. PAUL CHURCH CONCERT

The annual concert held in St. Paul's Church, 2215 West North Avenue, was its usual success. The soloists were Evelyn Christofferson, soprano, and John Dybdahl, violinist. Miss Elsie Rasmussen, Emily Petersen, and Robert Rasmussen rendered the solo parts in several of the numbers.

The program was as follows:

1. Organ solo, "Melodia" . . . . . Baldwin  
Ora Johnson
2. "Te Deum" in B Minor . . . . . Buck  
Elsie Rasmussen and Chorus
3. "Hark, Hark, My Soul" . . . . . Chadwick  
Evelyn Christofferson, soprano

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II B 1 a  
III C

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 16, 1913.

4. a) "Meditation" . . . . . Massenet  
b) "Souvenir" . . . . . Didia  
John Dybdahl, violinist
5. "Lovely Appear" (from "The Redemption") . . . Gounod  
Evelyn Christofferson and Chorus
6. a) "Chanson Dete" . . . . . Lemoine  
b) "Home Sweet Home" . . . . . Buck  
Ora Johnson, organist
7. "O Lord Be Merciful" , . . . . Perkins  
Emma Schow and Emily Petersen with Ladies' Chorus
8. "Still, Still with Thee" . . . . . Foote  
Chorus

1. 100. 2. 100. 3. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 16, 1913.

9. "Legende" . . . . . Wieniawski  
John Dybdahl, violinist
10. a) "A Perfect Day" . . . . . Bond  
b) "My Redeemer and My Lord" . . . . . Buck  
Evelyn Christofferson, soprano
11. "Sweet the Moments, Rich the Blessings" . . Dressler  
Chorus

Ms. A. 9.2 (11.1) 1913.0975

II B 1 a  
II A 3 b  
IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 5, 1913.

THE NORWEGIAN SINGERS' LEAGUE

The Norwegian Singers' League gave its annual concert at Orchestra Hall last Friday evening. Miss Inga Orner was featured on the program. Miss Orner sang with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and also at the Royal Covent Garden Theater of London. Alfred Paulsen [Dane] was the director of the combined choruses. The well-known pianist, Esther Alfild Erhart, was also on the program.

This annual concert is always well attended by music lovers of all nationalities, and this year, with Miss Orner on the program, it was awaited with great expectancy. The program was as follows:

1. Organ Solo . . . . .Wacks  
Alfred Paulsen



II B 1 a

II A 3 b

IV (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 5, 1913.

d) "Swedish Folksong" . . . . .  
Inga Orner

7. "Wedding March" . . . . .Sodermann  
Norsemens' Singing Society

8. "Hungarian Rhapsody," No. 12 . . . . .Liszt  
Esther A. Erhart

9. "Norge, Norge" . . . . .Selmer  
Bjorgvin Singing Society, Joel Mossberg, Director

10. a) "Siebel's Song" from "Faust" . . . . .Gounod  
b) "Det Forste Mode" . . . . .Grieg  
c) "En Drom . . . . .Grieg  
d) "Mot Kveld" . . . . .Grondahl  
Inga Orner

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 302/5



II B 1 a  
II A 3 b  
II D 5

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 2, 1913.

### BENEFIT CONCERT

A benefit concert was given last night in Wicker Park Hall; the proceeds are to go to the Bethesda Home for the Aged. There are accommodations for twenty at the Home, and it is intended to acquire facilities for twice that number.

The program for the concert was as follows:

1. Address of Welcome.....Reverend E. E. Tiller
2. "Lurleik".....Elvind Alnaes  
Bjorgvin Chorus; Joel Mossberg, Director
3. a) "Ah, Love but a Day".....Beach  
b) "Snowflakes".....Rulfoh  
c) "Love Is the Wind".....Fadven  
Mme. Ragna Linne  
Lilly Meyer, Accompanist
4. a) "Concerto".....Mendelssohn  
b) "Ballade".....Vieuxtemps  
John Dybdahl  
Anna Fostrud, Accompanist

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 1 a  
II A 3 b  
II D 5

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 2, 1913.

5. a) "Naar Sternehaeren Blinker".....Karling  
b) "Endnu Et Strief Kun".....Grondahl  
c) "Til Maidag".....Berger  
Joel Mossberg  
Anna Fostrud, Accompanist
6. "Morgensang".....Abt  
Carl Larsen and Peder Ericksen assisted  
by the Bjorgvin Chorus
7. Address.....Judge Oscar M. Torrison
8. a) "Visne Blade".....Lasson  
b) "A la Bien Aimee".....Schutt  
c) "Lyriske Stykker".....Grieg  
Anna Fostrud
9. a) "Lille Due".....Lund  
b) "Lok".....Grieg  
c) "Hvor Skulde Jeg".....Enna  
Mme. Ragna Linne
10. "Hope Beyond".....White  
William Nelson and Tom Boe

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
II D 5  
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 1, 1913.

THE BETHESDA HOME

The Bethesda Home Society sponsored a concert to raise funds for building purposes. The program was as follows:

1. Welcome Address delivered by Reverend C. C. Tiller
2. "Lurleik" [Norwegian folk song] . . . . .  
Bjorgvin Singing Society  
Joel Mossberg, Director
3. a) "Ah Love But a Day" . . . . . Beach  
b) "Snowflakes" . . . . . Ruifroh  
c) "Love is the Wind" . . . . . McFadden  
Mme. Ragna Linne
4. a) "Concerto" . . . . . Mendelssohn

W.D. HALL PRG 11775

II B 1 a  
II D 5  
IV

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 1, 1913.

- b) "Ballade et Polonaise" . . . . . Viextemps  
Johan Dybdahl
5. a) "Naar Sjerneharen Blinker" . . . . . Korling  
b) "Emonuet Streif" . . . . . Grondahl  
c) "Maidag" . . . . . Petersen-Berger  
Joel Mossberg
6. "Morgensang". . . . . Abt  
Bjorgvin Singing Society  
Carl Larsen and Peder Erikson, Soloists
7. Address delivered by Judge Oscar M. Torrisson
8. a) "Uisne Blade" . . . . . Lasson  
b) "Ala Bien Aimee" . . . . . Schitt

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II B 1 a  
11 D 5  
IV

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 1, 1913.

- c) "Lyrics" . . . . . Grieg  
Miss Anna Fosterud
9. a) "Lille Due" . . . . . Lund  
b) "Lok" . . . . . Grieg  
c) "Hvor Skulde Jeg" . . . . . Enna  
Mme. Ragna Linne
10. "Hope Beyond" . . . . . C. A. White  
Duet: William Nielsen and Tom Boe

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 aScandia, Feb. 22, 1913.NORWEGIAN[MINSTREL SHOW]

Nordmendenes' (The Norwegian Male chorus) minstrel show on Saturday evening, was a decided success. Negroes, blacker or better dressed, we have never seen; and their interpretation of the old southern melodies and negro spirituals was very good. The Negro atmosphere was not what it should have been, and this was due to the rather poor offerings of two guest comedians (not in a colored sketch), who, though highly-touted as entertainers, were decided failures. The boys from the chorus could easily have put on the same, or another sketch and made it really funny. This group has so much talent that interpretations of Saturday's sort are not necessary.

A new member, Trygve Holst, recently from Trondhjem sang several solos. He displayed great talent and was awarded hearty applause. The evening was a typical Nordmendenes affair; good music, good singing, plenty of excellent food, and dancing to music by a good orchestra. What more could one ask?

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1913.

NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY

The Norwegian Singing Society, under the direction of Thorwald Koht, is rehearsing Bjornson's well-known play, "Sigurd Jorsalfar". The leading roles are cast as follows: King Eystein--Mr. Kolit; King Sigurd--Rolf Hammer; Borghild from Dal--Mrs. Koht. The other roles are played by the leading singers of the chorus.

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1913.

"SONG" SERMON

A sermon in song was held in St. Paul's Church, 2215 West North Avenue. The program was as follows:

Sonata in G Minor for organ, first and second movements....Merkel  
Evensong.....Johnston  
Hymn: "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name".....  
Prayer and Scripture Reading.....  
Reverend Gullixon  
Gloria Anthem: "In Heavenly Love Abiding".....Parker  
Miss Elsie Rasmussen  
Duet: "Hark, Hark, My Soul".....Shelley  
Mrs. G. A. McCow and Miss Eva Vorkeller  
Soprano solo: "Die Allmacht".....Schubert  
Miss Vorkeller  
Hymn: "Bright was the Guiding Star".....  
Address: "The Fire of God".....  
Reverend Joseph Berg



II B 1 a  
III C

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1913.

Hymn: "Now the Day is Over".....

Contralto solo: "Hear My Cry, O Lord".....Wooler

Mrs. McCow

Anthem: "The Radiant Morn Has Passed Away".....Woodward

Postlude: March.....Silas

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II B 1 a

III B 2

III H

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 14, 1912.

[RESENTS CHARGES AND QUIT]

As a rule harmony always prevails in Norwegian male chorus circles, but recently a spirit of envy and jealousy has entered them that has caused much discussion and heartache. Outsiders have sent in unjust criticisms against certain decisions and appointments made in reference to the 1914 Norway tour of the Norwegian Singers' League, and it looks as if a small group that have no thought of going to Norway, are trying to throw the proverbial monkey wrench into the machinery.

Miss Signe Lund, famous pianist and one of our best musical composers, was appointed by the League to write the cantata for 1914. No sooner was the appointment made than envious attacks began to come in, most of them insinuating that the appointment was due to favoritism and demanding a competition for the cantata assignment. The cantata committee, fully aware of Signe Lund's

II B 1 a

III B 2

III H

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

ability and personal interest, reaffirmed her appointment. The vicious attacks made against her have discouraged Miss Lund, and she has withdrawn. Carl Hausen, of Minneapolis, chairman of the committee, reveals part of Signe Lund's letter, which reads: "The dirty and spiteful remarks that have been published in Chicago papers and in Sangerhilsen (Singers' Greetings), the official organ of the N. N. S. L., have begun to have the desired effect. I was naturally, pleased to have been named to write the cantata and had in addition to the great amount of work I have to do in preparation for my own jubilee concerts, already put quite a bit of time into the composition of the cantata, but due to this controversy I have lost heart and can not continue with it. "The cantata committee, therefore, will have to get another to do this work. An unfriendly attitude toward the composer would affect the rendition of the cantata, turning it into a work unworthy of the occasion. Let my

II B 1 a  
III B 2  
III H

- 3-

NORWEGIAN

enemies secure their own composer now, and let us hope they will show their appreciation of the new appointee by co-operation and a masterful rendition of the new cantata, a rendition I could never expect to get from this group after this incident. I have always done my best to work in harmony with the Singers' League; always ready to serve, but this is the last straw and I am tired and sick of the whole affair."

Thus we humans reward our most faithful friends at times. We regret such heartlessness.

II B 1 a

Scandia, Nov. 30, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[FALL CONCERTS]

Our Norwegian singing societies are all active putting on their fall concerts. The Socialist Society started the season, with Lerken (The Lark) Singing Society following on Saturday, November 23. Like the song of the lark in its flight, is the song of Lerken and increasing applause rewarded each number as one followed another. The closing number, "Aften Roster" (Evening Voices), by Oscar Borg, with Einind Borsum as baritone soloist, was given such applause that it had to be repeated completely.

Lerken does not make itself noticeable by great volume, but it more than makes up for this by its perfect harmony and clear enunciation, and it is because of this that it is more pleasant to listen to. Guest artists were Miss Betgy Michelsen, mezzo-soprano, who was rewarded with storms of applause and a profusion of flowers; Miss Ebba Meisner, a young pianist, was also well received; and Dr. John Dybdahl and his violin pleased very much, as always. Humorous songs, by Mr. Jarne, closed the perfect evening.



II B 1 a

. Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[CONCERT]

Bjorgvin's Hall was filled to capacity on Saturday, Oct. 26, on the occasion of the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society's ("4 S 's") concert. Rotzers Orchestra played during the time the Hall was filling and for the dancing that followed the program. The "4 S's" are a well-balanced and well-trained male chorus under the direction of the able and popular Rolf Hammer, and its offerings on this occasion were all very well sung. This chorus is a power in Scandinavian Socialistic circles and is always ready (true to its principles) to help out in any good cause. At this year's concert they had as guest artists the German Socialist Chorus of sixty voices, under Mr. Memisheim's leadership. The cream of the concert was the solos by Rolf Hammer. Other soloists were William Ratza, pianist and Theo Botzer, cellist; the latter being encored several times.

At the beginning of the concert, a request was made that no one should



Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912

smoke during the concert, but no one seemed to pay any attention, not even the singers themselves (on behalf of whose throats the request was made), and certainly they should be the first to set a good example. Smoking may be "at home" in tawdry variety show houses or burlesque theatres, but it has no place in the concert hall.



II B 1 a

I E

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

### SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETY

Last night Bjorsvin Hall was filled with a great mass of happy people. This was a gala night; the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society presented its annual concert. As we entered the Hall we heard the strains of a stirring workers' march, played by Ratzer's orchestra.

The active group of singers, under the direction of Rolf Hammer, gave us one "musical surprise" after another. This group sang the songs of freedom for the workers, seemingly, with a hope that some day the workers would obtain economic freedom.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
III C

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

NORDMANDENES CHORUS CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Nordmandenes (Norsemen's) Male Chorus celebrated its forty-second anniversary at its club rooms on Thursday evening, October 31, with a banquet, a musical program, and dancing. The banquet was given for both active and inactive members with their ladies and a number of special guests. Among the special guests were Consul and Mrs. Haugan and Dr. and Mrs. Quales.

The high point of the evening came when Dr. A. Doe, on behalf of the ladies auxiliary, presented the chorus with a large Norwegian flag of silk, to match the American flag they had given the chorus on their thirty-eighth anniversary, in 1908. Dr. Doe's remarks were very appropriate and his quotation from Ibsen very apt. He unhesitatingly asserted that the forty-two years of success enjoyed by the Nordmandenes Chorus was due, in large measure, to the faithful support of the wives, mothers, sisters, and sweet-hearts of the members; Ibsen says of one of his characters, "He was strong, borne onward by the influence of good women".

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

As the two flags were placed side by side one could not get away from the conviction that the two were related. The red field with its white and blue cross, and our own Star-Spangled Banner made a harmonious whole that touched hearts so deeply that the singing of "America" and "Ja Vi Elsker" (Yes, We Love) gave one a thrill and a choked feeling which can only come to the true lover of his country.

"A word as to the design and significance of the Norwegian flag," said Dr. Doe, "will not be out of place. As we all know, the Danish flag 'Danebrog' (the red field signifies courage, the white cross purity and justice) is the oldest existing national flag. During the union with Denmark, Norway flew the Danish flag, but following the congress at Eidsvold, in 1814, a blue cross, signifying freedom, was superimposed on the cross of white, giving us Norway's beloved red, white, and blue. In the ancient saga the cross was the hammer of the god Thor, while now it is the symbol of Christianity, the cross of Christ. May these two flags, the most beautiful on earth, wave to the end of time, their colors ever binding in tighter bonds the people of the nations which are the world's greatest lovers of liberty."

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

Rev. J. H. Meyer, pastor of the Christ Church in Logan Square, spoke enthusiastically for male choruses in general and Nordmandenes in particular, and voiced his sincere regret at the attitude of condemnation assumed by the leaders of our Norwegian churches toward these organizations. We honor Reverend Meyer, the only Norwegian Lutheran pastor who dares face his narrow-minded leaders and become a member of a group characterized in the Lutheran Almanac for 1912 as one of the fruits of the "Devil's tree of evil". May more of our pastors follow the example of Reverend Meyer and show themselves more human than they have hitherto dared to.

The musical entertainment of the evening was furnished by the chorus, Miss Bella Mickelsen, Mrs. Dina Conradi, Albert Olteson, and Henry Anderson.  
Scandia says Happy Birthday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 26, 1912.

[13TH ANNIVERSARY]

The Norwegian National Singers League (N.W. Division) held their annual banquet in Bjorgvin Hall on Monday, October 21st. It is tactfully admitted throughout the Norwegian colony that no Norwegian group ever puts on a better or more enjoyable social evening than does the Singers League. The banquet on Monday evening was its thirteenth anniversary and the figure "13" had no dampening effect on the enjoyment and good fellowship of this lively group.

At the head table were placed the main luminaries; speakers and officers as well as special guests. Here were Lyder Birkedol, A. Th. Thorstensen, Birger Osland, Dr. Doe, Julius Jaeger, Dr. Warloe, Grundeland, Oftedahl & Zimmerman and Rosendahl-last, but not least, Emil Bjorn, elected for the thirteenth time as chief conductor of the League.

Birger Osland spoke for the League, pointing out the fact that our Norwegian singers were the greatest power in the country in the preservation of our



Scandia, Oct. 26, 1912.

Norwegian traditions and culture. He (Mr. Osland) has recently traveled extensively among the Norwegian colonies of the Middle-west and he has always found the Norseman a lover of music, especially of the old Norwegian songs as presented by the various male choruses in their visits here and there throughout the Northwest.

Julius Jaeger, who was recently elected president of the Northwest division of the National Singers League, spoke for the League, extolling its work and progress and thanking those who brought about his election for their faithful display of friendship and confidence. He exhorted each individual singer to continue giving every effort, first to the big convention to be held in Chicago and then the tour to Norway in 1914. This trip will be the event of a lifetime in many ways and should be worth every effort.

"Wild rumors," said Mr. Sather, "are going the rounds regarding the 1914 tour. These should be corrected; for instance, 'a chorus of one thousand' from America-impossible! the trip to cost \$600 per man-absurd. All the singer needs



Scandia, Oct. 26, 1912.

is \$300, the report is circulated to scare the singers out of taking part and to injure the League.

A new spirit of understanding and cooperation was born at this banquet and we trust it will never wane.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 26, 1912.

/CONCERT PLANNED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NORWAY TOUR/

The 1914 tour of Norway by the Norwegian singers is the most interesting subject of conversation in the colony, and the interest is growing daily. They are all dreaming of the delightful trip across, the shorter trips to all parts of Norway, the laurels they expect to win, and the numerous experiences and loving memories that will never be forgotten whether the traveler ever again sees Norway or not.

Extensive plans are made for financing the trip, and even as early as November 26 of this year a concert is to be held in Wicker Park Hall. Aside from the massed chorus and solo numbers by the individual groups arrangements have been nearly completed to have an outstanding vocal soloist, but as this has not been definitely settled we are not at liberty, at present, to divulge the name of this famous lady. Lovers of good singing will be offered one of the finest concerts ever heard in Chicago.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 21, 1912.

THE NORSEMAN'S SINGING SOCIETY

The Norsemen's Singing Society gave a concert last night in honor of Dr. Frederick A. Cook (polar explorer). The program was as follows:

1. "Yes, We Love the Land."

Norsemen's Singing Society.

2. a) "Mountain Sonata".

b) "Asa's Death."

c) "Carnival of Venice".

Violin: Ole Theobaldi.

Ole Bull.

Grieg.

Paganini.

3. "Staccato Etude".

Helen Kellere.

Rubinstein

4. a) "Etude de Concert."

Mac Dowell.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 21, 1912.

b) "Nocturne".

Serdiabine.

Helen Kellere.

5. a) "Grand Valse de Concert (D Minor)." (Played on the G-string).  
Ole Theobaldi.

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Scandia, Sept. 7, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

NEW SONG

A song, with words and music by M. Frederic Berat of France, "My Normandie" has now been translated into Norwegian and has also been arranged as a solo number. "My Normandie" was received with great enthusiasm at the 1000 year celebration at Rouen, France, a year ago and is of special interest to Norwegians throughout the world as this celebration was centered around the name of "Ganger Rolf" (Wild Rollo) the Norseman who conquered France and is the progenitor of no less than seventeen ruling European monarchs of today.

Chicago's own Prof. Alfred Paulsen, some time ago, arranged "Mit Normandie" (My Normandie) for four voices. That the arrangement is by Paulsen, is in itself a guarantee of wonderful harmony. For beauty of words and harmony we know of few equals to "My Normandie" and feel that this piece should have its place in the home of every music-loving Norseman.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 10, 1912.

[HOLD FIRST REHEARSAL]

p.6. On Thursday evening the "Nordmaendenes Sangforening" (Norwegian Male Chorus) held its first rehearsal under the instruction of its new director Mr. Christian Nilssen. The chorus had arranged a "sexa" (6:00 o'clock supper) for the occasion at which Mr. Nilssen was formally presented by Mr. Bentzen, president of the organization. Mr. Nilssen was deeply moved by the hearty welcome and found it somewhat difficult to control his emotions when he responded to Mr. Bentzen's toast.

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Scandia, June 15, 1912.

NOR. LEGIAN  
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HAUGAN CHEERED

Mr. H. G. Haugan, Chicago banker, was roundly cheered at the last meeting of the Norwegian Singers' League. The reason? Dr. Anders Doe, on behalf of Mr. Haugan, donated \$100 to the league as a contribution toward financing the 1914 trip to Norway by the selected league chorus. Mr. Haugan is a veteran singer and has never lost interest in the art; to the best of our knowledge, he is the first president of the first Norwegian male chorus in America.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 9, 1912.

NEW SINGING SOCIETY

The Norwegian Lutheran Singing Society was formed on June 4, 1912. Rehearsals will be held in the Bethlehem Church, Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 5, 1912.

HENRY ANDERSON'S CONCERT

The concert given by Henry Anderson at Bjorgvin Hall last evening was quite a success. The following Scandinavians appeared on the program: Betsy Michelsen, soprano; and Christ Mathiesen, tenor. The Swedish Glee Club and the Norwegian Singing Society likewise participated. Mr. Anderson is the well-known Norwegian baritone soloist.

. . . . .

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IV (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

### THE NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

The Norwegian Glee Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at Bjorgvin Hall yesterday evening. The celebration proved to be a festival in honor of the director, Alfred Paulsen [Dane].

.....

Judge [Oscar] Torrison was the main speaker. He spoke in Norwegian, and congratulated the singers for the splendid work in keeping alive Scandinavian song and poetry. He pointed out that the factor that had held the Club together during the hard, early years was not entirely love for the homeland, but love for music and song as well.....He said that the Club could be thankful for having such an accomplished director as Mr. Paulsen, whose love for music was above his love of country.

.....

In the songs and music of the homeland, one relives the saga of Norway; one

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NORWEGIAN

IV (Danish)      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1912.

relives the past in Grieg's "Olav Trygvason," in "Finlandia," in "Hr Peder,"  
and in hundreds of other melodies and songs.

.....

Later, Judge Torrison presented the Club with a rare photograph of its first  
eight members, including the first director, John Dahle, who was active in  
building this singing group.

.....

The Judge again spoke at length about Professor Alfred Paulsen, telling the  
audience about his activities when the Norwegian Singers' League made their  
European tour. He mentioned Professor Paulsen's unique composition, "Naar  
Fjordene Blaaner" [When the Fjords Are Bathed in Blue].

.....

In closing, the Judge said: "You are in the spring of your life or in the  
light of your summer; therefore, I say to all of you:

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IV (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1912.

"Sing in the springtime of thy youth;  
In the gleaming summer  
The stream of songs comes from the heart,  
And comes back to the heart again.  
Sometimes the melodies of thy youth  
Shall, when autumn comes with joy,  
Resound again, Resound again."

.....

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Scandia, Apr. 27, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### [BENEFIT CONCERT]

Club West, a ladies' organization, announced that its annual benefit concert for the Children's Home in Wilson Park, will be held at the Lyric Hall, on May 5th, at 8:15 P. M. Club West always puts on high-class concerts, and Scandia urges its readers to be sure to attend, not only for the sake of the musical treat, but for the little ones who are the benefit from this affair. This is Club West's 5th annual concert for this purpose and they hope to be well liked for their work.

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Scandia, Apr. 27, 1912.SECRET[SPECIAL REHEARSAL]

Nordmennenes (Horsemen's Male Chorus), Thursday evening held a special rehearsal of the proposed festival song for the 1914 festivities in Norway. The words are by our own Dr. Anders Doe and the music by Mr. Carlsson, director of the chorus. The chorus is endeavoring to have this number included in the new song book, and they plan to sing it when they visit Norway during the centennial celebration.

II B 1 aScandia, Apr. 20, 1912.SCANDIA[ANNUAL CONCERT]

The Norwegian Glee Club, true to tradition, put on its annual concert in April (Wed., Apr. 15th), and true to tradition also, the weatherman furnished the standard brand of Glee Club concert weather; a combination of thunder, lightning, snow, sleet, and rain. Undoubtedly it was the inclement weather that held the attendance down to a mere 100 people, for twice that number was expected.

Guest artists were Mrs. Astrad Lillisch, Mr. Meyer and Mrs. Erhart, vocalists; Mr. Honicny, Bohemian Violin Virtuoso, and Arnt Forsum, pianist. Each of these artists was accorded hearty applause, as their offerings were of the highest class and were well executed.

The Glee Club, with its forty-seven singers, did not live up to its former excellence many of the members being new and inexperienced. The weather too, may have dampened their spirits, as there was a noticeable lack of spirit and power in both chorus and director.



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NOV 1912Scandia, Apr. 20, 1912.

Reissiger's "Odav Trygvasson" is an old classic that few of our men can sing properly, and the Glee club was not one of the few on this occasion. Due to the loss of several of the older, more experienced singers, the presentation of this old masterpiece was weak in several passages; but allowing for the absence of the powerful old standby, the presentation was quite creditable. Two Swedish numbers, in a lighter vein were very well sung, and the chorus was forced to re-appear and repeat both songs. By the time next year's concert rolls around, the Glee Club will again be one of the foremost male choruses in the country. They have experienced retrogression before, but have eventually won out and reached the top, and they will do it again; it is impossible to keep this chorus down.

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II B 1 a (Danish)

IV (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1912.

CONCERT [BY DANISH AND NORWEGIAN CHORUSES]

The concert given by the [Danish] Harmonien (Harmony) Singing Society and the [Norwegian] Bjorgvin Singing Society was so well attended that every inch of standing room was occupied.

. . . . .

The program opened with a selection by the well-known pianist, Mrs. Agnes Mathiesen, after which the Harmonien Society sang the national anthem. The Bjorgvin Society then offered several numbers.....The two choruses closed the program with the singing of "Olaf Trygvason" and "The Star-Spangled Banner". The combined chorus was under the direction of Joel Mossberg [Swede].

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Scandia, Mar. 16, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[CONCERT A SUCCESS]

On Sunday, March 8th, Bjorgvin's hall was filled to capacity for the concert given to raise funds for an electric bread-machine for the Children's Home. It is a source of pride to our colony to note the willingness to help whenever an appeal is made for funds for our orphan and aged people's homes; our people always make good.

Vocal and instrumental numbers on the program were exceptionally well-executed and the artists were thoroughly appreciated.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

[NORDMENDENES CHORUS HONORS ITS DIRECTOR]

Honorary and passive members of Nordmendenes (Norwegian Male Chorus) entertained the active members of the group at a supper in Wicker Park Hall on Thursday. The occasion provided an opportunity to honor the director, Gustav Carlson, on his fortieth birthday, on behalf of the entire club. He was presented with a fine punch bowl and cups.

Mr. Hans Oftedal made the presentation. The set was made by a member of the chorus and is a work of art. The cups are engraved with the recipient's name and picture and the name of the club. About 250 members of the club were present and all enjoyed the entire evening, although there was an undercurrent of sadness due to the announcement of the death of Martin Losby, an old and much loved member of the organization. The sad message was delivered just as the gathering had been seated at the festive table. The entire group stood up for two minutes in silent tribute to the departed comrade.

Dr. A. Doe, as speaker of the evening, expressed gratitude on behalf of the inactive section to the active members for the contribution they had made to.

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

the musical and cultural life of the community in general and to the Norwegian colony in particular, and confidence that the work they were doing would never be abandoned.

Among special **guests** for the evening, were Emil Bjorn, director of the Norwegian Singers League; **Julius** Jaeger, of Bjorgvin; Mr. Bernts, representing the Norwegian Consul; Senator Juul; Olaf Ray; and representatives of the Norwegian Press. Mr. Larse Grundeland spoke for the Norwegian National League, thanking the chorus for services rendered at city-wide festivities. Senator Juul brought greetings from the Danish and Swedish Chorus groups, stating that each of the Scandinavian groups was proud of the others, and complimenting the three groups on their spirit of good will and cooperation at all times. Olaf Ray also spoke of the good will between the groups and directed a scathing denouncement of the intolerance evidenced by the Lutheran Church in this country toward lodges and all other organizations that would not be dominated by nor dictated to by the clergy. "This intolerance," said Mr. Ray, "could only be brought on by an astounding ignorance of the principles of the Bible they pretend to preach and



Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

an even greater ignorance of progress and ethics." The object of Mr. Ray's attack was a cartoon in the Lutheran Almanac for 1912, picturing two trees. On one are pictured good fruits, heaven-acknowledged and glory-bound, while on the Devil's tree are such Hell-bound fruits as Sons of Norway, Masons, the G. A. R., Singers League, public schools, universities, and all institutions which refuse to bend the knee to the great leaders in the church. "The church and its intolerance," said Mr. Ray, "should have been pictured as the largest and most pleasing fruit on the tree belonging to his Satanic majesty".

Olaf Bernts, Julius Jaeger, and Dr. Worloe wished the chorus every success on the trip to Norway for the 1914 festivities and the evening ended with a hearty three-times-three for Emil Bjorn, director-in-chief.



Scandia, Feb. 10, 1912.

[CONCERT BY A YOUNG CHICAGO ARTIST]

Last Monday a young Norwegian-American pianist, James S. Whittaker, made his debut in the Chicago Music Hall. He studied in Berlin and Paris, and has returned to Chicago as a renowned artist.

His reputation was more than justified by his masterful performance. His playing inspires one involuntarily to think of higher things. We came expecting something out of the ordinary, and out of the ordinary it was in every sense of the word.

When a mere boy of twenty puts on a concert with Chopin's Sonata in B minor as an opening number and follows this difficult masterpiece with a series of Schumann's compositions, all perfectly played, one realizes that here is an artist with a real musical soul, one who is delving deep into the realms of great music, finding golden nuggets of beauty instead of kicking around in



Scandia, Feb. 10, 1912.

the chaff of today's so-called popular music and finding exactly nothing.

Chopin, Schumann, Grieg, and Liszt--an array of masters, all interpreted by a young man possessing a rich temperament, deep feeling and an intimate understanding of each individuality. Mr. Whittaker's technique is that of a virtuoso in its power to grasp and hold the heart of a vast audience to such an extent that during a pause in a selection one could have heard the sound of a pin dropping to the floor in the intense silence.

What a difference when compared to the general run of music, when a pianist must be a magician or a witch in order to satisfy the taste and appetite of a ragtime-maddened twentieth century dance hall and nickel show public. Would that the latter could be eliminated at a stroke and only real music taught those who are musically inclined.

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Scandia, Feb. 4, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[HONOR ERICKSON]

p.8.....The Bjorgvin Male Chorus is well known throughout Chicagoland as an outstanding group in the realm of Norwegian music. An outstanding member of this chorus is Peter Erickson, proudly spoken of as "Bjorgvin's Bass." Mr. Erickson and his charming wife were honored, on the occasion of their 25th anniversary this week, by the Bjorgvin Chorus which had assembled in full force for the festivities. Julius Jaeger, in behalf of Bjorgvin, presented the honored couple with a fine silver service, as a token of appreciation of "Pete's" long and faithful service.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 20, 1912.

[SOCIAL EVENT]

The dedication of the new quarters of Normendenes Sangforening (Norwegian Male Chorus) in Wicker Park Hall was a gala event in every way. The hall was profusely decorated with American and Norwegian flags, paintings, portraits, works of sculpture, and caricatures. A truly varied assembly had gathered, including polar explorers, business and professional men, workingmen, embryo poets and authors, journalists, and parasites.

The most prominent personages of the Chicago Norwegian colony were in attendance, including Hans Oftedal, Dr. Anders Doe, Dr. Wright, Leden (the polar explorer and lecturer), Dr. Meyer (former grand opera star of Bergen, Norway, and Stockholm, Sweden), A. Nokleby, Anton Malone, and many others.

The evening's program, aside from numerous banquet speakers, included duets by Chas. Hansen and Henry Anderson, Erickson Frank, comedian, Mr. Howaldsen, and



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 20, 1912.



Malone and Hansen in duets.

An insistent demand for Ben Blessum brought that gentleman to his feet with such a eulogy of Dr. Doe that the doctor, officiating as toastmaster, finally rose and, when silence was restored, said, "there was a fire recently at Dunning and several inmates escaped; Ben Blessum is still at large." Dr. Doe is not a seeker after public acclaim, but at times he cannot escape it; on this occasion the acclamation came before his name could be mentioned.

We heartily agree with every statement made by Blessum, especially in regard to the Norwegian male choruses to our efforts to preserve a knowledge of the Norwegian language and culture the Norwegian singers have contributed more than any other group. To quote Mr. Blessum, "It is wonderful that we have the language in its purity, but the old songs interpret the spirit of Norway in a manner that cannot be accomplished by the mere spoken word."

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 20, 1912.



Dr. Doe called attention to another outstanding Norwegian, who is no longer in Chicago, but who won many friends and an enviable reputation as a journalist and author both during and after his residence in Chicago. The Doctor recommended that all Norwegians read the latest book from the pen of Waldemar Ager, now editor of Reform, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The book is entitled Conrad Walther Welde. Dr. Doe proposed a skoal for Ager and his good friend Blessum.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 11, 1911.

BJORGVIN MALE CHORUS GIVES ANNUAL CONCERT

On Saturday, November 4, the Bjorgvin male chorus gave its twenty-ninth annual concert at Bjorgvin Hall. The singing of the chorus brought to light the fact that "Bjorgvin" like the rest of our male choruses at present is suffering slightly from lack of strong tenors, although the numbers offered by the chorus were very good. The entire program was pleasingly well balanced and quite equally divided between the chorus, Joel Mossberg, Schmidt's Orchestra, and the Swedish Ladies' Quartette. The quartette had two new members this year and seemed to lack a little of their usual smoothness, though their harmony was commendable.

Mr. Mossberg has not lost his power to entertain and to hold his listeners enthralled, and his offerings were, without a shadow of doubt, the high lights of the evening's program. Mr. Mossberg's tones are pure and true and the feeling he puts into even the simplest song touches the heart. Schmidt's Orchestra was really a treat. It is a well-balanced group, every member of which is a master of his instrument. It played several difficult numbers in

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 11, 1911.

perfect harmony and time while its control of volume was truly refreshing.

Bjorgvin's hall has recently been remodeled and redecorated, and a new electric lighting system has been installed. Thus it is an inspiration to both chorus and friends.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

### NORDMENDENES SANGFORENING

Nordmendenes Sangforening (The Norwegian Male Chorus) celebrated its forty-first anniversary on Wednesday with a private musical evening to which were invited the luminaries of Chicago's Scandinavian music lovers. Among the guests was State's Attorney Martin Bergh of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mr. Bergh, although born and raised in this country, reads, writes, and speaks Norwegian fluently, and is genuinely interested in Norwegian art, music, and culture, and for this reason he was elected president of the Norwegian Singers League of America at its last convention.

The guests marched to the banquet tables to the music of Lawson's Orchestra. The "orchestra" was composed of two men, and the unique feature of the two-man band was the playing of a violin and a trumpet at the same time by Mr. Lawson; how he accomplishes this feat is still a mystery.

Dr. A. Doe, always a popular humorist, was the speaker of the evening. He

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

paid tribute to the faithfulness of the many veteran Chorus members and to the excellence of their singing and thanked them for their services to the Norwegian colony of Chicago. The ambition and aim of this Chorus, said Dr. Doe, was not to gain a reputation for itself but to transmit to others its own love of Norwegian music and song.

Birger Osland spoke of the wonderful way in which the chorus cared for its veterans, and Mr. William Gerner recited a poem which he had written covering the history of the years of service rendered by the Chorus.

B. Lindseth and A. Soitreng were named honorary members and were decorated with the golden emblem of the Chorus in recognition of their years of service, Mr. Lindseth having been a member since he was a boy of eighteen.

The banquet was followed by dancing till the early morning hours, when the Chorus and its many friends departed, well pleased with the thoroughly enjoyable evening.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

Incidentally we might mention that great interest is being shown in the proposed visit to Norway in 1914 to attend the big celebration there and to test the facilities of the new Norwegian-American line which will launch its sailing career in 1913.

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III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 30, 1911.

CONCERT IN CHRIST CHURCH

The concert last night in Christ Church, at Hedzie and Milwaukee Avenues, was, as usual, well attended.

The program was as follows:

- (1) Organ "Handels Largo" . . . . . J. Rode Jacobsen
  
  - (2) (a) "Deilig Er Jorden" . . . . .  
     (b) "Den Store Hvide Flok" . . . . . Grieg  
          Violin obligato by O. Finny, with organ accompaniment  
     (c) Christ's Church quartette . . . . .
  
  - (3) Violin
    - (a) "Berceuse" (from "Jocelyn") . . . . . Godard
    - (b) "Tramerei" . . . . . Sheuman
- Ollie Finney

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 30, 1911.

- (4) Songs
- (a) "The Twenty-third Psalm" . . . . . Jacobsen
- (b) "The One Hundred and Fiftieth Psalm" . . . . . Wennerberg
- Christ's Church Choir
- (5) Recitation "Assisting Uncle Joe" . . . . .
- Florence Schmacker
- (6) Solo "The Lord is my Light" . . . . . Allison
- Martha Mork
- (7) Violin
- (a) "Serenade" . . . . . Schubert
- (b) "Consolation" . . . . . Mendelsohn
- Ollie Finney
- (8) (a) "Guldet Blinker" . . . . . Kjerwlff

MPA (ILL.)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 30, 1911.

(b) "Hftensolen Smiler" . . . . .  
Christ's Church Quartette

(9) Recitation . . . . . Request  
Florence Schumacher

(10) Songs

(a) "National Echoes" . . . . .

(b) "Hør os" (Hear Us, O God) . . . . . Mennerberg  
Christ's Church Choir

MPA (ILL.) P.

Scandia, Oct. 28, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN MALE CHORUS GIVES ANNUAL CONCERT]

Nordmendenes Sangforening (the Norwegian Male Chorus) gave its forty-first annual concert at Wicker Park Hall on Wednesday, October 25, drawing an attendance of a thousand lovers of good singing. Every effort had been put forth to give the public the best evening's entertainment ever offered in Chicago, and nothing was held back. Something new in the annals of male choruses was presented during the evening and the public welcomed the innovation with hearty applause.

When a private or amateur male chorus like the Nordmendenes musters a twenty-five-piece orchestra, which includes a number of really good soloists, it is safe to say that the accomplishment is really unusual. Some years ago it was our custom to drop in at the old Scandia Hall for a "coffee concert" that gave us the classics as well as the lighter works in Scandinavian music. The



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orchestra used to be conducted by Professor Anton Pedersen, and included such musicians as Hartleb Thinn, Albert Huseby, Emil Bjorn, and other well known favorites. One would not expect, during the present time, that an orchestra could be assembled that would play the old Norwegian masterpieces with any degree of mastery, but this new orchestra played Grieg's orchestrations in such manner and with such excellent interpretation and perfect attack that one could only marvel at their aptitude. Their rendition of the "Norsk Dans No. 2" (Norwegian Dance No. 2) was nothing short of marvelous and a revelation of what a soul of music there is to be found in a Norwegian-American colony.

Miss Middlethon sang several Norwegian songs, and sang them very well, although the audience was a bit chary with its applause because of the newer style of composition, which, frankly speaking, does not come up to the standard of the old masterpieces and their style.

The chorus kept itself somewhat in the background during the evening, giving preference to the orchestra in that group's first public appearance. While we

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NORWEGIAN

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would gladly have had many more numbers by the chorus we were well pleased with the entire program. The annual concert by this chorus is a gala event our colony looks forward to each year as religiously as we look forward to July 4, May 30, Christmas, or Easter.

WPA 111,111,111

Standinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1911.

## CONCERT

Mrs. Louise Mae Petersen gave a concert last Thursday in the Bethel Church at Humboldt and Dickens Avenues. The program serves to give us an idea of what our music [lovers] like in the line of music. It shows excellent taste. Following we give the program in full:

## PART ONE

- (1) Pipe Organ  
 (a) "Grand Chorus in D Major" ..... L. Guilmant.  
 (b) "Air in D" ..... J. S. Bach  
 Mr. Frederik P. Johnson

- ## (2) Vocal Solos

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- (a) "Haymaking" ..... Alecia Adelaide Needham
- (b) "In Blossom Time" ..... Alecia Adelaide Needham
- (c) "Happy Song" ..... Fereset Del Ring  
    Louise Mae Petersen  
    Miss Hedvig Olson, accompanist
  
- (3) Recitation (selected) ..... Florence Schumacher (child reader)
  
- (4) Vocal Solo
  - (a) "Dost Thou Know That Sweet Land" ..... Thomas
  - (b) "The Sweetest Flowers That Bloom" ..... Howley  
    Mrs. Ellyn Swanson Engel  
    Miss Carrie Johnson, accompanist
  
- (5) Pipe Organ
  - (a) "Choral and Prayer"
  - (b) "Suite" ..... L. Boellman

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1911.

Mr. Frederik P. Johnson (Outstanding Norwegian organist)

Part Two

- |     |                                   |                     |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | Piano Solo "Scherzo" .....        | D. Albert           |
| (2) | Vocal Solo                        |                     |
| (a) | "My Lover He Comes on Skis" ..... | Leighton            |
| (b) | "Slumber Sea" .....               | Chisholm            |
|     | Ellyn Swanson Engel               |                     |
|     | Carrie Johnson, accompanist       |                     |
| (3) | Recitation (selected) .....       | Florence Schumacher |
| (4) | Vocal Solos                       |                     |
| (a) | "The Fir Tree" .....              | Missbaum            |
| (b) | "Woodland Croon Song" .....       | Clutsam             |
| (c) | "A Recipe for an April day" ..... | Watson              |

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1911.

Louise Mae Petersen  
Hedvig Olson, accompanist

- (5) Recitation "Last Hymn" (by request)..... Florence Schumacker
- (6) Pipe Organ "Berceuce" (by request) ..... Dickenson  
Frederik P. Johnson

The usual large crowd turned out for the concert and there were the usual requests for "Da Capo" numbers.....This was especially true of the organist, Mr. Frederik Johnson, who played seven or eight encores.

. . . . .

II B 1 a  
II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

IV

Scandia, Oct. 28, 1911.

[DELIVERS TALK ON CHOPIN]

p.7. The home of Dr. Bugge, at 3232 Warren Avenue, was filled with musicians and music lovers last Sunday. The occasion was a musical soiree arranged by the great Norwegian-American pianist Sophie Bull. Miss Bull delivered a short, though intensively educational talk on Chopin and the evening's program was devoted to interpretations of the works of Chopin; it was a Chopin evening.

Appearing in specials were Anna Fostrud, a former pupil of the famous Erika Nissen; Hugo Tuckelmann, a pupil of Leschetizky, and the composer Segart Hoffland.

Among the guests were Dr. Henry I. Leviton, the Russian physician; the musical and literary enthusiast Dr. Mrs. Beckstrom; Miss Ray, pianist ( a daughter of Olaf E. Ray), and many others. It was a truly cosmopolitan gathering and should serve as a pattern for many of a like nature.



Scandia, Oct. 28, 1911.

THE BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society gave its twenty-ninth annual concert last night under the direction of Joel Mossberg. The program was as follows:

1. Overture to "Mikado" . . . . . Sullivan  
Hans Schmidt's Danish Orchestra
2. "Naar Fjordene Blaaner" . . . . . Alfred Paulsen  
Bjorgvin Singing Society
3. a) "Barcarole" . . . . . Kjerulf  
b) "Morning" . . . . . Abt  
Swedish Ladies' Quartet
4. "Folk Song" . . . . . Selmer  
Joel Mossberg, Baritone

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NORWEGIAN

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5. Overture to "Il Trovatore" . . . . . Verdi  
Orchestra
6. "My Lovliest Dream" . . . . . Grieg  
Bjorgvin Singing Society
7. a) "A Prayer" . . . . . Reissiger  
b) "Sottarglossen" . . . . . Lindblad  
Joel Mossberg, Baritone
8. a) "To the Night" . . . . . During  
b) "Doan Yo' Cry Mah Honey" . . . . . Noll  
Swedish Ladies' Quartet

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a (Swedish)

IV (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1911.

### BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society held its annual concert last night in Bjorgvin Hall, 1639-41 North Artesian Avenue. The Swedish Ladies' Quartet also appeared on the program and was so well received by the audience that the ladies were compelled to give several encores.

.....

Joel Mossberg, director of the Bjorgvin Chorus, was especially honored....

.....

### Program

1. Overture to "The Mikado" . . . . . Sullivan  
Hans Schmidt's Orchestra

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II B 1 a (Swedish)

IV (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1911.

2. "Naar Fjordene Blaaner" . . . . . Paulsen  
Bjorgvin Singing Society
3. a) "Barcarolle" . . . . . Kjerulf  
b) "Morgensang" . . . . . Abt  
Swedish Ladies' Quartet
4. Solo, "Tolle Kmen" . . . . . Selmer  
Joel Mossberg, Baritone
5. Overture to "Il Trovatore" . . . . . Verdi  
Orchestra
6. "Min Deiligste Tanke" (Most Beautiful Thought). . Grieg  
Bjorgvin Singing Society
7. a) "En Bon" . . . . . Reisiger  
b) "Sottargossen" . . . . . Lindblad  
Joel Mossberg

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a: (Swedish)

IV (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1911.

8. a) "Til Natten" (Toward Evening) . . . . . During  
b) "Doan Yo' Cry Mah Honey" . . . . . Noll  
Swedish Ladies Quartet
9. "Norge, Norge" (Norway, Norway) . . . . . Selmer  
Bjorgvin Singing Society

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1911.

NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY

The Norwegian Singing Society held its annual concert at Wicker Park Hall last evening. The Hall was filled to capacity, and many had to be turned away. The outstanding numbers rendered by the chorus were "The Troubadour", by Oscar Borg, and a tone poem entitled "Leif Ericson".

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II B 1 aScandia, Oct. 21, 1911.NORWEGIAN[WAIT 18 YEARS FOR A SONG]

p.6....In 1892 the composition Lief Erickson, by Oscar Borg, was written and dedicated to "Nordmendenes Sangforening" (The Norsemen's Male Chorus), with the understanding that it be sung for the first time at the World's Fair in 1893.

Preparation for this event was hindered to such an extent that this first rendition was made impossible. The song was finally presented after eighteen years of waiting, demonstrating the old saying, "better late than never."



Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

THE NORSEMAN'S SINGING SOCIETY

The first concert of the year given by the Norsemen's Singing Society was held last night. The program was as follows:

1. "Echoes from the Metropolitan Opera House".....Selected  
Professor S. E. F. Dante's Orchestra
2. a) "Norway, Norway".....Wendelborg  
b) "Home".....Wendelborg  
Norsemen's Singing Society  
Gustav A. Carlson, Director
3. a) "Hymn".....Olaf Paulus  
b) "Sorrow".....J. Selmer  
Elizabeth Mathison, Vocalist
4. "Rigoletto quartetto".....G. Verdi  
Orchestra
5. "The Troubadour".....Oscar Borg

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

Norsemen's Singing Society  
Henry Anderson, Baritone

6. "Peer Gynt Suite".....Grieg
  - "Morning"
  - "The Death of Asa"
  - "Eventide"
  - "In the Dovre Gubbes Hall"

Orchestra
7. a) "Folk Song".....F. A. Reissiger
  - b) "Folk Song".....E. Kesmer

Norsemen's Singing Society
8. a) "Elskung Kvade".....Sinding
  - b) "Wieder Moechte Ich Dich Begegnen".....Paulus
  - c) "Dreams".....Sigurd Lie

Elizabeth Mathison, Soprano
9. "Midsummer Night's Dream in Norway"
 

Orchestra
10. "Leif Ericson".....Oscar Borg

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

Norsemen's Singing Society  
Henry Anderson, Soloist

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3121

II B 1 a  
II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 30, 1911.

[CONCERT AT HUMBOLDT PARK PARISH HOUSE]

On Wednesday, September 27, the Olson sisters, Eleonora and Ethel, gave a delightful program of music and readings at the Humboldt Park Parish House. The numbers were well chosen and well delivered, and a capacity audience received the offerings of the two young ladies with unstinted applause. This is the Olson sisters' first appearance in three years, and in that time they have made wonderful advancement in their respective arts. Throughout the program one could feel that the listeners had taken the young artists into their hearts to stay.

Miss Esther Pedersen was at the piano in solo and accompaniment, and she, too, won hearty acclaim from the full house. Her rendition of Leschetizky's "Valse Chromatique," and Chopin's "Etude on Black Keys" displayed wonderful talent; the interpretation and tone control of these difficult numbers in so young a person was a revelation even to those who were acquainted with her ability. Eleonora Olson sang Tschaikovsky's "Farewell Ye Hills," from "Jeanne d' Arc," with real dramatic intensity and pleasing tonal effect,

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II A 3 b

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 30, 1911.

except in the very high registers where her voice inclined toward a very slight thinness, although this slight shortcoming was excusable, as these high notes are difficult even for finished opera stars to carry with fullness and power. This number was followed by remarkable renditions of Gronland's "Mod Kveld" (at Twilight), Ronald's "Summer," Bond's "His Lullaby," and Jessen's "Elsk" (Love). In the softer nuances of these selections her voice came into its proper realm. With these numbers, especially, she won the hearts of her listeners and their applause left no doubt as to their appreciation.

Miss Ethel Olson's contributions carried the audience from the sublime to the ridiculous to such an extent that throughout her humorous readings her listeners were holding their sides and shouting with unrestrained laughter. Her recitations in dialect (Norwegian-American) had the perfect mixture of Norwegian and English that has made Ole Olsen, the comedian, so popular. A thorough knowledge of both languages and the newcomer's use of English words with a Norse pronunciation enabled her to convulse her audience with laughter from start to finish. The unanimous opinion was that no professional actor had ever handled the "Ole Olsen" comedy more perfectly.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 30, 1911.

The violinist, George Bass, furnished a pleasing variation, winning many new friends by his rendition of "Meditation" from "Thais," by Massenet, and Dvorak's "Humoresque" was also a rare musical treat that brought several encores and a repetition of "Humoresque". Mr. Bass is a real musician in every sense of the word; his tone control and technique transport his listeners on waves of exquisite melody. Concerts like this should be heard more often.

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II B 1 aScandia, Sept. 23, 1911.NORWEGIAN[TRIUMPH FOR CHICAGO GIRLS]

p.2. Ranier Hall, on Saturday, September 16, was the scene of triumph for a trio of our Norwegian Chicago girls, Pearl Letterlund, Natalie Jensen and Anna Meyer.

Miss Letterlund has a beautiful voice that captured her audience and held them, from beginning to end, spellbound with its richness and power. Coupled with a winning personality her voice and talent will carry her far in the realm of song.

In solo and obligato Miss Jensen displayed a talent almost unbelievable in one so young and with only a year's (at Jacksonville Musical College) study. Her rendition of Tchaikowsky's compositions were masterful in tonal quality, and execution, her control and interpretation of the various moods in these difficult melodies seemed to bring into actual view the very soul of the great composer himself. Breathless suspense is but a meek phrase with which to describe the enchantment in which this girl held her audience.



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NORWEGIANScandia, Sept. 23, 1911.

Miss Anna Meyer, at the piano throughout the program, proved **herself** a very able soloist and a perfect accompanist, a combination seldom found in old or young. In playing the perfect accompaniments to both vocal and instrumental soloists she demonstrated a wonderful knowledge of proper co-work with voice and instrument, while in her solo numbers her timing, phrasing and attack were worthy an artist of twice her years. Hail to all three!

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Scandia, Sept. 16, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[NAME BURSUM DIRECTOR]



p.8.....The singers' group of the Norwegian Club, at their business meeting on Wednesday elected Mr. Einar Bursum chorus director. Mr. Bursum is, comparatively, a stranger to Chicagoans, but comes well recommended as a musician. He is experienced in both theatricals and opera having studied under Thorwald Lammers for three years before entering upon grand opera; among other roles he was good in "La Tosca." Three years each in Paris and Germany have given him a comprehensive knowledge of vocal music and we predict his success as a chorus conductor. Scandia extends best wishes to conductor and chorus.

II B 1 aScandia, Sept. 16, 1911.NORWEGIANMALE CHORUS LOSES A MEMBER BY DEATH

p.3.....The "Bjorgvin" Male Chorus and Chicago's Norwegian colony, as a whole, mourn the loss of one of Bjorgvin's oldest and most faithful members, Mr. Max Engels, who passed away last Sunday. An octette of Bjorgvin singers paid the final tribute to the much loved brother singer and the rehearsal on Wednesday evening, the day of the funeral was so overshadowed by the loss of Mr. Engels that the evening became a purely memorial service instead of a rehearsal.

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Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.HAMMER PRAISES NORSEMAN

p.7.....Rolf Hammer in "Sangerhilsen" (Greetings to Singers) voices his praise of Chicago's own "Nordmendenes" (Norsemen's Male Chorus) and their proposed visit to Norway to take part in the festivities throughout that country in 1914.

Mr. Hammer credits this chorus with being this country's outstanding Norwegian male chorus, numerically, musically, traditionally and in point of years of service. He suggested at the National Norwegian Singers League convention at Thief River Fall, Minnesota, during June, that the league, in its entirety, join "Nordmendenes" on their 1914 trip, forming one great massed chorus, with Nordmendenes as the "de luxe" group around which we could demonstrate to all Norway that we Norwegian-Americans know our Norwegian songs and how to sing them. Such a demonstration would be the best evidence that we still love and respect Norway, the land of beauty and tradition.

II B 1 aScandia, July 15, 1911.NORWEGIAN[MALE CHORUS RETURNS]

"Bjorgvin" Male Chorus is now back home from its concert tour, rich in pleasant memories of friendships made, a store of compliments and no cash. The extremely hot weather we have been having seemingly singed the song-lover's interest, so the trip was not in any way a financial success, but "Bjorgvin" has met with reverses before and can meet them with a smile, roll up its sleeves and prepare to try, try again.

II B 1 a

Scandia, June 24, 1911

NORWEGIAN

PLAN CONCERT TOUR

p.8...The Norwegian male chorus "Bjorgvin" will enjoy its summer vacation by taking a concert tour westward. Madison and Mt Horeb, Wis. will be the first cities visited and we predict a warm welcome for these faithful singers and a real musical treat for every city in which they appear in concert. The chorus will be assisted by the "Norda" ladies quartette and the ever popular conductor and soloist Joel Mosberg of Chicago.

. New songs from Norway will be presented for the first time on this tour.

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II B 1 a

Scandia, May 13, 1911

## GLEE CLUB GIVES CONCERT

p.4.....The concert given by the Norwegian Glee Club on Sunday April 7, at Bjorgvin Hall drew a crowd of "standing room only" proportions; literally hundreds were turned away. The committee had failed to send this correspondent a ticket, but, through the courtesy of Mr. Bjergsjo, we were fortunate in getting a seat inside the door where on account of late comers we only managed to hear snatches of the program here and there. We missed the first part of the concert but the remainder of the evening bore a resemblance to good old fashioned family gatherings. The chorus emphasized the popular in Norwegian music; old favorites predominated and among these were Borg's "Aftenroster," Linderman's "Jeg Ser Dig Utfor Gluggen," Paulsen's "Kjerringa Med Staven," and many others. A new song, (dedicated to the glee club) drew prolonged applause. It was Paulsen's "Den Store Sommer," which included variations in solo, quartette and humming accompaniment effects. The composition was in a lighter vein than other songs, but was heartily applauded as is the case whenever one of his songs are sung, and that means often.

Mr. Joel Mossberg (director) not only contributed solos during the program, but sang



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Scandia, May 13, 1911.

the solo parts in chorus numbers, including "Den Store Hvide Flok" (The Great White Robed throng.) Piano solos by Miss Alphild Pedersen were masterfully executed including Liszt's "Campanella" and several compositions by Edward Grieg. Judging by the applause accorded her we can only come to one conclusion; those who heard her will want to hear her again and again.

Another guest artist, who appeared for the first time in Chicago, was Miss Betzy Mickelsen, a young lady who, despite a Chicago cold, impressed her audience with a voice, art and personality that will win many friends.

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III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 11, 1911.

### SONG FESTIVAL

A choir of one hundred voices sang at the song festival in the Salem Free Church, last Thursday. This festival was one of the most successful ever arranged by any church. The Salem Church is known for its excellent choir.

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Scandia, May 1, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

NORWEGIAN STUDENT CHORUS

p.2.....There are at present three former Norwegian consuls living in Chicago, all three of which contributed greatly to the success of the last tour of the student chorus from Norway. The three are Messrs. Gade, Hobe and Bendeke. The student chorus at present touring America recently arranged a festival in honor of their predecessors' benefactors. The president of the chorus expressed the gratitude of the singers and the university from which they came.

He also honored Prof. Brogger, rector of the university, who replied voicing the gratitude of all those interested in the chorus, past and present, for the many courtesies shown the Norwegian singers at all times by the guests of honor. The evening was enjoyed by all from beginning to end.

II B 1 a  
III C

Scandia, Apr. 29, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NORWEGIAN

PLAN MUSICAL EVENING

p.4.....An evening of real enjoyment for lovers of music is being arranged for Thursday, May 4, the proceeds of which will go to the Humboldt Park Norwegian City Mission at 2808 West North Avenue.

Mr. Ernst Mortensen, (from Christiania, Norway) will make his American debut in a group of violin solos, W. G. Smith, (vocalist) and Milton Rasmussen and Miss Myrtle Finstad will entertain with readings.

The use of the Logan Square Norwegian Baptist Church has been donated for the occasion. Scandia expects to see many of its readers on Thursday evening and we assure them that they will be given a real treat in the way of entertainment.

The Ladies Aid Society of the mission is putting forth every effort to help finance the work and on May 17, they will serve lunch at the mission all day.

Scandia, Apr. 29, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB

An unusual concert was [recently] given by the Norwegian Glee Club under the direction of the Danish composer Alfred Paulsen. The American press gave to this concert a great deal of space .

The program was distinguished by breadth and variety.

Program

1. "The Song of the Shepherd". . . . . Kreutzer  
Norwegian Glee Club
2. Piano Solo' Sextet from "Lucia". . . . . Donizetti  
Esther Alfild Pedersen
3. Baritone Solo, Prologue from "I Pagliacci". . . . . Leon Cavallo  
Joel Mossberg
4. "Aftenroster" (Evening Voices). . . . . Oscar Borg  
Norwegian Glee Club and  
Joel Mossberg, soloist

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II B 1 a  
IV

Scandia, Apr. 29, 1911.

- b) "For Det Gjorde Mamma".....Olsen  
Betsy Mickelson, soprano
11. "Den Store Hvide Flok" (The Great White Host).....Grieg  
Norwegian Glee Club and  
Joel Mossberg, soloist

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II B 1 a  
II D 3

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1911.

THE LUTHERAN HOSPITAL

The Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital Society sponsored a very successful concert last night at the Danish Lutheran Church, Cortez Street and Francisco Avenue.. The excellent program was as follows:

First Hall

American Selection..... Tobani  
Knudsen-Bricksen Orchestra

Vocal Solo "Syng, Syng" (Sing, Sing)..... Njerulf  
"Dream of Love"..... Gregh  
Ella Ring Ingram

Piano Solo..... Selected  
Charles Madsen

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1911.

Reading..... Selected  
Miss Stettneerd

Vocal Solo..... Selected  
Dr. Thomas Madsen

Second Half

Potpouri, Norwegian Melodies..... Alfred Paulsen  
Knudsen-Brickson Orchestra

Cornet Solo, "The Holy City"..... Stephen Adams  
"Den Store Hvite Flok"..... Grieg  
H. Pedersen

Vocal Solo..... Selected  
Miss Carrie Guldbrandsen

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3375

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II D 3

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NON-ENGLISH

Shandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1911.

Piano Solo..... Selected  
Charles Hudson

Reading..... Selected  
Mrs. Stettneerd

Vocal Solo, "Solveigs Song"..... Grieg  
 "Love, I Have Won You"..... London Roland  
 Mrs. Ella Ring Ingraham

II B 1 a  
II D 5

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1911.

CONCERT

The Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged gave a concert last Wednesday evening at Orchestra Hall. The musical part of the program was as follows:

First Half

1. "Coronation March".....Johan Svendsen  
Anton Pedersen's Orchestra
2. "Blott I Hjertet" (Only in My Heart).....Mitt  
"Vakra Sky" (Heavenly Sky).....Brohlen  
"Kentucky Babe".....  
William Dahlen's Quartet
3. "Liebestraum".....Liszt  
"Gnomens Reigen".....Liszt  
Miss Edna Nicholson

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1911.

4. "Joy of the Morning".....Harriet Ward  
"Pleading".....Elgar  
"Ragnhild".....Grieg  
"The Victor".....Kaun

Mrs. Ruby Campbell Leonard  
Rolf Kurtz, Accompanyist

5. "Vaaren" (Spring).....Grieg  
"Dvaergemaech" (March of the Gnomes).....Grieg

Anton Pedersen's Orchestra

Second Half

6. "Peer Gynt Suite".....Grieg

Anton Pedersen's Orchestra

7. "Klara Stjerna" (Shining Star).....Wetterling

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1911.

"Morgensang" (Morning Song).....abt  
"Serenade" .....Milstrom  
William Dahlens Quartet

8. "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12".....Liszt  
Miss Edna Nicholson

9. "Oh! Love but a Day".....  
"I Send My Heart up to Thee".....Daniel Frotheroe  
"The Years of the Spring".....  
Miss Ruby Campbell Leonard

10. "De Fire Aarstider" (The Four Seasons).....Mrs. Paul Jackson  
Fifty small girls

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III B 4

Scamdoe. Apr. 8, 1911.

IV

## SINGERS' CONVENTION

p.8.....The Norwegian Singers' League, of which all Norwegian male choruses are members, are to hold a convention at Thief Riven Falls, Minn., June 23-25. Our local choruses are putting in a great deal of hard work preparing for this meeting which will draw between three-hundred and four-hundred singers. Selections by Ræssiger, Grieg and Paulus are being rehearsed and the well known Rolf Hammer has been engaged as soloist in the ensemble numbers.



Scandia, Mar. 18, 1911.NORWEGIAN[A PLEASANT SURPRISE]

p.6.....Members of "Den Norsk Glee Klub" (the Norwegian Glee Club) were agreeably surprised on Tuesday evening when, after their rehearsal, they were invited into the dining-room by A. N. Nokleby, one of the oldest members. Speechless for the moment, they beheld a long table with two rows of glistening glasses while in the center stood a large beautiful punch bowl steaming with the goodness of its contents. Mr. Nokleby bade the singers be seated and requested that they all sample the punch. The sampling brought forth the highest praise for Mr. Nokleby and the excellence of his punch and when he at last was given an opportunity, to do other than serve, he presented the club with the bowl and glasses. The gift was accepted for the club by the club's president who also thanked Mr. Nokleby for his long and faithful service as a singer in the club.

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Scandia, Mar. 18, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

MEETING OF SINGERS' LEAGUE

p.8....."Sanger Forbundet" (The Singers League, composed of Norwegian Male Choruses of Chicago) held a meeting of delegates from Chicago's Norse Male Choruses, Friday evening at the home of Emil Bjorn, league director. This delegation decides what songs are to be official at their conventions and last evening approval was given "Sangen Har Lysning" by the Norwegian American composer Paulsen. They also decided that executive meetings are to be held monthly.

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III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1911.

### CONCERT

The Lake View Norwegian Lutheran Church gave a concert yesterday evening, at the Belmont Auditorium. The artists presented were: Miss Marie Helgesen; The Imperial Quartette; W. J. Brown, tenor; J. S. Buce, second tenor; B. T. Tufts, baritone; J. M. Northington, basso; Miss Bremmer, alto; and several lesser lights.

The program was as follows:

- (1) "Patria" . . . . . Tito Mattei  
by G. Arnold Anderson
- (2) (a) "To a Water Lily" . . . . . Mc.Dowell  
(b) "Rigoletto" . . . . . Litz  
by Miss K. Kittilby
- (3) "Liberty's Name" . . . . . Gounod  
by Imperial Quartette

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- (4) "The Holy City" . . . . . Adams  
by M. Pedersen
- (5) (a) "Jeg Saa Dig"/I Saw You/ . . . . . Ljungren  
(b) "Vuggesang"/Cradle Song/ . . . . . Alnaes  
by Miss M. Helgesen
- (6) "Christmas Night" . . . . . Rusell  
by Professor W. N. Carnes
- (7) (a) "The Haunt of the Witches" . . . . . Casard  
(b) "Dreamy Days" . . . . . Ashford  
by Miss Nora Bremner
- (8) (a) "Memories of Norway" . . . . .  
(b) "Grand Fantasia" . . . . .  
by M. Pedersen

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- (9) (a) "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" . . . Saint-Saens  
(b) "Samson and Delilah" . . . . . [Saint-Saens]  
Miss Marie Helgesen
- (10) "The Sick King" . . . . . Hay  
Professor W. W. Carnes
- (11) "The Hungry Man's Dream" . . . . . Genee  
by Imperial Quartette

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II B 1 a.

Scandia, Feb. 25, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

YOUNG LADIES TO TOUR WEST

p.8.....Three of our young Norwegian-Americans are about to start on a trip Westward earning their way by a series of entertainments en route. Miss Alice Walden, pianist, Miss Eleanora Olsen, vocalist and Miss Ethel Olsen (a sister), comedienne in Norwegian-American dialect readings. The young ladies are very talented in their respective lines and should score a success at every stop, making the trip one of both pleasure and profit.

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Scandia, Feb. 18, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275  
NORWEGIAN

[SOCIALIST SINGERS]

p.8.....The Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society(The 45's)  
has received a fresh injection of enthusiasm through the return of Rolf  
Hammer to the directorship. Mr. Hammer, who resumed the baton on the 17th,  
is looking forward to great accomplishment by their group, for which the  
weekly rehearsal becomes an evening of recreation after the cares of the day,  
and signifies the welding of another link in their chain of endeavor for  
Socialism.



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Scandia, Feb. 18, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[SOCIAL]

p.8.....The Norwegian Singers League held a social session, yesterday evening, that was a very pleasant affair, though not as well attended as it should have been. Carl Gulbransen presided at the supper and the presidents of the four member choruses spoke for their respective groups. The new male chorus "Laerken" (The Lark) was welcomed as a member of the league. Other speakers of the evening were Messrs Warloe (who presented the league with an excellent portrait of Mr. Koren, president of the league), Emil Bjorn, Losby, Haglund, Nielsen and Sorteberg. A duet by Mossberg and Gulbransen was very pleasingly rendered as were all songs by individual choruses and the entire ensemble.

These social evenings ("Sexas") have accomplished their purpose, that of creating and preserving a real spirit of friendship and co-operation in the league.

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IV

Scandia, Feb.11, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

CONCERT AND BANQUET

p.5. The Bjorgvin Male Chorus gave a concert last Sunday (February 5) in memory of Norway's grand old man and world famous violinist, Ole Bull. The concert was followed by a sumptuous banquet for members, their families and specially invited friends, including representatives of Chicago's Norwegian press. Many were unable to attend on account of a raging snow storm, but the concert went over perfectly and all talent was of the "home" variety.

Bjorgvin made a very good impression and is to be heartily complimented on the wonderful progress it has made during the short time it has worked under the directorship of Mr. Joel Mossberg (a veteran director of renown). Up to the present time Bjorgvin has been handicapped by several changes in directorship, which is always a disturbing and disintegrating factor in such an organization, but the chorus is now assured of the continued leadership of Mr. Mossberg, and we look for a "Bjorgvin par excellence" in the near future. The faithfulness of these men deserve the greatest success.

Guest artists were Mr. Dybdahl, violinist, who played Ole Bulle's "Soetegentens Sondag" (The chalet girls Sunday) and Grieg's "Sonata in F" in his usual masterful way, and Mr. Tom Bo, a student at the Chicago Musical College who sang Alfred Paulsen's "Norge, mit Norge" (Norway, my Norway), artistically and with feeling.

Among the speakers during the banquet were Mr. J. Jaeger, Sigurd Dahl and Finn Simonsen all of whom had known Ole Bull personally, and who held him in high esteem as a musician and friend.

Toasts were also proposed by Messrs. Ericksen, Kramer, Remertsen and the Norwegian American artist Ben Bleusem. Music during the banquet was furnished by the "Norda" ladies quartet and an orchestra. The entire evening was one of real enjoyment and good will; petty jealousies and disagreements as are usually found in such a gathering were pleasingly, conspicuously absent. The spirit of utmost friendliness ruled in regal state indeed.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 5, 1911.

OLE BULL MEMORIAL PROGRAM

The Bjorgvin Singing Society celebrated a memorial for Ole Bull, the great Norwegian composer. The program was held in Bjorgvin Hall. On the program we find such prominent and outstanding individuals as Mrs. Ola Mossberg and Mrs. Gertrude Larsen, vocalists; Johan Dybdahl, violinist; and Tom Boe, tenor.

The Society has forty-five active members who meet regularly once a week to rehearse the beautiful songs of the homeland. Mr. Joel Mossberg, the director, has, because of his knowledge of music, made this group of singers the outstanding chorus that it is.

Memorial Program

1. "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love the Land That Towers) . . . . .
- "Jagtsang" (Hunting Song) . . . . .
- Bjorgvin Chorus

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2. Violin solo, "Saeterjentens Sondag" (The Mountain Dairymaid Sunday) . . .  
Johan Dybdahl
3. "Snodroppen" (The Snowdrop) . . . . .  
"Vuggvise" (Cradle Song) . . . . .  
Norda Ladies' Chorus
4. "Norge Mit Norge" (Norway My Norway)  
Mr. Tom Boe, tenor
5. "Jaegerkor" (Huntsmen's Chorus)  
Bjorgvin Chorus
6. Soprano solos, "I Adore Thee" . . . . .  
"Flower Song" . . . . .  
Mrs. Olga Mossberg, soprano
7. Piano selection, "Military March" . . . . .  
Miss Gertrude Larsen

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 5, 1911.

8. "Serenade" . . . . . Ahstrom  
"My Old Kentucky Home" . . . . .  
Norda Ladies' Quartet
9. "Andante in F Sharp" . . . . . Grieg
10. "Jeg Vil Fly" (I Will Fly)  
Bjorgvin Chorus

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IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1911.

OLE BULL FESTIVAL

The Bjorgvin Singing Society celebrated an Ole Bull festival last Sunday at Bjorgvin Hall.

The program, which was excellent, follows:

1. a) "Yes, We Love the Land". . . . . Reisager
- b) "Hunter's Song". . . . . Olaf Paulus

Bjorgvin Singing Society  
Joel Mossberg, Director

2. Piano Selection. . . . .
3. a) "I Adore Thee". . . . . C. Lamar
- b) "Flowers" (from "Faust"). . . . . Gounod
- Mrs. Olga Mossberg, Soprano
4. "Saeterjentens Sunday". . . . . Ole Bull
- Johan Dybdahl, Violinist

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Scandia, Jan. 28, 1911.

5. a) "Snowdrops". . . . . Prince Gustaf  
b) Cradle-song. . . . . Lammers  
Nora Ladies' Quartet
6. "Norway, My Norway". . . . .  
Tom Boe, Tenor
7. "Hunters' Chorus . . . . . Cronmann  
Bjorgvin Singing Society
8. Andante from "Sonata in F Major". . . . . Edvard Grieg  
John Dybdahl
9. a) Serenade. . . . . Ahlstrom  
b) "Old Kentucky Home". . . . . Parks  
Nora Ladies' Quartet
10. " I Will Fly". . . . . Borg  
Bjorgvin Singing Society

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III B 2  
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Scandia, Nov. 26, 1910.

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[SOCIAL]

p.4.col.1.....The BJORGVIN Singing Society arranged a real social session last Sunday at their hall when members and friends partook of a very good supper, played cards and otherwise enjoyed themselves. It is their intention to hold these social sessions regularly thruout the winter, an arrangement in which Scandia is in full accord. The crowning pleasure of the evening was the opportunity to officially greet the new director of BJORGVIN, Mr. Joel Mossberg, a veteran in musical activities and a director "par excellence." We predict a wonderful future for BJORGVIN under this leadership.

The social session was a real ray of sunshine cutting thru the drab of this workaday world, so we emphasize - keep them coming. Music for the evening's dancing was furnished by an amateur orchestra, whose members are to be highly complimented for their skill.

II B 1 a

Scandia, Nov. 19, 1910.

NORWEGIAN

[SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT]

p.1.col.4....The Mayfair M.E.Church was the scene of the successful and triumphal appearance of Miss Minnie Broten, a young Norwegian American, in an evening's entertainment of declamation and song. This young artist showed unusual ability in all her numbers, especially in her rendition of "Jean Val Jean" from Victor Hugo's well-known Les Miserables, in which her exceptional dramatic ability was given an opportunity.

Assisting in the program were Johan Dybdahl whose offerings of Svorak's "Humoresque" and "Spanish Dance" by Rohfiela were very well received by an appreciative audience. His accompanist was Miss Leonore Rongstad who also played Mendelsohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" as a special number. In this number she captivated her listeners with her wonderful talent.

We Chicago Norwegians are and have reason to be proud of the number of our young people who are making names for themselves along musical and other lines of art.

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As an example, the quality of talent displayed by these people was such that their audience demanded encores after every number on the program. Competent critics have spoken very highly of this program.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1910.

### NORDMAENDENES SINGING SOCIETY

The Nordmaendenes (The Norsemen's) Singing Society was organized by several professional Norwegian singers on October 30, 1870, and was originally known as the "Scandinavian Singing Society". But since only one Swede and no Danes belonged to the organization, the name was soon changed to its present form. The Swedes had previously organized the Freya Society, and the Danes the successful Harmonien (Harmony) Singing Club.

The well-know landscape painter, Wilhelm Junge, was the organization's first president, and Johan Lindtuer the first director. Of the various directors, we mention a few of the most outstanding: A. Larson, August Uhe, and John W. Colberg, who served for twenty-five years.

In 1872, the chorus was considered one of the finest in the city. One of its programs was arranged for Ole Bull in person. Bull was so impressed by the

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1910.

quality and tone of the chorus that he donated a large sum of money to be used for founding a library for the Society.

In 1876 the Society sang in the international chorus on the occasion of the opening of Humboldt Park.

.....

Succeeding Colberg as director was Christian Nilson, who was followed by Gusaf A. Carlson.

Today, the Society has approximately one hundred and fifty members, with about fifty active singers. The library contains one thousand volumes of the finest and most modern literature.

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At first the Society met in the Holamina Club on Green Street. It then met in a saloon; later, in a church; and, finally, from 1874 to 1878, it met in the

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1910.

more presentable quarters at 107 Milwaukee Avenue. After moving its headquarters several times, the Society finally occupied its permanent home in Schoenhofen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues. The Society has, it will be noted, occupied nearly every hall on Milwaukee Avenue from Green Street to Ashland Avenue in its forty years of activity.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 16, 1910.

NORDMENDENES BANQUET A SUCCESS 7  
p.4.col.3.... NORDMENDENES Male Chorus served a banquet for active and passive members on Wednesday evening. A good program of chorus and solo numbers kept the assembly in the best of humor and Finn Simonsen pleased with the recitation of his Bjornson Epilog. The returned delegates from the Sioux Falls convention were given a real ovation for their efforts while there.

Henry Anderson, the soloist of the big convention concert, was called on again and again and the chorus expressed a deep appreciation for the publicity and honor he had brought NORDMENDENES on so many occasions.

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Scandia, July 16, 1910.

LEAVE FOR CONVENTION

p.4.col.3..... The Chicago delegation to the convention of the United Scandinavian Singers League, left for Sioux Falls, S.D. on Thursday via the Illinois Central Railroad.

Enthusiasm for the trip was far below that of two years ago when the singers met at Minneapolis, Minn. for one of the most enjoyable conventions in the history of the League. The lack of enthusiasm is largely due to the ruling by the Sioux Falls committee prohibiting the appearance of individual Chicago choirs in solo numbers for they must sing as a joint chorus. For this reason many of those who never miss a convention decided not to take the trip.

Nordmandenes, Bjorgvin, Glee Klubben and Kvartet Klubben each sent two or more representatives including Emil Bjorn, director, and Harry Anderson, soloist.

A motion to hold conventions every fourth year instead of every two years will

Scandia, July 16, 1910.

be offered by Nordmandenes delegation at the business session of the League. The Glee Club will also make a motion to change the name of the League to the "Norwegian Singers League" instead of the "Danish-Norwegian" as the League consists of thirty-three Norwegian choruses and one Danish group.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1910.

SVITHUN SOCIETY GIVES CONCERT

Last Thursday the Svithun Society gave a very interesting concert with the great soloist, Esther Nilsen, and her assistant, Marie Helgesen.

Program

"Arnes Sang" . . . . .	Husse
"Mona" . . . . .	Adams
"Venter Paa Far" (Waiting for Dad) . . . . .	Jensen
Esther Nilsen	
Violin Solo, "Melodie" . . . . .	Ole Bull
Carl Neeb	
"A Rose Fable" . . . . .	Hawley
"Life" . . . . .	Ronald
Marie Helgesen	
"Magathe Munthe Barne Sange" (Children's Songs)	
"Dukke Mor" (Doll Mother)	

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1910.

"Ole Man" (Little Ole)  
"Gjeterams"

Esther Nilsen

Violin Solo, "Solveig's Song" . . . . . Grieg

Carl Neeb

"My Heart At Thy Sweet Voice," Aria from "Samson and Delilah" . . . . Saint-Saens

Marie Helgesen

"Liten Karin" (Little Carrie)

"Den Galne Gutten" (The Mad Youth)

Esther Nilsen

"Foran Sydens Kloster" (By a Southern Convent) . . . . . Grieg

Soloists and Chorus

Christopher Ursin, director

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NORWEGIAN

II A 3 b

II B 3

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 17, 1910.

II B 1 a (Danish)

II B 3 (Danish) SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES, LODGES, CLUBS  
Singing Societies

Magnete (The Magnet) Singing Society is an auxiliary of the Danish Brotherhood. Its officers are: Rolf Hammar, director; Emanuel Johnson, president; Peter Schousboe, vice-president; Robert Heckman, secretary; C. Christensen, treasurer; Robert Amundsen, manager.

The Bjorgvin Singing Society has the following officers: Julius Jaeger, president; Ole Johan Olsen, vice-president; Alfred Olsen, secretary; John M. Pedersen, treasurer; Hans Hansen, financial secretary.

The Scandinavian Workers' Singing Society (now the Danish Glee Club) has the following officers: G. B. Bense, president; C. Svendsen, vice-president; C. Nielsen, financial secretary; J. C. George Jensen, treasurer; H. Frederiksen, corresponding secretary; Olav Holte, manager.

The Norwegian Singers' Association has the following officers: Harald Hansen,

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II A 3 b

II B 3

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II B 1 a (Danish)

II B 3 (Danish) president; D. Richter, vice-president; N. Sorteberg, secretary; H. Oftedahl, treasurer; Emil Bjorn, director.

The Jubal Male Chorus is instructed by Otto Olsen. The officers are: B. Anderson, president; Harry Christensen, vice-president; Einar Christensen, treasurer; T. J. Koldrup, secretary.

The Norwegian Glee Club has the following officers: O. Nelson, president; C. M. Simonsen, vice-president; D. Burschmidt, secretary; L. Larsen, financial secretary; J. Wold, treasurer.

The Normandenes (Norsemen's) Singing Society has the following officers: H. Oftedahl, president; Olaf Nielsen, vice-president; A. Darrell, recording secretary; William Hall, corresponding secretary; Norman Paulsen, treasurer; O. Hagen, librarian.

### Musical Societies

The Northern Light Band has the following officers: Ole Johnson, president;

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NORWEGIAN

II A 3 b

II B 3

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II B 1 a (Danish)

II B 3 (Danish) Oscar Gray, secretary; G. Gunning, financial secretary;  
Ole Hevle, business manager; Rhuben Clark, instructor.

The band is a member of the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

The Liberty Band has the following officers: J. Wennberg, president; C. Nergard, secretary and director; K. Christensen, financial secretary; C. Jensen, treasurer. The Liberty Band is a member of the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

### Athletic Societies

The Norwegian-American Athletic Club has the following officers: Martin Arnesen, president; P. Bacner, vice-president; A. Nelson, secretary; Adolf Svendsen, treasurer; C. Magnusen, sports director.

The Norwegian Society of Sharpshooters has the following officers: T. Eriksen, chairman; M. J. Bergum, vice-chairman; O. Liaboe, secretary; J. Nielsen, financial secretary; M. Torvik, treasurer.

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II A 3 b

II B 3

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II B 1 a (Danish)

II B 3 (Danish)

The Danish Society of Sharpshooters has the following officers: J. Lundsberg, president; T. Frydenlund, vice-president; H. Rasmussen, treasurer; C. Nielsen, corresponding secretary; P. Mommesen, recording secretary; C. Johnson, marshall.

The New Viking Athletic Club has the following officers: A. Nelson, president; Andrew Schanke, vice-president; Axel Foss, secretary; S. Arntzen, financial secretary; M. Petersen, secretary; C. Larsen, treasurer; A. Nelson, sports director.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

THE NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY  
Enthusiasm for the Trip to Norway

It may indeed be said that the Norwegian Singing Society is advancing steadily. New members, both active and passive, are continually joining. At present there are fourteen new singers passing through their trial period, and new applications are being received at every meeting.

One of the reasons for the present interest in the Society is the decision to undertake a trip to Norway in 1914 to participate in the centennial of Norwegian independence. At the same time it appears that there is a general increase in interest in our other singing societies as well.

A number of the leading men in the Norwegian colony have been appointed to the committee on arrangements for the trip. This committee consists at present of the following men: John Anderson, publisher of Skandinaven; Dr. A. Doe, Consul

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

F. H. Gade, Carl Bergesen, C. J. Olsen, H. Ortedahl, O. Nelson, J. Braecke, and N. Hall.

The following decisions [of the committee] may interest the singers: Regarding election of officials, it was decided that the director of the chorus was to be selected two years before the trip began, and that the president of the chorus is to be elected one year before the start of the trip. It was also decided that the acting president of the Society shall be acting president of the committee.

N. Hall was elected secretary. The election of a treasurer was postponed. It was also decided that every active member must pay fifty dollars to the committee at least one month before the singers are to leave Chicago. This payment is to serve as guarantee that each member will properly fulfill his obligations to the chorus. The money will be returned in Norway when the official part of the program is over. It was also decided to invite the other

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singing societies to participate. These various societies have not yet given any definite reply, but rumors are that they all want to take part.

The committee has started a sort of a savings bank for the members of the chorus. A dollar or more may be deposited each week, and the money may be withdrawn only by the members themselves. There is also an opportunity for the passive members to join in this deposit scheme, and several of the latter have already deposited various sums.

It has not been definitely decided whether singers from out of town may participate in the undertaking. The matter will be decided at a future meeting. The question of the size of the chorus was also considered. Musicians and men familiar with musical theory and technique have stated that a chorus of sixty or seventy men will be able to render a harmonious and creditable singing performance for the purpose intended, and that one might have a chorus of as many as one hundred voices, but not more....

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

A considerable number of singers have already applied for membership in the special chorus. Several of the other members of the Society have applied privately instead of waiting for the official decision of the committee. Applications will be received by the secretary and numbered in the order received. It may be appropriate to remind those singers who have not yet applied for membership in the Society that they should apply as soon as possible.

The extent of the singers' interest in the proposed trip....may be understood by anyone who visits one of the practice sessions on a Wednesday evening. The attendance is good, and the enthusiasm is high. It is easy to realize that the Society will have little difficulty in putting through its great undertaking; in other words, the trip to Norway promises to be a great success.

The intended trip has also aroused great interest outside of Chicago. The secretary has received many letters concerning the trip from singers in the West and even from singers in Brooklyn. Several singing instructors have declared

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their wish to become active singers in the chorus.

The committee will meet soon to consider these various matters, including the question of the size of the chorus.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 18, 1909.

SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS' SINGING SOCIETY  
Social Held at Jacobsen's Hall

The Scandinavian Workers' Singing Society held a very successful reunion and social in Jacobsen's Hall last Thursday. The Society likewise took the occasion to honor Mr. J. P. Balle on his seventy-eighth birthday. Thus the event was a triple festival, and a large number of old and new members and their friends were present. The ladies, all dressed in white, were well represented.

The evening opened with a program of dancing. Then there was singing by the Scandinavian Workers' Singing Society and the Scandinavian Socialist Ladies' Singing Society, both of which were rewarded with well-deserved applause. The chief interest, however, centered about....the honoring of the seventy-eight-year-old, but ever youthful Peter Balle, who is an honorary member of the Society. Christian Nielsen, a blacksmith, presented Mr. Balle with a bouquet containing seventy-eight American Beauties. His

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speech on the occasion was very good, and he was followed by a number of other speakers eulogizing Mr. Balle. Mr. Balle expressed his appreciation for the kindness and honor shown him, and voiced the wish that all his friends in the Society might live to see as many years as he had, and that they might be of as good health and spirit as were his. Then there was dancing once more, and Mr. Balle proved to be one of the liveliest of the dancers.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1909.

NORWEGIAN GLEE CLUB EXCURSION TO MAYFAIR PARK

The excursion of the Norwegian Glee Club to Mayfair Park was well attended. The whole afternoon the weather was excellent for foot races, music, and dancing. The Club delighted the excursionists with many musical numbers. Although the park was small and situated within the city limits, the participants passed a delightful afternoon.

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NORWEGIAN  
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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1909.

A GREAT UNIFYING IDEA  
Consul Lindgren's Plan for Scandinavian Co-operation  
by  
Emil Bjorn

Scandinavians in Chicago are widely distributed throughout the area of this large city; they have but scant opportunity for meeting their countrymen and enjoying one another's company; for this reason they will surely greet with pleasure and joy the plan announced by Consul John R. Lindgren (Dane) and endorsed by the two other Scandinavian consuls, as well as by other leaders among Scandinavians in Chicago. Because of the fact that the new organization, which was originally planned as a committee on arrangements to provide musical entertainment, has so far presented merely a temporary plan for its work--a plan to be studied in detail later--I shall take the liberty of presenting a few preliminary remarks which might serve to clarify the situation and therefore be of use when more detailed plans for the new organization are to be formed. I take this liberty as one who is already connected with musical organizations in Chicago....My remarks will be based on the knowledge I have of

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1909.

Norwegian societies, musical and otherwise. To a considerable extent the conditions prevailing in the Norwegian societies will probably find parallels in the Swedish and Danish societies as well.

The main idea to bring together the three Scandinavian groups here in Chicago into cordial association as neighboring people, and to lend further impetus to the musical development among us--is so attractive....that it is important to establish this idea upon a firm foundation, in order that every one of our compatriots may be enabled to participate in the common aim and to support the work implied in the plan.

Permit me to quote here a paragraph from the annual report of the Danish-American Association: "This association is not meant to supplant or make superfluous any other existing Danish-American organization. Its policy is one of co-operation; its objective is the furtherance of Danish-American community interests; its goal is unity...." This part of the annual report of the Danish-American Association should fit in with the program of the new organization.

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When, as at present, we are planning for one or more concerts, the first question that forces itself upon us is: In what manner can we do our work without competing with or opposing those societies whose purpose for years has been the furtherance of musical development and appreciation among our countrymen? Among us Scandinavians we find a large number of singing societies, and in addition a number of mixed choruses and church choirs, all of which give concerts featuring the work of Scandinavian composers. The competition is all the greater because societies that are not primarily musical likewise arrange entertainments and "concerts".

Our singing societies that have been striving to further musical culture within our groups have kept up their courage even while working under steady financial pressure. Sometimes individually, sometimes in groups, these singing societies have given concerts of musical value; occasionally, united choruses have also given song festivals in other parts of the country. At these festivals the public has been given an opportunity to listen to singers of note, frequently engaged from Europe.

. . . . .



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1909.

Instructions in choral singing are given from week to week. The co-operation of our singing societies is solicited with considerable regularity by our benevolent societies, and the singers have shown their willingness to help on a large number of occasions. Now that this new organization is being formed, it is important to arrange its activities in such a way that it does not make any present organization superfluous; the idea of co-operation must be established on a basis that can be justified with reference to existing societies.

For the purpose of aiding in the solution of the difficulties which may arise in this connection, I beg to suggest the following:

1. Our brilliant Thomas Orchestra from time to time includes in its program the more important of our Nordic musical compositions. Ordinarily, however, the majority of our countrymen are not informed of this until after the compositions have been performed. At the same time it must be admitted that the efforts of this orchestra are probably not sufficiently appreciated by the Scandinavian public. Applause must be tendered the work of the composer, but the compatriots of the composer who did not attend must be considered uncultured and indifferent. These are matters which should be taken into account.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1909.

2. In the various summer gardens Scandinavian music is occasionally heard. I suppose there are but few Scandinavians who knew that the solo cellist with the Damrosch Orchestra last summer was the famous Danish cellist Henry Bramsen.
3. Shortly after the death of Edvard Grieg, Mr. Emil Liebling gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the music created by Grieg. The lecture was given at Kimball Hall which was filled to capacity. I believe that I was the only Norwegian present; I stayed near the entrance, watching for people of my circle of acquaintances.
4. Famous singers and instrumentalists give recitals with Scandinavian compositions on their programs quite regularly.
5. St. Olaf's Band gave a concert at Orchestra Hall to a half-filled house. It was a pity that there were not enough Norwegians to fill the Hall to hear how well this band played. It was a pity that these students from St. Olaf's College did not receive reasonable encouragement on this occasion from the compatriots of their fathers.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1909.

6. A young Norwegian woman violinist, without money or friends, was aided by some people interested in music in getting a concert arranged. She did make a little money from the concert, but she could get no more openings. Now she is a housemaid.

7. A Norwegian woman pianist gave a recital downtown about a year ago. A snowstorm set in during the evening, and the present writer was the only "audience" in the hall.

Will this new organization, considered as a musical institution, be able to fill a need long felt among us--the need of educating our public so as to make the people realize that we Scandinavians have come from environments where music forms the very strongest impulse in our culture; that our music has its roots in the life of the Scandinavian people; and that our great musicians are the products of the spirit and culture of our countries?

It seems to me that it ought to be possible, through our press or through special publications, to spread information about Scandinavian music of value

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produced on various occasions by "responsible people" here in Chicago, so that the organization might step in and lend support in cases where it was found that a musical group was working toward presenting something of value, or where such a group was experiencing financial or other difficulties in the execution of its tasks as a musical organization. Such publicity would enable our benevolent societies to benefit from the activity of the new organization in its capacity as a sort of musical central committee or clearing house. As such, the organization might arrange for musical entertainment in these benevolent societies, and provide music and even musical instruments where needed for those people, young or old, who are confined in institutions and do not have the opportunities for hearing Nordic music that are available to people on the outside.

I believe that, if conducted on some such basis as here indicated, the new organization is justified among our countrymen, and that its objective is laudable. The organization will then furnish a much needed support at concerts to be given by our musical societies;....it will aid the benevolent institutions in a manner which would not be discriminatory and along lines which have

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 16, 1909.

thus far been too much neglected.

With such a program the objective of the new organization would seem fully justified--an organization working for co-operation in attaining the goal of unification of interests and activities.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 11, 1909.

NORUMBEGA'S CONCERT

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church  
Offered an Excellent Program

The program offered by the Norumbega Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, last Wednesday, was most select and varied. Those participating in the concert were capable and well known among the music loving public of the Northwest Side. The only cause for complaint was that the building was not filled to capacity. Nevertheless a large audience enjoyed the concert in the big attractive church building on North Avenue.

The following appeared on the program: Miss Anna Christensen, soprano; Mr. Gustaf Holmquist, basso; Dr. Louis Falk, organist; Mr. Hans Hess, violoncellist; Miss Ora Johnson, organist. All of these are able performers.

Dr. Louis Falk opened the program. The organ selections, as well as the numbers on the rest of the program, were largely taken from German and other foreign composers. Grieg's "At Morning" seemed to be the only composition by a

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Norwegian composer. The playing of Mr. Hess and the well-selected songs of Gustaf Holmquist touched the heart and were well received. Anna Christensen, too, has become practically indispensable at our church concerts. She was accompanied on the piano by Miss Ora Johnson....

The Norumbega ladies have honored themselves through the concert they gave us.



II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a (Swedish)

II B 1 a (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1909.

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#### SCANDINAVIAN FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION

The Scandinavian Festival Association, mentioned on an earlier occasion, has now been organized. The purpose of the Association is to hold annual musical festivals in Chicago on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted.

At these musical festivals the Scandinavian population in Chicago will co-operate to bring before the public Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish music and song. It is expected that this propaganda will strengthen the friendship among Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes here in Chicago and all over the country as well, since this movement will probably give impetus to the starting of similar movements in other parts of the country.

The best musical forces among the three national groups will be invited to aid the movement. It is intended that the festival in 1909 will be held at the Thomas Orchestra Hall, Chicago, on May 26, 27, and 28. Prominent Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish artists, male and female, will assist, and several festal choruses are to be organized. It is hoped that the Danish, Norwegian,





II B 1 a

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a (Swedish)

II B 1 a (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1909.

IV

and Swedish ambassadors to the United States will be present on the occasion as the guests of the Association. The temporary organization has been formed under the leadership of the Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish consuls in Chicago. This organization is subject to changes as required.

A guarantee fund of \$2,600 has already been subscribed to cover possible deficits. The board of directors of the Association is as follows: John Lindgren, president; F. Herman Gade and George Bech, vice-presidents; C. Chindblom [Swede], secretary; T. Freeman, treasurer, and John Anderson, Henry L. Hertz, C. H. Hanson, Emil Björn, Nels Johnson.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1909.

#### SCANDINAVIAN UNION

On the invitation of the Swedish consul in Chicago, John R. Lindgren, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Hayne Hall, Northwestern University Building, for the purpose of advancing the idea of co-operation in Scandinavian singing and music in Chicago. The thought and its practical realization will be further discussed at a larger meeting to be held at the same place tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

The nominations committee, consisting of C. H. Hansen, C. F. Henschen, and A. Johnson, presented the following nomination of officers: president, Consul John Lindgren; vice-presidents, Consul F. H. Gade and Mr. George Beck; secretary, C. R. Chindblom [Swede]; treasurer, T. Freeman; directors, Messrs. John Anderson, C. H. Hansen, and Henry L. Hertz.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1909.

BJORGVIN CHILDREN'S CHORUS

by

Walter Hjertstedt, President of the Chorus

The Bjorgvin Childrens' Chorus has in the past taken part in several programs, including the festival at Orchestra Hall honoring Bjornstjerne Bjornson on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, and has won much applause. It is therefore desirable that we now gain support from the Norwegians in Chicago in connection with the concert planned for the benefit of the Norwegian Orphanage. We hope to be successful, and it is important that the children meet in full numbers for the practice sessions which are to be held regularly at Bjorgvin Hall, 876 North Artesian Avenue, every Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Parents are urged to send their children. Past members as well as new members are invited.

While the main purpose of the Chorus is to perform in behalf of a worthy cause, it should also be remembered that the children in the Chorus learn

II B 1 a

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1909.

many beautiful Norwegian songs. Children who lack the desired knowledge of the Norwegian language will be given an opportunity to get acquainted with the language of their parents. If we are to develop into good American citizens, it is important that we should also be or become good Norwegians. For this reason I plead for sturdy co-operation.

Editorial Comment: The foregoing appeal made by the young president of the Bjorgvin's childrens' chorus is of importance, and it is to be hoped that all Norwegian parents in Chicago will take it to heart and send their children to the song rehearsals.

The preservation of Norwegian singing by the growing generation is an important item in the work for the maintenance of Norwegian traditions, and this cannot be done any better than through the work of a children's chorus such as the one mentioned above.

Under Miss Lulu Lund's leadership the children are in good hands; she is

II B 1 a

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1909.

III A

greatly interested in her work, and her energetic efforts have already borne good fruit. Since, in addition, the Chorus has set for itself the goal of assisting in the task of building the new Norwegian Orphanage, the parents ought to be all the more eager to have their children join the Chorus.

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III B 3 a  
III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 18, 1909.

THE SINGERS' EXCURSION TO NORWAY  
by  
N. Hall

The resolution of the Norwegian Singing Society to go to Norway in 1914 has caused considerable discussion among our singers. Since I am the one who first suggested the excursion, I shall beg permission through the Skandinaven to present certain phases of the undertaking which may not be clear to some of the singers.

Many seem to be of the opinion that it is the intention to exclude from participation in the excursion singers who do not belong to the Norwegian Singing Society. This is not the intention at all. We wish that as many of the members of other singing societies as possible may take part so that we may form a very large chorus.

One of our well-known musicians expressed the desire that singers should be

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NORWEGIAN

III B 3 a

III H

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mobilized from various parts of the country in order that the chorus might be as large and as representative as possible. How he intended to manage the task of having these singers practice together for harmonious blending of the voices, I do not know. I believe that one or two years of practice would be required. We must not offer the Norwegian public the type of chorus singing that is rendered here at our song festivals, and it seems likely that the idea of a chorus with members from all over America will be abandoned. For this reason, I did not present the matter to the Northwestern Singing Association.

But what about the Norwegian Singing Association in Chicago? people will ask. The trouble here is that under its statutes the Association has no obligations towards the individual singing societies belonging under it, or vice versa, and since new delegations are elected from the singing societies to the conventions of the Association from year to year, an undertaking necessitating expenses into thousands of dollars would not have sufficiently substantial backing in the Norwegian Singing Association of Chicago.

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III B 3 a  
III H

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 18, 1909.

Since the Norwegian Singing Society has taken the initiative in organizing such a chorus, giving all singers who are willing and able a chance to participate, the undertaking ought to be supported by all sincere singers. Everybody knows, in addition, that many singers, and among them several whom we cannot afford to leave out, are not in a position financially to meet the large expenses incidental to a tour to Norway. It is therefore the intention of the Norwegian Singing Society to give financial aid to as many of these as possible, and for this reason we are hoping for support not only from the Norwegian Singing Association in Chicago and from the Norwegian National Association, but from every Norwegian man and woman in Chicago, and, for that matter, everywhere in the country. Thus it will be the Norwegian people in America who will be sending a chorus home to Norway, and we wish to send the best representation possible.

And now a word to those who are thinking in terms of the honor involved. The committee selected will elect a temporary president. Two years before the departure an instructor will be elected and he will then start the work

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II B 1 a  
III B 3 a  
III H

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of practicing the choral singing. Later, when the chorus has been completed, a president and other officials will be elected. On the other hand, instruction will be started soon in the songs that have been selected. Those who do not belong to any singing society, but are in possession of good voices, need to join the group as early as possible if they wish to be included.

Do not expect to be admitted at the last moment; the chorus which is to represent the Norwegians in America at the centennial celebration in Norway in 1914, must be so well practiced that it will do honor to the Norwegian singers in America.

Admission to the chorus may be arranged through communication with the present writer. Information may be had by addressing me at 1355 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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III H

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 11, 1909.

NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY

Introductory Steps Taken for Song Tour to Norway in 1914



The Norwegian Singing Society has taken the initiative in a new movement, the purpose of which being to make it possible for the Norwegian-American societies to honor Old Norway in a suitable manner on the centennial of her constitution. At the meeting of the singers last Wednesday, it was decided to send as large a chorus as possible to the festivities in Norway in 1914.

The question was first discussed at the meeting of the board of directors last Friday. The sentiment was overwhelming in favor of the undertaking, but it was also realized that the matter was of much importance and a question that most decidedly concerned the singers. For these reasons it was resolved to leave the final decision to the singers themselves. The active singers were strongly in favor of the plan, and at once agreed to the proposition when it was presented to them by the president, Hans L. Oftedahl.

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 11, 1909.

It seems most suitable that the first step in this direction thus was taken by the oldest Norwegian singing society in America. No doubt other singing societies will follow in the footsteps of the Norwegian Singing Society in this matter.



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III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 6, 1909.

OLE BULL'S BIRTHDAY REMEMBERED

Telegram to Bjorgvin from Mrs. Bull and Daughter

The birthday of Ole Bull is February 5. Bull was born in Bergen, Norway, ninety-nine years ago. On both sides of the Atlantic the day was remembered in various ways. Here in Chicago the Bjorgvin Singing Society held a most successful banquet in his honor.

A number of invited guests, mostly members of the Society and of the Ladies' Chorus gathered in Bjorgvin Hall. At nine o'clock in the evening Carl Rosenberg welcomed the guests. The assemblage stood and sang the Norwegian national anthem, and then sat down to tables that were heavily laden with food. The Hall was bright with Norwegian and American colors, and on the wall at the head of the tables there was a large picture of the world-famed violinist. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Sarah C. Bull in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a reply came shortly afterwards from Mrs. Bull and her daughter....



II B 1 a  
III H

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 6, 1909.

The speech in honor of the day was given by Bjorne Klausen who gave an outline of the main events in the life of Ole Bull.

Born under the pressure of poverty, even though in a city where culture was highly valued, the violinist early ventured into the world outside his native country, and wherever he went he advertised the name of Norway. His was the sentiment of the mesas and the heaths and everywhere he created from this background of nature an air of dreams and joy and hope as nobody else had or could have done. He became the most famed violinist of his age, acclaimed wherever he played. Toward spring, however, nostalgia pulled him back to his homeland. And home again in Norway he did one of the real great things for art in his home city: he created Bergen's National Theater....

Ole Bull was misunderstood, however; that is too frequently the lot of the genius; and he left his homeland once more. This time he came to America where music is loved by the people.

. . . . .



II B 1 a  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 11, 1909.

### GLEE CLUB INSTALLATION



The Norwegian Glee Club installed its new officers last Sunday evening at Jacobsen's Hall. The retiring president officiated at the ceremony and acquainted the new officers with their respective tasks.

Later there was a banquet with speeches, singing, and merrymaking. Mr. T. Engness thanked the retiring officers for their excellent work. Mr. Ole Nilsen wished the new board of directors every success. Mr. A. Loken spoke in honor of the leader of the Glee Club, Mr. Alfred Paulsen, and said that next year most of the Glee Club numbers would consist of the compositions of Mr. Paulsen.

Mr. L. Nielsen spoke in honor of Norway. Mr. Rummelhoff was the toastmaster. Solos were sung; a quartet rendered some numbers, and there was also singing by the chorus after the punch bowl had been placed on the table. The participants in the installation party agreed that the meeting had been exceptionally pleasant.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 11, 1908.

BJORGVIN'S CONCERT

The Bjorgvin Singing Society held its annual program in Bjorgvin Hall, 876 West North Avenue. The Bjorgvin Ladies Chorus, Hans Schmidt's orchestra, Mr. August Anderson, Mr. Henry Anderson, Olaf Olsen, and Grace Svensen assisted in the program.

Program

1. Overture . . . . . Flotow
2. "Aftenglans" (Sunset) . . . . . R. Kuntze
- "Udan Ur Vagen" . . . . . Bellman
- Bjorgvin Chorus
3. "Venetian Serenade" . . . . . Johan S. Svensen
- "In the Woods"
- Bjorgvin Ladies' Chorus
4. Duet, "I Skoven" (In the Forest) . . . . . F. Wrangell
- Olaf Olsen and Henry Andersen

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 11, 1903.

5. Waltz, "Spring, Beautiful Spring" . . . . . Lincke  
Orchestra
6. "Bryllups March" (Wedding March) . . . . . Soderman  
Mixed Chorus
7. "Carmina" . . . . . Albert Mildenberg  
Bjorgvin Ladies' Chorus
8. Tenor solo, "A Gypsy Maiden" . . . . . Parker  
August Anderson
9. Selections from "Algeria" . . . . . Victor Herbert  
Orchestra
10. "Saeterjenten" . . . . . Oscar Borg  
"Sommermorgen" (Summer Morn) . . . . . Abt  
Bjorgvin Chorus; August Anderson, tenor soloist
11. "The Vikings" . . . . . Canton Fainig  
Mixed Chorus

II B 1 a  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 18, 1908.

PLANS FOR NEW MUSIC GROUP

Miss Nora Bjornstad plans to organize a music group, with headquarters in Logan Square. Miss Bjornstad herself is a well-known pianist. Gustav Holmquist, considered Chicago's number one baritone, is one of the sponsors of Miss Bjornstad's idea.

Miss Erickson, Miss Marie Bergerson, and Mr. Herbert P. Johnson will assist in making the plans successful.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 29, 1908.

### CONCERT FOR NORWEGIAN ORPHANAGE

The new Norwegian Orphanage will become a worthy national memorial to Norway's sons and daughters. The plans are now completed for the building in Edison Park--a building that will have no equal in America. The entire Norwegian colony in Chicago is displaying a lot of enthusiasm for the rebuilding of the old Orphanage, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago.

The first method of raising money will be a gigantic concert in Orchestra Hall, on April 8. All tickets for this concert have been sold, and the proceeds can be determined now. The concert has been arranged under the leadership of the Norwegian National Committee, and the following musical program has been provided:

Orchestral Selections.....

Emil Bjorn, Director

"Naar Fjordene Blaaner".....

Norwegian Singers' League; Emil Bjorn, Director

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 29, 1908.

"Prologue".....Dr. Olav Bohmer  
Arthur Thabough

Violin solo, "Hungarian Rhapsody".....Hauser  
Professor P. Marinus Paulsen

"Varde".....Haarklow  
Norsemen's Singing Society; Gust Carlson, Director

Piano solos, "Wedding Day".....Grieg  
"Polk de la Reine".....Raff  
Alice R. Walden

"Aftenroster".....Oscar Borg  
Bjorgvin Chorus and Peter Ericksen, soloist;  
John L. Swennson, Director

"I En Baad".....)

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 29, 1908.

"Fra Monte Pinelo".....)  
 ) Grieg

"Tak For Dit Raad".....  
Mme. Grace Nelson, soprano

Selection.....  
Orchestra

"The Two Grenadiers".....Schubert  
Gustav Holmquist, baritone

"Tonens Magt".....F. A. Reissiger  
Norwegian Glee Club; Alfred Paulsen, Director

Reading.....Selected  
Ethel Olsen

"Fugue in D Major".....Bach

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II D 5

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 29, 1908.

"Perpetuum Mobile" (For Pedals Alone).....Bach  
Professor William Middelshulte, organist

"Mai Nat".....Sinding

"Fjeld Sang".....Thrane  
Elenore Olsen, soprano

"Landkjending".....Grieg  
Gustav Holmquist, soloist, assisted by United  
Singers' Chorus and Orchestra; Miss Alice R. Walden, accompanyist.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 16, 1907.

THE LITTLE JOURNAL

Assisted by the Hartmann Lyric Society, the female singing society, Illinois, gave a concert Saturday evening in Fisher Park Hall.

H. C. Schmidt's Orchestra opened the concert with Lehar's overture to "The Gay Widow," a lively operetta which has won great acclaim in Norway and Denmark.

The main interest in the concert was the fact that Miss Clara Jensen, the soprano, was the director of the Illinois Singing Society. She did her work very well.

After the concert, there was dancing.



Skandinaven, July 22, 1907.

SINGING SOCIETY HOLDS BASKET PICNIC

The Singing Society Bjorgvin held a private basket picnic for members and their families. The ladies' chorus and the children's chorus were also invited. The picnic ground was the forest near Fullerton and 47th Avenues. There was singing and many other forms of entertainment.

The people enjoyed themselves, and enthusiasm was great.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

BJORGVIN'S TWENTY-FIVE YEARS JUBILEE

The society has many guests and is a good host. A wreath is received from Ole Bull's widow. A pleasant evening, a success from beginning to end, such was the unanimous appraisal of the twenty-five years jubilee festival by Bjorgvin.

The hall was beautifully decorated, and four large tables were carrying the liquid and solid refreshments. There were several excellent speeches relative to the significance of the Bjorgvin in the life of the Norwegians in Chicago, as well as the significance of the Norwegians in the life of the nation. Mrs. Ole Bull had sent a beautiful laurel wreath which was given a place of honor beside the picture of Ole Bull. A number of other greetings and congratulations, by telegrams, letters, and deputations gave evidence of the high regard Bjorgvin has won among the Norwegians.

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II B 1 a (Danish)  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 16, 1907.

LIST OF SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO      A. SINGING SOCIETIES

1. Det Norske SangerForbund (Norwegian Singing Association), President, John R. Zimmerman; Secretary, Martin Clausen, 1070 N. 42nd Avenue; Vice-President, Carl Gulbrandsen; Treasurer, Anton Ness.
2. Mands Koret Jubal (The Male Choir Jubal) meets every Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock in the Scandinavian Y.M.C.A. Hall, 317 W. Erie Street. Christian singers wanted to join. Instructor, Otto Olsen, 4 Catalpha Pl.
3. Sang Foreningen Magneten (Singing Society The Magnet) (Danish) meeting in Jacobsen's Hall, corner Wabansia and Washtenaw Avenues, every Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock.
4. Den Skandinaviske Arbeider Sang Forening (Scandinavian Workers' Singing Society). Meetings every Thursday evening in Jacobsen's Hall, corner Washtenaw and Wabancia Avenues.

Skandinaven, June 16, 1907.

5. Den Norske Glee Club (Norwegian Glee Club). Meeting place Jacobsen's Hall, corner Jashtenaw and Wabansia Avenues. President, John Gabrielsen; Vice-President C. A. Simonsen; Secretary, H. L. Hansen, 536 Thomas Street.

6. Normendenes Sang Forening (Norwegian Singing Society). President, M. Clausen; Secretary, Christ Huseley, 487 Potomac Avenue.

7. Bjorgvin Singing Society. Meeting every Friday at 8:00 P.M. at Bjorgvin Hall, 876-878 N. Artesian Avenue. President Julius Jaeger; Secretary E. J. Fonteen, 309 Dickens Avenue.

#### B. MUSIC SOCIETIES

8. Liberty Band. Meeting every Thursday evening at Giese Hall, 881 W. Division Street. President H. Gassman; Secretary, John Wennberg, 2122 N. Humboldt Street; Director, O. Enger. Belongs to Chicago Federation of Musicians.

9. Northern Light Band. Meeting every Monday evening at 311-313 W. Division Street. Director, Chas. Nergard. Belongs to Chicago Federation of Musicians.

II B 1 a

Skandinaven, Apr. 14, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

[BJORGVIN TO GIVE CONCERT SUNDAY]

Bjorgvin Singing Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a great concert in the Garrick Theatre on Sunday April 14, which will mark a new milestone in the Norwegian community in Chicago.

It also has a children's choir and a ladies' choir both of which will sing tonight at the concert. The "Bjorgvin" we must tell you is the owner of its own hall.

II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Revyen, Nov. 25, 1905.

[NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY SECURES CLUBHOUSE]

The Norwegian singing society Bjorgvin has obtained its own clubhouse, at 876-878 North Artesian Avenue. It was opened with a festival November 25; the celebration will last until December 3.

[Translator's note: This hall was later bought by the Danish singing society Harmonien, which still meets there.]



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 16, 1905.

/STARS IN CONCERT/

Harald Heide, the greatest violinist of Christiana, came to Chicago and visited the Norwegian Singing Society for whom he had promised to play at their next concert. He came to their anniversary program in Wicker Park Hall. Every seat was taken and people stood along the walls. Harald Heide from the Christiana National Theater would play for them, hence the mob of people. Everyone wanted to hear if he was what he was "cracked up to be." After the first number the applause broke loose and would not stop. He was called the second "Ole Bull."

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1905.

CONCERT

The Norsemen's concert last Wednesday was a little different from their usual performance. The program seemed to be very carelessly arranged. It was as follows:

1.    a) "Yes, We Love the Land". . . . . Nordrark  
       b) "Suomis Sang". . . . . Pacins  
                                  The Norsemen
2.    "Legende". . . . . [Anonymous]  
       Mazurka. . . . . [Anonymous]  
                                  Harald Heide
3.    "Sildig". . . . . Grondahl  
       "I Love Thee". . . . . Grieg  
                                  Mrs. Harriet Smulski
4.    Song. . . . . Wendel Borg  
                                  The Norsemen

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1905.

Intermission

1. "The Great White Host". . . . . Grieg  
The Norsemen  
Solo: Charles Hansen
2. "Love". . . . . Gorman  
Mrs. Harriet Smulski
3. Spanish Dance. . . . .Sarasata  
"A La Patrie". . . . .Hajser  
The Norsemen

II B 1 a  
III A

Skandinavien, Oct. 22, 1905.

NORWEGIAN

[CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY]

The Norwegian Singing Society will celebrate its 35th anniversary with a banquet in the Boston Oyster House on Saturday, November 28. The Norwegian people are proud to have so old a society remain so purely Norwegian.

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NORWEGIAN

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IV (Danish)

Scandia, Mar. 25, 1905.

### CONCERT

It is quite a long time since the last concert was held in the Colony, but that does not mean that the Norse are less music-conscious than before.

The first concert of the year was presented by the Viking Band. As usual, the concert was an outstanding success. The program was as follows:

1. "Bojaer Festival March".....J. Halvorsen
2. a) Norwegian Dance No. 2  
b) Norwegian Dance No. 3  
c) "Aases Dod" [Aase's Death] from "Peer Gynt"....Grieg
3. Selections from Danish Folksong arranged by Math Pedersen: "Flaget Er Vort" [Our Flag], "Vift Stolt Paa Kongens Bolge" [Danish National Hymn], "Queen Dagmar's Death," "Hunters' Chorus" from "Elverhoj," "There Is a Glorious Land," "Denmark," and "King Christian".

IV

IV (Danish)

Scandia, Mar. 25, 1905.

4. "The Ocean View," Grand Concert Waltz, by John Hartman, arranged by Alfred Paulsen [Dane],
5. "Cavalleria Rusticana"
6. Grand Potpourri, "Tone Pictures from Norway," by Math Pedersen--Cadenza for Cornet, "The Bridal March to Hardanger," "Yes, We, Love the Land."
7. Polonaise No. 1. . . . .Wieniawski
8. Romanza. . . . .G. Golterman
9. Selection from Wagner's Opera, "Tannhaeuser"
10. "Chicago Police March,". . . . .Math Pedersen

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1904.

THE NORSEMENS SINGING SOCIETY

Last week, the Norsemen's Singing Society gave an affair in honor of its new director, Gustav Carlson; Karl M. Hagland acted as chairman. Elmer J. Johnson gave an address in honor of the new director. I. W. Colberg spoke at length about the future of the Society. He stressed very sharply the need of unity and tolerance within the society.

The singers sang several songs, first under the direction of Colberg, and later under the direction of the new leader, Carlson.



II B 1 a  
II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1902.

THE NORSEMAN'S SINGING SOCIETY

Now the Norsemen's Singing Society has surpassed itself in concerts. The Society gave a concert a few days ago that was considered by music lovers to be the outstanding concert of the year. The program was as follows:

1. Potpourri of Scandinavian Melodies . . . . .Anton Pedersen  
Orchestra, Anton Pederson, Director
2. a) "Aftenstemning" . . . . .Reissiger  
b) "Vaar Gjaede" . . . . .Ahrenssen  
Norsemen's Singing Society, Christian Nilson, Director
3. Sextette from "Lucia" . . . . .Cheshire  
Mr. Walfried Singer
4. "Solveig's Song" . . . . .Edvard Grieg  
Miss Anna Nelson, Soprano

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II B 1 a  
II A 3 b

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1902.

5. "The Young Man Waited" . . . . . Russell  
(Sung for the first time in Chicago)  
Miss Portia Carness
6. "Hunters Chorus" from the opera, "The Poacher" . . . . . Weber  
Chorus and Orchestra  
Norsemen's Singing Society,  
Christian Nilson, Director
7. Overture . . . . . Leautner  
Orchestra, Anton Pedersen, Director
8. a) "The Wedding in Hardanger" . . . . . Kjaerulf  
b) "Pelle Goes A-courting" . . . . . Kuntze  
Norsemen's Singing Society, C. Nilson, Director

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
II A 3 b

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1902.

9. "Nearer My God to Thee" . . . . .  
Mr. Walfried Singer
10. "Min Sol" . . . . .D. Capula  
Miss Anna Nelson
11. Scene from "Ben Hur" . . . . .Wallace  
Miss Portia Carnes
12. "Missere" from "Il Trovatore" . . . . .Verdi  
Duet, Miss Anna Nelson and Mr. Charles C. Hansen

Grand Chorus and Orchestra  
Norsemen's Singing Society,  
Christian Nilson, Director

II B 1 a  
IV.

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1902.

### THE BJORGVIN SINGING SOCIETY

The Bjorgvin Singing Society elected an entirely new slate of officers as follows:

Julius Jaeger, president; Carl Rosenberg, vice-president; Michael Knudsen, secretary; O. Udstuen, financial secretary; Peder Halvorsen, treasurer; Christian Olsen, librarian; Andrew Nielsen, steward.

The following were elected to the song committee: Andrew Nielsen, Christian Olsen, and Peder Eriksen. The new auditors are: Frithjof Askevold and Anton Naes.



II. B 1 a

II D 3

III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 15, 1901.

### THE CHURCH CONCERT

The concert Friday evening for the benefit of Tabitha Hospital was a very successful affair. The attendance was very good in spite of the bad weather, and it is probable that the financial returns from the concert will be considerable.

The Norwegian Quartet Club opened the program with Reissigers "How Beautiful Is This Evening", which was sung attractively. The last number rendered by the Club, "Sangen" (The Song), was even more pleasing to the audience. In this number Mr. C. F. Martens sang the solo parts. It was one of the best presentations on the program and had to be repeated to satisfy the audience.

The violinist, Mr. Max Fischel, won much applause. He gave very able presentations of "Intermezzo" by Mascaguis; the "Obertass" by Wieniawski; the "Madrigale" by Simonetti; and the "Hungarian Poem" by Hubay. Mrs. Ella Dahl Rich played the "Frühlingsrauschen" by Christian Sinding and "Gondoliera" by Moszkowski.



II 2 1 a

II 1 3

III 1

-3-

101 111

Shanghai (Daily Edition), Dec. 15, 1901.

Mrs. Christina Nelson refers to three numbers: N. 1. Nits's "The Spring of  
Come", Deane's "Orchestra for the", and "The Little of the Bird";  
as usual on well-organized and well-organized.

On the whole, as we have said, the concert was very successful from a musical  
point of view. It is to be hoped that the financial returns may be as good as is  
deserved by the objective and the concert given.



II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1901.

### BJORGVIN'S CONCERT

The concert of the Bjorgvin Singing Society which was held last Sunday at Schoenhofen Hall, was most successful. Mr. M. Pedersen's orchestra opened the program with an overture, after which the Bjorgvin singers sang Grieg's "Sangerhilsen" (Greeting from the Singers). Both this and the subsequent numbers by the Singing Society were vigorously applauded, and encores were demanded. All the singers responded to the roll call, and several extra numbers were rendered. A number of the members of Mr. Pedersen's orchestra gave instrumental solos and received applause that was well deserved.

. . . . .

Mr. Oscar Gundersen made a speech reminding the audience that the day marked the anniversary of the birth of the great Norwegian author, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. The speech was well appreciated.

Later in the evening the floor was cleared for dancing, and Mrs. M. Pedersen

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1901.

served luncheon in the dining hall.

.....

Mr. Julius Jager, chairman of the committee on arrangements, stated to a reporter for the Skandinaven that the financial returns from the concert were satisfactory, and that the public had proved by the frequent and lively applause that the program had been well up to expectations.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1901.

NORWEGIAN QUARTET CLUB

The Norwegian Quartet Club held its regular monthly meeting at Humboldt Park House last Monday evening. Many of the women members of the Club were present.

The members were treated to an excellent supper from Mr. Hans Finstad's famous kitchen. Later there were dancing and other entertainment, including humorous readings and declamations by Mr. B. A. Krogh.



II B 1 a  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1901.

NORWEGIAN SINGING SOCIETY GIVES CONCERT

The concert given last Saturday evening by the Norwegian Singing Society at Wicker Park Hall was very well attended and was a success in every respect.

The program opened with orchestra number "Fra Diavolo" under the direction of Professor J. W. Colberg, and this number as well as "Nordic Dancer" by Edvard Grieg was warmly applauded.

Miss Estella Merica, well known in musical circles played two violin solos and won much applause, the people clamoring for more. She has excellent control of her instrument and her appearance is natural and attractive. Mrs. Harriet Smulski gave two soprano solos, "Nymphs and Fauns" and "Selections from Queen of Sheba", accompanied on the piano by Miss Dagmar Anderson. Mrs. Smulski possesses a pure, clear voice of considerable range. Listening to her is genuine artistic enjoyment. She was called on for additional numbers by the enthusiastic audience. Both she and Miss Merica were presented with bouquets of flowers.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1901.

The Norwegian Singing Society sang several new and difficult numbers with considerable success. The "Saeterjentens Sondag" (The Sunday of the Dairy Maid), sung by a male chorus with Mr. Charles P. Hansen as tenor soloist, was well executed. Mr. Hansen's voice is very pleasant, yet, after having heard the number sung by female voices, the presentation by an all-male chorus sounded slightly strange.... The Norwegian Singing Society, under the direction of its new leader, Mr. Christian Nilsson, proved on this occasion that it is able to produce fine singing. Thus the well-known number by Reissiger, "Olav Trygvason", was sung excellently in every respect. Christian Nilsson's composition, "Our Country's Flag and Heroes", was a great success as was Soderman's "Brollops Marsch" (Wedding March)....

After the concert there was dancing, and a late supper was served in the dining hall by Mrs. Mathias Pedersen.